Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials

GREGORY

VOLUME II

CFTRI-MYSORE
313
Uses and applica.

d110
D.

Page No.	Date of Issue	Date of Return
	13 JUL 1953	13 JUL 1953
R 5 18 JUL 1958	10 APR 1958	22 MAR 1958
		8/1
196	16/1/61	19-5-61.
294.		
75	3/6/61	16/4
84.	30/4	

Tay

Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials

A Guide to Their Current Industrial Uses, Potential Applications, and Sales Possibilities

VOLUME II

Compiled and edited
by
THOMAS C. GREGORY
SPECIALIST IN CHEMICAL MARKET AND LITERATURE RESEARCH

Based on data published in the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter under the titles:

1. "WHERE YOU CAN SELL."
   (Up to and including issue of Sept. 9, 1935)
2. "INDUSTRIAL USES OF CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS."
   (Issue of Sept. 16, 1935 onwards)

Copyright 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 by Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Inc.

Copyright 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941 by Oil, Paint and Drug Publishing Company, Inc.

Copyright 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944 by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc.

REINHOLD PUBLISHING CORPORATION
330 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Copyright 1944 by
REINHOLD PUBLISHING CORP.

All rights reserved

CENTRAL FOOD TECHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, * MYSORE. *
LIBRARY

313 ✓

This book has been manufactured in accordance with
U. S. Government regulations in every respect.

CFTRI-MYSORE
313
uses and applica

Printed in United States of America by
Haddon Craftsmen, Scranton, Pa.

PREFACE

This is Volume II of "Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials." It was compiled and published because of the many requests received from buyers of Volume I, which was introduced in June 1939. Sales records show that there is a world-wide demand for this kind of information among sellers, buyers, and users of chemicals and related materials.

An inspection of the book will show that it complements Volume I and makes it even more useful. It also supplements the first volume, covering 2642 chemicals and related materials which were not treated in Volume I. The various indexes (a new feature) also provide very valuable information in a very accessible and useful method of presentation. The "Uses and Applications, etc." section of the book (Part 2) is again founded on material published and copyrighted in the *Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter* in the intervening years. At first these surveys appeared under the title "Where You Can Sell." Subsequently the title was changed to "Industrial Uses of Chemicals and Related Materials." The Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 59 John Street, New York, 7, N. Y., has again licensed the Reinhold Publishing Corporation, Inc., to make these surveys available in book form after rearrangement, amplification and complete editing by the author. The author has also compiled and added the various indexes and other features.

THOMAS C. GREGORY

Staten Island, 6, N. Y.
July, 1944.

Contents

Preface iii

Those who will find these books useful vi

What these books contain vii

How to use these books ix

PART 1. Index of Uses xiii

(sets forth the classified applications of 7809 chemicals and related materials in the converting, compounding and processing industries)

PART 2. Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials in Industry 1

(sets forth the uses of each chemical or related material in a classification by industry and by application in that industry)

Addenda 353

Definitions and Descriptions 355

(A Glossary defining terms and substances)

PART 3. Index of Synonyms and Cross References 361

(sets forth common and uncommon names by which Chemicals and Related Materials are known)

PART 4. Index of Patents 371

(sets forth patent numbers covering some uses, cited in Volumes I and II, together with their ownership)

PART 5. Index of Addresses 441

(sets forth addresses of owners of patents listed in Part 4)

Those Who Will Find These Books Useful

These books (*Volumes I and II*) will be very useful to:

- Sellers of chemicals and related materials
- Users of chemicals and related materials
- Makers of chemicals and related materials

Technical workers, such as:

- Chemical directors
- Research directors
- Chemical engineers
- Chemists
- Literature searchers
- Patent attorneys (chemical and process industries*)

Advertising agencies (specializing in chemical and process industry* accounts)

Association Information Bureaus (covering chemical and process industries*)

Libraries

- Technical
- Public (central)

Colleges

- Library
- Teachers

Government Bureaus (restricted to those concerned with scientific research)

Anyone interested in knowing about the uses of chemicals and related materials† in industry, patents with respect to them, and other information, all of which will help in keeping abreast of developments in sales, manufacturing and applied science.

---

* By *process industries* the author means those companies which make their products by reacting, mixing, converting, compounding or processing in any other way, but not by mechanical manipulation, such as stamping, forging, machining, and the like.

† By *chemicals and related materials* the author means such products as: heavy chemicals; coal-tar chemicals; dyestuffs; textile and leather chemicals; drugs and fine chemicals; fertilizer chemicals and materials; botanical drugs, spices, and gums; essential oils; pharmaceutical chemicals; oils, fats and waxes; paint, varnish and lacquer materials; insecticides, fungicides, and similar materials; clays, minerals, bitumens, and ores; plastics and resins; rubber and rubber-like materials; fibers; foodstuffs, such as honey, maple sugar, vinegar, etc.; metals and alloys; petroleum products (like kerosene, gasoline, petrolatum); forest products (such as woods, herbs, barks, shrubs, leaves, balsams, and the like); and many others too numerous to mention here.

What These Books Contain (Volumes I and II)

Construction of the Two Books

In order to obtain most value from these two books it is necessary to have a thorough knowledge of their construction. This is clearly shown by the following comparison:

Volume I

Table of Contents

PART 1. Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials
PART 2. Index of Synonyms and Cross References

Volume II

Table of Contents

PART 1. Index of Uses
PART 2. (*a*) Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials
 (*b*) Addenda to (*a*).
 (*c*) Definitions and descriptions (a Glossary of terms and substances)
PART 3. Index of Synonyms and Cross References
PART 4. Index of Patents
PART 5. Index of Addresses

How the Information is Presented

Volume I

Part 1. "Uses and Applications, etc."

This is a compilation of the industrial uses of 5167 chemicals and related materials. Under each chemical, or other material, the uses are classified by industries (arranged alphabetically). Both general and specific uses are included. The general classification indicates whether, for example, the chemical, or other material, acts as reagent, intermediate, solvent, softener, filler, plasticizer, reinforcing agent, stabilizer, etc. The specific classification gives the actual substance in the manufacture of which the chemical plays a part. Thus, *Photographic* (industry) Hardening agent for—Gelatin.

Part 2. Index of Synonyms and Cross References

This gives the alternate names by which the 5167 chemicals and related materials in Part 1 (above) may be known. It will aid the reader in locating items which are commonly known by several names as for example, lime—calcium hydroxide; hydrochloric acid—muriatic acid.

Volume II

Part 1. Index of Uses

This is an indexing of the information contained in the "Uses and Applications" sections *of both Volumes I and II.* The indexing is by groups of substances. The grouping is by function. Thus: Plasticizer, stabilizers, emulsifiers, wetting agents, waterproofing agents, mothproofing agents, and so on.

Part 2. "Uses and Applications, etc."

This is exactly the same kind of compilation as in Part 1 of Volume I, *except* that it covers chemicals and related materials *which were not treated in the first volume.* Those treated in this compilation total 2642. (Note that the "Uses and Applications" section occupies a different position in Volume II. In Volume I it is Part 1, while in Volume II it is Part 2).

There are also an Addenda and a Glossary defining terms and substances entitled: "Definitions and Descriptions."

Part 3. Index of Synonyms and Cross References

This is exactly the same kind of compilation as in Part 2, Volume I, except that it gives (*only*) the alternate names of the chemicals and related materials *contained in Part 2, Volume II* (*above*).

Part 4. Index of Patents

In this index are listed by number the patents cited in Volumes I (Part 1) and II (Part 2) together with the names of the assignees (assigned owners). These patents control some of the industrial "Uses and Applications."

Part 5. Index of Addresses

In this index are given the addresses of the owners of the patents listed in Part 4 (above), Volume II.

How to Use These Books (Volumes I and II)

For the convenience of readers these instructions are classified as follows:

Sellers of Chemicals and Related Materials

You are likely to be thinking: (1) what industries are buying this substance? (2) What do they use it for?

Therefore:

(*a*) Assume you are considering selling *Chromite*.
   1. Turn to Part 1, Volume I.
   2. Go over the substances given there (in heavy type, by alphabetical arrangement) until on page 187 you come to *Chromite*. The italicized names are those of industries using chromite. The other data are the uses for chromite in each industry.

(*b*) Assume you did not know this material as chromite but as *Chrome ore*.
   1. You would not find chrome ore in Part 1, Volume I—that is to say in the heavy type, alphabetical arrangement.
   2. Turn to Part 2, Volume I. Go through the Synonyms and Cross References. On page 658, six lines from the bottom of column 2 you will find the cross reference: *Chrome ore. See: Chromite.*
   3. Proceed as in (*a*) above.

(*c*) Assume you are considering selling *Anise*.
   1. Turn to Part 1, Volume I.
      You do not find it there.
   2. Turn to Part 2, Volume I.
      You do not find it there.
   3. Turn to Part 2, *Volume II*.
      You will find it there on page 24 in its alphabetical order (heavy type)

(*d*) Assume you had only known it as *Annyle*.
   1. Turn to Part 3, *Volume II*.
      You will find there a cross reference: *Annyle. See: Anise.*
   2. Proceed as in (*c*3) above.

(*e*) Assume that under *Chromite* or under *Anise* you had found a use *controlled by a patent*.
Assume further that you wish to know *who controls* (*own*) *that patent*.
   1. Turn to Part 4, Volume II, Index of Patents.
   2. Look up the number in its numerical order. The name of the owner is given there (whenever possible *the assigned owner*).
   3. Turn to Part 5, Volume II, Index of Addresses.
   4. You will find there the owner's address (alphabetical arrangement).

Users of Chemicals and Related Materials

You are likely to be thinking in terms of groups of materials—substances you can use in place of other materials, or to supplement other materials. You are probably engaged in formulating and manufacturing problems, searching for cheaper, or better, or more accessible materials. Therefore:

(*a*) Assume you are looking for a material to *accelerate* a reaction.

1. Turn to the "Index of Uses," Volume II.
2. Read the introductory explanation of how to use the "Index of Uses."
3. Follow those instructions looking up (under "*Accelerators*") the indicated page numbers in Volumes I and II and you will find at various points in the "Uses and Applications" sections of Volumes I and II certain "Accelerators" which will undoubtedly be of interest to you.
4. If the product is controlled by a patent look up the "Index of Patents" (Part 4, Volume II) and you will find the name of the patent owner (whenever possible the *assigned* owner). If you want his address look it up in Part 5, Volume II, Index of Addresses.

(*b*) Assume you are formulating a dentifrice.

1. Turn to the "Index of Uses," Volume II.
2. Look up *groups of materials* you will need.
   For example: Alkalies, cleansing agents, flavoring agents, soaps, etc.
3. Do not forget to look up also:
   Ingredients of—
   Dentifrices
4. Proceed as instructed in (*a*)

(*c*) Assume you are a maker of chemical specialties and are keeping an eye on new emulsifying agents and methods of making them.

1. Turn to the "Index of Uses," Volume II.
2. Look up:
   Starting point in making—
   Emulsifying agents
3. Proceed as instructed in (*a*).

Makers of Chemicals and Related Materials

1. Most of the foregoing instructions for *Sellers* and for *Users* will be of equal interest to you.
2. You will undoubtedly wish to know about *patents owned by your competitors.*

   Therefore:

   1. Look up Index of Patents, Part 4, Volume II.
   2. Run your pencil down them and select those in which you are interested.
   3. Note the indicated page and volume number. Look it up and you will see what the patent refers to.

Technical Readers

This refers to chemical directors, research directors, chemists, chemical engineers, research workers, literature searchers, chemical patent attorneys, and the like.

You are interested in uses, applications, processes, new developments, patents, formulating, and so on.

All the instructions given to *Sellers, Users* and *Makers* will be equally interesting to you.

Important

On account of the mass of information in these two volumes the author regrets he cannot correspond with readers about supplementary data.

Part 1

Index of Uses

What is it?

This is an indexing of the information contained in the "Uses and Applications" sections of Volumes I and II.

How is it arranged?

It has been arranged by classification or grouping. The classifications are based on the function (*i.e.*, purpose, use) for which the material is used. For example, ______________ is used in ______________ as an antifreeze. Therefore, it is indexed under "Antifreezes" and not under its name of ______________. Similarly, ______________ is used in ______________ as a plasticizer. Therefore, it is indexed under "Plasticizers." Other examples are: (1) ammonia is indexed as, or under, "Ammoniating Agents," (2) acetopurpurin under "Dyestuffs," (3) acetozone under "Antiseptics" and again under "Anesthetics," (4) acetyldiphenylamine under "Stabilizing Agents," and so on.

If you are looking for something *to increase* the calorific power of gases, such as coal, water, or coke-oven gas, look for *"Increasing Agents."* You might also try "Addition Agents," "Improving Agents," and "Ingredients of—."

Remember that in all these indexings the determining principle is (1) the use (2) the manner in which the use is described in the "Uses and Applications" sections of Volume I and II. (Some patents may describe a substance as an addition agent, others as an improving agent. Thus, terminology may and does differ, not only in patenting practice but also in marketing and in science journalism. In the "Uses and Applications" sections of Volumes I and II the author has always used the terminology of the *information source*. There are obvious reasons for this and why the author has never adopted one term to the exclusion of others.) Obviously, it would never do to only index a substance under "Increasing Agents" if the function in the "Uses and Applications" sections is given as "Addition Agent" or "Improving Agent." Therefore, always think of a synonymous term or terms. The index contains many cross references to assist the reader in this respect.

There are also certain specialized indexings such as "Ingredients of—," "Starting point in making—."

How do I use it?

Assume you are interested in locating the names of substances *used for accelerating an action*. Look in the Index under the heading: *"Accelerators."* You will find there the following entries:

Accelerators
Vol. I. 32, 52, 56, 57, 62, 68, 72, 85, 90, 104, 130, 143, 155, 185, 210, 222, 223, 245, 248, 255, 257, 263, 274, 285, 291, 292, 295, 306, 310, 339, 344, 345, 351, 354, 357, 364, 368, 412, 413, 415, 416, 420, 426, 429, 444, 446, 460, 471, 476, 482, 496, 500, 516, 517, 556, 570, 606, 609, 622, 627, 631, 644, 647
Vol. II. 1, 4, 17, 18, 23, 24, 26, 31, 36, 40, 45, 54, 57, 59, 65, 67, 97, 108, 109, 115, 119, 120, 122, 123, 124, 130, 131, 136, 137, 139, 144, 161, 182, 185, 186, 194, 206, 213, 226, 230, 231, 234, 250, 259, 270, 273, 274, 276, 288, 300, 304, 324, 325, 326, 327, 350, 351

The heavy type refers to either Volume I or II, the light type to the page number in the indicated volume. Take the first indicated page number in Volume I. It is page 32. Turn to page 32 in Volume I. Run your pencil down columns 1 and 2. The tenth line of Column 1, page 32, Volume I, shows that Aluminum Chloride has been used in the Construction Industry as a "Setting Accelerator" for cements according to French Patent 666763. Continue running your pencil down Columns 1 and 2 of page 32, Volume I. There are no more accelerators there but sometimes (according to the page make-up) there may be two, or three, or more.

The next indicated page number in Volume I (see above) is 52. Follow the same procedure. The sixth line of Column 2, page 52, Volume I, shows that Ammonia can act as an accelerator of phenol condensation in resin manufacture.

Now, you may not be interested in acceleration of phenol condensation processes or cement setting. Assume you are interested in vulcanizing accelerators or in fuel ignition accelerators. Keep on looking up the pages listed above in both volumes under "Accelerators." If the "Uses and Applications" sections of Volumes I and II contain any information on accelerators, for the type of reaction you are interested in, the above indicated page numbers will lead you to it.

The same system applies equally to Volume II. There the first indicated page number is 1. Page 1, Part 2, Volume II, shows that (Column 1, Line 43) Acetaldehyde—Anilin Condensation Product is used in the Rubber industry as an "Accelerator" in vulcanizing processes. You will find this system will lead you very quickly to the information you seek.

How is the Index styled (set up)?

1. All headings are in heavy type.
2. All sub-headings are in light type.
3. All cross-references or other subsidiary information are in light type.
4. All repetitions are indicated by a sign, thus: —,.
5. All double repetitions are indicated by a sign, thus: —, —,.

The following is an explanation of its most complicated forms:

Sample A

Nail enamels,
  Plasticizers for—
  See: Plasticizers
—, Softening agents for—
  See: Softening agents
—, Solvents for—
  See: Solvents

This means:

Respecting plasticizers, or softening agents, or solvents for "Nail Enamels" see (respectively) the headings: "Plasticizers," "Softening Agents," "Solvents."

Sample B

Ingredients of—
  Abrasives
Vol. I. 78, 79, 82, 85, 111, 151, 156, 206, 284, 288, 295, 300, 302, 334, 492, 497, 498, 503, 512, 520, 575, 634, 641, 652
Vol. II. 97, 168, 189, 193, 195, 270, 305
—, Accumulators—
  See: Ingredients of—, batteries
—, Acetylating baths—
Vol. I. 4, 582
—, Acidproofing compositions—
  See: Ingredients of—, corrosion proofing compositions
—, Addition agents—
Vol. I. 267
—, Adhesives—

Vol. I. 4, 5, 14, 15, 18, 53, 55, 57, 84, 85, 128, 137, 141, 144, 153, 155, 156, 158, 160, 167, 168, 171, 177, 179, 191
Vol. II. 16, 17, 18, 29, 69, 72, 87, 89, 152, 164, 169, 170, 177, 189, 193, 195, 220, 270, 281, 282, 284, 287, 288, 317, 323, 341, 348
—, —, (gold to leather)—
Vol. I. 15
—, Adsorbents or absorbents—
Vol. I. 138
Vol. II. 21, 192, 204, 230, 233, 311
—, Air-activating agents—
Vol. II. 17, 19

This means:

Ingredients of—
- Abrasives
- Accumulators
- Acetylating baths
- Acidproofing compositions
- Addition agents
- Adhesives
- Adhesives (gold to leather)
- Adsorbents or absorbents
- Air-activating agents

Note the operation of the double sign (—, —,) with respect to "Adhesives" and "Adhesives (gold to leather)."

Part 1

Index of Uses

A

Abrasion-resisting agents
See: (1) Metals
(2) Rubbers

Abrasives
Vol. I. 79, 83, 206, 225, 492, 498, 503, 512, 583, 584, 634,
Vol. II. 5, 26, 60, 96, 97, 100, 102, 150, 188, 193, 195, 226, 294

Absorbents and adsorbents
Vol. I. 5, 59, 85, 110, 133, 140, 141, 144, 162, 166, 167, 180, 209, 210, 217, 220, 221, 236, 265, 292, 322, 335, 336, 368, 440, 451, 463, 466, 483, 486, 492, 496, 497, 498, 514, 518, 530, 536, 539, 546, 551, 553, 583, 586, 614, 638, 639
Vol. II. 13, 14, 19, 21, 32, 39, 41, 60, 61, 62, 65, 68, 88, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 144, 145, 146, 147, 151, 163, 164, 193, 194, 199, 200, 213, 220, 221, 222, 223, 231, 241, 247, 259, 271, 281, 294, 295, 334, 336, 339

Accelerators
Vol. I. 32, 52, 56, 57, 62, 68, 72, 85, 90, 104, 130, 143, 155, 185, 210, 222, 223, 245, 248, 255, 257, 263, 274, 285, 291, 292, 295, 306, 310, 339, 344, 345, 351, 354, 357, 364, 368, 412, 413, 415, 416, 420, 426, 429, 444, 446, 460, 471, 476, 482, 496, 500, 516, 517, 556, 570, 606, 609, 622, 627, 631, 644, 647
Vol. II. 1, 4, 17, 18, 23, 24, 26, 31, 36, 40, 45, 54, 57, 59, 65, 67, 97, 108, 109, 115, 119, 120, 122, 123, 124, 130, 131, 136, 137, 139, 144, 161, 182, 185, 186, 194, 206, 213, 226, 230, 231, 234, 250, 259, 270, 273, 274, 276, 288, 300, 304, 324, 325, 326, 327, 350, 351

Accumulators
See: Batteries

Acidifying agents
See: Acidulating agents

Acidity controllers
See: (1) Controlling agents
(2) Neutralizing agents

Acidproofing agents
See also: (1) Coating agents
(2) Metals and alloys
(3) Corrosion-resisting agents
Vol. I. 111, 180, 433, 440, 451
Vol. II. 51, 55, 56, 260, 261, 263, 266, 284, 285, 342

Acids
Vol. I. 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 66, 67, 69, 71, 76, 77, 78, 87, 89, 90, 95, 96, 97, 98, 100, 101, 102, 112, 115, 116, 117, 123, 126, 128, 146, 159, 164, 167, 168, 169, 170, 174, 175, 178, 179, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 190, 191, 194, 195, 204, 207, 208, 211, 214, 216, 217, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 233, 234, 235, 236, 239, 242, 243, 244, 245, 248, 250, 252, 254, 255, 257, 258, 262, 268, 271, 272, 273, 280, 289, 292, 296, 297, 299, 300, 303, 304, 309, 313, 314, 315, 316, 319, 321, 322, 323, 324, 326, 327, 329, 330, 332, 333, 337, 348, 360, 361, 373, 375, 376, 377, 379, 382, 384, 389, 391, 394, 395, 396, 398, 401, 402, 407, 408, 410, 411, 412, 416, 417, 418, 420, 421, 422, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 434, 436, 437, 438, 439, 445, 446, 450, [illegible], 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 468, 469, 470, 472, 491, [illegible], 497, 500, [illegible], 508, 510, [illegible], 519, 568, 573, 574, 575, 576, 580, [illegible], [illegible], 588, 591, [illegible], 601, 602, 609, 610, 611, 627, 631, 633, 637, 639, 641
Vol. II. 3, 5, 13, 14, 15, 24, 25, 42, 43, 45, 47, 49, 73, 76, 77, 78, 79, 82, 84, 89, 90, 93, 105, 115, 116, 117, 120, 121, 125, 129, 130, 136, 137, 138, 143, 144, 147, 148, 150, 157, 163, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 174, 175, 177, 186, 201, 208, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 224, 226, 234, 238, 239, 240, 244, 245, 246, 250, 251, 254, 257, 275, 287, 308, 310, 320, 322, 325, 327, 332, 336, 337, 338, 340

Acidulating agents
Vol. I. 3, 191, 315, 337, 338, 361, 398, 428, 465, 522, 580, 581, 587, 588
Vol. II. 3

Acoustic aids
Vol. I. 506, 143

Activating agents
(also termed: Stimulants)
See also: Accelerators
Vol. I. 15, 97, 130, 131, 230, 308, 342, 344, 345, 358, 408, 431, 465, 471, 483, 510, 536, 539, 550, 569, 625, 647, 648
Vol. II. 2, 18, 27, 35, 59, 64, 68, 87, 97, 104, 109, 114, 115, 120, 121, 122, 124, 185, 206, 272, 292, 293, 299, 300, 347, 351

Addition agents
Vol. I. 30, 34, 36, 73, 74, 107, 108, 115, 126, 130, 132, 166, 207, 225, 249, 251, 256, 257, 258, 260, 261, 292, 311, 313, 364, 372, 373, 397, 401, 402, 420, 440, 445, 459, 460, 483, 486, 545, 548, 556, 592, 597, 599, 600, 613, 619, 620, 622, 623, 647, 648
Vol. II. 23, 24, 54, 70, 89, 93, 102, 108, 124, 130, 137, 158, 159, 161, 172, 173, 212, 213, 231, 234, 235, 236, 237, 248, 276, 299, 309, 310, 330, 337, 338, 339, 340

Adhesion agents
See: Adhesives

Adhesives
Vol. I. 32, 143, 215, 217, 299, 300, 423, 447, 517, 555, 556, 557, 589, 634
Vol. II. 24, 61, 150, 156, 262, 263, 283, 289, 299, 309, 317, 323, 348
—, Dispersing agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Plasticizers for—
See: Plasticizers
—, Softening agents for—
See: Softening agents
—, Solvents for—
See: Solvents
—, Suspending agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents

Adjuncts
Vol. I. 565, 566
Vol. II. 23, 83, 131, 132, 151, 238, 287

Adsorbents
See: Absorbents and adsorbents

Aerating agents
Vol. II. 158, 264

Ageing agents
See: Maturing agents

Age resistors
Vol. I. 21, 25, 44, 68, 101, 121, 218, 220, 223, 236, 247, 249, 258, 294, 328, 330, 385, 398, 442, 444, 471
Vol. II. 259

Age retardants
See: Age resistors
Agglomerating agents
Vol. I. 281, 282
Vol. II. 11, 12, 19
Aggregating agents
See: Agglomerating agents
Aids
Vol. I. 289
Vol. II. 65, 144, 175, 222, 237, 305, 341
Air conditioning agents
See: (1) Dehumidifying agents
(2) Dust collecting agents
(3) Dust laying agents
(4) Oxygen (Vol. 1. 430, 431)
(5) Oxygenating agents
Alcohols
(Not paged unless the word alcohol appears either in the title or the synonym)
Vol. I. 15, 19, 83, 91, 97, 122, 123, 124, 125, 147, 164, 168, 184, 225, 227, 234, 236, 246, 250, 274, 275, 284, 296, 300, 308, 213, 329, 331, 366, 367, 376, 380, 418, 419, 449, 454, 458, 516, 593, 635
Vol. II. 53, 129, 160, 172, 236, 238, 326, 333
Algaecides
See: Fungicides
Alkaline earths
Vol. I. 140, 356
Vol. II. 35, 313
Alkalinity controllers
See: (1) Controlling agents
(2) Neutralizing agents
Alkali proofing agents
See also: (1) Coating agents
(2) Metals and alloys
(3) Corrosion-resisting agents
Vol. I. 180, 451
Vol. II. 51, 55, 56, 260, 261, 263, 284, 285, 342
Alkalies
Vol. I. 51, 476, 480, 526, 530, 538
Vol. II. 60, 62, 94, 164, 187, 264
Alkaloids (and salts)
Vol. I. 78, 118, 190, 194, 195, 263, 323, 397, 407, 499, 500, 515, 573, 600
Vol. II. 41, 50, 233, 259, 314
Alkylating agents
Vol. II. 110, 166
Alloying agents
See: (1) Ingredients of ——, alloys
(2) Metals and alloys
Alloys
See: (1) Actual alloy (by class, not by trade name.)
(2) Metals and alloys
Alteratives
Vol. I. 135, 474
Vol. II. 25, 158
Aluminum (metal)
Vol. I. 27
Alums
Vol. I. 37, 54, 473
Vol. II. 10
Amalgamating agents
Vol. I. 372
Ammoniating agents
Vol. I. 51
Analgesics
Vol. I. 8, 69, 76, 177, 235, 368, 424, 552, 610
Vol. II. 136
Anchoring agents
Vol. I. 452, 556
Anesthetics
Vol. I. 8, 9, 41, 98, 99, 102, 117, 148, 151, 177, 232, 237, 250, 263, 268, 272, 280, 308, 368, 381, 417, 456, 536, 555, 610, 620
Vol. II. 6, 82, 124, 129, 174, 245, 246, 248, 275, 299, 300, 301, 333
Animal Feeds
(includes for poultry, cattle, dog, horse, cow, etc.)
Vol. I. 111, 129, 140, 155, 167, 204, 205, 206, 284, 469, 473, 501, 566, 567, 637
Vol. II. 60. 89, 157, 158, 164, 187, 241, 243, 244, 251, 318, 319, 322, 323, 333, 334, 342, 347
Animal products
Vol. I. 13, 15, 110, 111, 206, 299, 304, 314, 398, 469, 570, 639, 640
Vol. II. 24, 47, 161, 163, 178, 229, 305, 322, 323
Animal remedies
See: Materials used in veterinary medical practice
Annealing gases
See: Gases
Anode materials
See: Electrode materials
Antacids
See also: (1) Alkalies
(2) Neutralizing agents
Vol. I. 630, 631
Vol. II. 2, 60, 62, 63, 201, 335
Anti-agers
See: Age resistors
Antiarthritics
Vol. I. 474
Anti-balling agents
Vol. I. 152
Anti-brittling agents
See: Softening agents
Anti-burn agents for—
Dry cleaning and other flammable preparations
Vol. I. 356
Anti-caking agents
Vol. II. 60, 65, 156, 334, 335
Anti-chalking agents
See also: Reducers of —, etc.
Vol. II. 185, 219, 331, 352
Antichlors
Vol. I. 350, 477, 528, 543, 551, 560, 579, 608, 318
Anticlouding agents
See: Defogging agents
Anti-coagulating agents
Vol. I. 300
Vol. II. 70, 101, 298
Anti-combustion agents
See: (1) Fire-extinguishing agents
(2) Fire-proofing agents
(3) Gases
(4) Preventing agents
Anti-corrosives
See: (1) Corrosion-resisting agents
(2) Metals and alloys
(3) Inhibitors, etc.
(4) Ingredients of —, etc.
(5) Rustproofing and preventing agents
Anticracking agents
See also: Plasticizers
Vol. I. 158, 302, 506
Anti-crumbling agents
Vol. II. 185
Anticryptogamics
See: Fungicides
Anticurling agents
Vol. I. 302, 629
Anti-decay agents
See: (1) Anti-corrosives (and any other anti-headings)
(2) Inhibiting, preventing, preserving, restraining, rustproofing, and the like
(3) Coating agents
Anti-deterioration agents
See: (1) Anti-corrosives (and any other anti-headings)
(2) Inhibiting, preventing, preserving, restraining, rustproofing, and the like
(3) Coating agents

Antidetonators
Vol. I. 285, 286
Anti-discoloration agents
Vol. II. 6, 59, 248, 249
Antidulling agents
Vol. I. 590
Vol. II. 337
Anti-explosion agents
See: (1) Gases
(2) Stabilizing agents
(3) Preventing agents
Antifermentatives
See: Antiseptics for —, technical purposes
Anti-foaming agents
Vol. I. 261, 442, 502, 531, 559, 634
Vol. II. 69, 104, 236, 237, 238, 266, 321
Antifogging agents
See: Defogging agents
Anti-fouling agents
Vol. I. 13, 201, 344, 345
Vol. II. 86, 87, 88, 91, 181, 190, 206, 227, 273, 305
Antifreezes
Vol. I. 238, 239, 276, 301, 302, 377, 530, 630
Vol. II. 161, 276
Antifriction agents
See also: (1) Dusting agents
(2) Lubricants
Vol. II. 220
Antifrothing agents
See: Antifoaming agents
Anti-fruit falling agents
Vol. II. 226
Anti-fuming agents
Vol. II. 1
Antigelling agents
Vol. II. 24, 90, 201
Antihalation agents
Vol. I. 160
Anti-itching agents
Vol. II. 40
Antiknock agents
Vol. I. 42, 148, 188, 330, 405, 406, 592, 599, 600
Vol. II. 110, 227, 246, 336, 338
Anti-livering agents
Vol. II. 192
Anti-malarials
Vol. I. 499, 500
Vol. II. 26, 42, 43, 44, 49, 76, 77, 105, 148, 333, 339
Anti-mildewing agents
See: (1) Fungicides
(2) Waterproofing agents
(3) Mildewproofing agents
Anti-molding agents
See: (1) Fungicides
(2) Waterproofing agents
(3) Moldproofing agents
Antineuralgics
Vol. I. 133, 146, 195, 610
Antioxidants
Vol. I. 25, 26, 66, 103, 127, 149, 150, 219, 240, 245, 250, 255, 256, 258, 281, 298, 301, 373, 374, 378, 387, 388, 394, 401, 402, 407, 440, 443, 444, 446, 457, 468, 488, 510, 543, 545, 558, 600
Vol. II. 5, 9, 25, 26, 54, 75, 95, 103, 104, 105, 106, 119, 122, 123, 124, 138, 147, 159, 168, 176, 185, 186, 213, 244, 245, 246, 254, 275, 277, 327, 328, 336, 338
Anti-peeling agents
Vol. I. 77
Antiperiodics
Vol. I. 500
Vol. II. 41, 259, 279
Antipyretics
Vol. I. 8, 12, 69, 76, 90, 191, 424, 435, 474, 500, 504, 536, 550, 552
Vol. II. 125, 176, 259, 328
Antiquing agents
Vol. I. 541
Anti-rachitic agents
Vol. II. 347
Anti-rancidity agents
See: (1) Antioxidants
(2) Inhibiting agents (and other sources indicated there)
(3) Retarding agents
Antirheumatics
Vol. I. 8, 69, 145, 536, 550, 552
Anti-roping agents for—
Bakery products
Vol. II. 64
Antirotting agents
See also: (1) Waterproofing agents
(2) Preservatives
(3) Waxes
(4) Mildewproofing agents
(5) Moldproofing agents
Vol. I. 188
Vol. II. 59, 227, 234, 246
Antiscale agents
See: Ingredients of —, boiler compounds
Antiscorch agents
Vol. I. 98, 385, 417, 648
Antiseptics
—, For hygienic purposes—
Vol. I. 8, 12, 16, 30, 69, 90, 108, 109, 111, 112, 114, 117, 118, 135, 142, 170, 171, 175, 177, 178, 182, 184, 224, 244, 291, 295, 297, 300, 301, 303, 316, 322, 325, 368, 372, 390, 410, 424, 438, 455, 461, 489, 491, 496, 501, 504, 528, 536, 537, 545, 551, 560, 579, 590, 610, 611, 613, 622, 640, 648, 650, 651
Vol. II. 25, 39, 47, 54, 109, 118, 128, 175, 224, 231, 235, 253, 258, 288, 301, 319, 328, 337, 350
—, For technical purposes—
Vol. I. 1, 59, 86, 60, 93, 149, 150, 291, 292, 293, 295, 301, 316, 320, 447, 448, 489, 528, 537, 543, 550, 551, 559, 560, 577, 581, 603
Vol. II. 16, 20, 21, 176, 224, 245, 251, 252, 270, 272, 274, 277, 278, 291, 301, 328
Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Antisettling agents
Vol. I. 531
Vol. II. 7, 227
Anti-shrinking agents
Vol. I. 302, 506
Vol. II. 226, 246
Antiskinning agents
Vol. I. 126
Vol. II. 133, 178
Antisliming agents
Vol. I. 51, 280, 543, 556, 557
Vol. II. 252, 303, 304
Antislipping agents
Vol. I. 507
Vol. II. 288
Antispasmodics
Vol. I. 93, 177, 443, 504, 525
Vol. II. 41, 136, 340
Antispattering agents
Vol. I. 546
Vol. II. 319
Antistatic agents
See: De-electrifying agents
Anti-sticking agents
See also: (1) Dusting agents
(2) Ingredients of —, parting, facing, etc.
(3) Coating agents
(4) Lubricants
Vol. I. 162, 442
Vol. II. 9, 212, 219, 220, 289, 321
Antisyphilitics
Vol. II. 160

Anti-tackiness agents
See: Anti-sticking agents
Anti-tarnishing agents
See: Anti-corrosives
Antithermics
Vol. I. 8, 69, 90
Anti-thickening agents
Vol. I. 324
Anti-tuberculars
Vol. I. 316
Anti-ultra violet light agents
See: Light-screening agents
Anti-warping agents
Vol. I. 239
Anti-wrinkling agents
Vol. I. 302
Anti-yellowing agents for—
Nitrocellulose films
Vol. II. 123, 333
Arclight carbons
See: Carbons
Aromatics, odorants, perfumes, and perfume materials
Vol. I. 1, 2, 11, 65, 67, 69, 85, 87, 91, 101, 102, 109, 115, 147, 155, 159, 186, 190, 191, 192, 212, 216, 218, 240, 242, 250, 258, 272, 273, 279, 283, 284, 298, 309, 313, 319, 322, 328, 329, 330, 334, 335, 340, 341, 347, 348, 367, 368, 375, 377, 380, 382, 388, 389, 390, 398, 399, 403, 417, 419, 423, 439, 443, 454, 458, 459, 460, 470, 489, 491, 505, 509, 512, 573, 589, 590, 602, 628, 634
Vol. II. 4, 25, 41, 44, 54, 57, 73, 76, 82, 91, 121, 140, 155, 159, 162, 166, 173, 177, 186, 191, 205, 214, 216, 217, 229, 235, 240, 243, 246, 248, 253, 255, 256, 275, 280, 281, 288, 309, 314, 324, 326, 339, 341
Ash-collecting agents
Vol. I. 298
Assists
(Also termed: Assistants)
Vol. I. 1, 4, 6, 29, 38, 59, 63, 70, 72, 74, 85, 102, 124, 157, 159, 174, 182, 194, 216, 223, 230, 241, 249, 261, 271, 274, 276, 299, 302, 310, 317, 329, 346, 385, 394, 410, 417, 419, 424, 425, 439, 440, 442, 446, 470, 485, 496, 521, 526, 529, 535, 544, 558, 561, 569, 573, 575, 584, 592, 595, 626, 653
Vol. II. 42, 45, 66, 67, 80, 109, 168, 175, 226, 259, 296, 298, 302, 323, 324, 326, 340
Astringents
Vol. I. 29, 34, 38, 55, 109, 114, 191, 293, 297, 337, 339, 410, 474, 500, 560, 585, 650, 651
Vol. II. 6, 63, 258, 341 344, 350
Atmosphere dehumidifying agents
See: Dehumidifying agents
Atmosphere medicating agents
Vol. I. 173, 368, 455, 542, 551
Atmospheres (insert)
Vol. I. 149, 150, 151, 152, 415
Atomizing agents
Vol. I. 150
Augmenters
(Also termed: Augmenting agents)
Vol. I. 30, 52
Vol. II. 84, 131, 186, 196, 348
Automobile fuels
See: Fuels for —, combustion engines
Automobile polishes
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
Automobile polishes
Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Aviation fuels
See: Fuels for —, combustion engines

B

Babbitt (metal)
Vol. II. 26
Bacteria collecting agents
Vol. I. 298
Bactericides and bacteriostatics
Vol. I. 12, 20, 21, 94, 95, 98, 104, 105, 106, 107, 111, 115, 116, 118, 124, 131, 139, 170, 171, 174, 218, 224, 227, 231, 243, 248, 249, 255, 268, 273, 279, 286, 300, 317, 319, 320, 322, 368, 384, 386, 417, 438, 455, 456, 459, 464, 481, 483, 484, 516, 526, 529, 535, 536, 542, 543, 548, 551, 552, 592, 597, 619, 620, 622
Vol. II. 24, 46, 47, 49, 52, 77, 80, 81, 86, 87, 92, 93, 106, 118, 124, 125, 137, 160, 203, 224, 232, 238, 245, 251, 252, 256, 274, 291, 351
Baiting agents
Vol. I. 245
Vol. II. 82, 151, 162, 223, 319
Balasts
Vol. I. 306, 512, 520
Vol. II. 188
Balsams
Vol. I. 1, 423
Barks
See: (1) Vegetable products
(2) Specific item in "Uses and Applications" sections of Vols. I and II.
Bases
Vol. I. 14, 37, 52, 71, 78, 83, 85, 110, 160, 164, 168, 195, 206, 216, 256, 265, 302, 335, 336, 346, 350, 357, 392, 413, 423, 433, 441, 442, 446, 451, 502, 503, 542, 590, 627, 651, 652
Vol. II. 5, 9, 11, 41, 58, 60, 65, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 81, 83, 84, 89, 94, 95, 99, 113, 127, 128, 145, 158, 162, 174, 186, 190, 192, 199, 201, 205, 210, 211, 212, 220, 222, 223, 224, 225, 239, 244, 246, 261, 262, 263, 271, 272, 273, 274, 279, 289, 292, 295, 298, 310, 319, 321, 323, 330, 334, 348
Baths (mercury)
Vol. I. 371
Bating agents
Vol. II. 33, 312, 320
Beads
See: (1) Vegetable products
(2) Specific item in "Uses and Applications"
Beans
See: (1) Vegetables products
(2) Specific item in "Uses and Applications"
Bedding agents (animal)
Vol. I. 447
Beer glass coasters
Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Belting agents
Vol. I. 307
Berries
See: (1) Vegetable products
(2) Specific item
Beryllium (metal)
See: Glucinum
Beverages
Vol. II. 81, 287
Binders
Vol. I. 18, 19, 53, 78, 82, 86, 111, 112, 137, 138, 140, 141, 142, 155, 156, 161, 168, 171, 180, 181, 187, 198, 205, 217, 226, 281, 282, 293, 298, 299, 306, 307, 309, 334, 335, 348, 391, 393, 400, 440, 451, 466, 486, 502, 505, 506, 507, 508, 517, 518, 522, 555, 556, 557, 563, 566, 571, 583, 644
Vol. II. 6, 11, 12, 65, 69, 70, 88, 100, 135, 143, 150, 151, 152, 154, 155, 163, 165, 189, 190, 191, 200, 210, 222, 223, 262, 263, 266, 273, 281, 288, 289, 295, 297, 298, 299, 323, 351
Bird products
Vol. I. 104, 306
Bismuth (metal)
Vol. I. 107
Bitters
Vol. II. 162
Bitumens
See also: Tars
Vol. I. 78, 298, 366

Blanching agents
See: Bleaching agents
Blanding agents
Vol. I. 85
Blanketing agents
See: Protecting agents
Blasting agents
See: (1) Explosives
(2) Sand blasting agents
(3) Smoothing agents
Bleaching agents
Vol. I. 60, 85, 90, 112, 117, 139, 146, 147, 154, 167, 173, 175, 191, 193, 208, 287, 291, 295, 315, 317, 341, 350, 425, 426, 428, 429, 431, 456, 457, 469, 475, 476, 481, 483, 484, 512, 527, 528, 538, 541, 542, 543, 548, 550, 551, 558, 559, 560, 574, 576, 577, 578, 579, 583, 587, 588, 603, 604, 631
Vol. II. 12, 37, 77, 145, 146, 194, 196, 197, 198, 249, 250, 273, 311, 312, 313
Blending agents
Vol. I. 17, 123, 125, 333, 391
Vol. II. 174, 192, 212, 227, 250, 287, 350
Block-busting agents
See: (1) Explosives
(2) Ingredients of —, explosives
Blooming agents
Vol. I. 603
Blowhole closing agents
Vol. II. 36, 202
Blueprint products and processes
See: Photographic products
Bodying agents
See: (1) Binders
(2) Extenders
(3) Fillers
(4) Thickening agents
Boiler scale compounds
See: Ingredients of—, boiler compounds
Boiler-water treating materials
See: (1) Ingredients of —, boiler compounds
(2) Water treating agents
Boiling out agents
Vol I. 151, 161, 334, 441
Boiling-point raising agents
Vol. I. 136
Bonding agents
See: Binders
Bone-building agents
See: (1) Calcium salts in Vols. I & II
(2) Hydrated lime in Vol. II
(3) Lime in Vol. I
Bookbinding materials
Vol. I. 157, 205, 325, 487, 505
Vol. II. 5, 71
Boosting agents
Vol. I. 449
Boring Oils
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Boron (metal)
Vol. I. 115
Brass
Vol. II. 48
Breakers of—
Emulsions
Vol. I. 13, 67, 379, 602, 627
Vol. II. 74, 98, 99, 101, 339
Brewing materials
Vol. I. 205, 486
Vol. II. 22, 347
Brighteners
See: (1) Lustering agents
(2) Polishing agents
Brines
See: (1) Pickling agents
(2) Refrigerants
Brominating agents
Vol. I. 116, 314, 528, 529
Bronze
Vol. II. 49, 50
Bronzing agents
Vol. II. 50
Bucking agents
Vol. II. 302
Budding agents
See also: Ripening agents
Vol. II. 131, 327
Buffers
Vol. I. 52, 53, 260, 474, 521, 522, 623
Builders of—
Soap
Vol. I. 545
Vol. II. 94, 95, 326, 327
Building and construction materials
Dispersing agents used in processing—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Suspending agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
Building materials
(Structural, finishing maintenance).
Vol. I. 9, 10, 13, 18, 27, 28, 51, 54, 55, 60, 78, 82, 83, 84, 85, 111, 140, 143, 148, 156, 161, 168, 171, 179, 196, 204, 262, 281, 283, 298, 299, 334, 335, 340, 354, 358, 364, 391, 404, 433, 440, 462, 492, 498, 506, 507, 508, 512, 514, 517, 520, 522, 555, 570, 582, 583, 584, 624, 639, 642, 645
Vol. II. 48, 49, 62, 97, 144, 150, 164, 170, 171, 179, 187, 193, 196, 200, 218, 293, 328, 329, 339, 344, 351
Burning oils
See: (1) Fuels
(2) Illuminants
Burnishing agents
See: Polishing agents

C

Cadmium (metal)
Vol. II. [illegible]
Calcium (metal)
Vol. I. 133
Calcium-aluminum-silicon alloys
Vol. II. 60
Calcium-manganese-silicon alloys
Vol. II. 63
Calcium-silicon alloy
Vol. II. 65
Candle stocks
Vol. I. 84, 111, 154, 161, 204, 314, 334, 352, 360, 434, 441, 567, 570, 627, 634, 637
Vol. II. 66, 89, 142, 161, 250, 311, 322
Candling agents
Vol. I. 556
Vol. II. 221
Capping agents
See also: (1) Metals and alloys
(2) Sealing agents
(3) Resins
Vol. II. 207, 328, 329, 341
Carbonating agents
Vol. 1. 150, 151, 152
Carbonizing agents
Vol. I. 33, 355, 638, 646
Vol. II. 198
Carbons (All kinds)
Vol. I. 110, 148, 166, 167, 305, 340, 638
Carburizing agents
Vol. II. 128
Carriers
Vol. I. 11, 83, 140, 141, 142, 166, 167, 205, 209, 216, 275,

300, 335, 418, 454, 486, 492, 497, 514, 518, 527, 546, 553, 582, 623, 627, 638
Vol. II. 11, 35, 37, 60, 88, 98, 99, 101, 102, 144, 145, 146, 164, 165, 188, 193, 195, 204, 216, 217, 218, 231, 232, 281, 287, 300, 343
Carroting agents
Vol. I. 29, 59, 107, 188, 193, 343, 405, 410, 541, 559, 585, 602
Case-hardening agents
Vol. I. 52, 112, 148, 211, 534, 630
Vol. II. 19, 163, 195, 267, 319
Catalysts
Vol. I. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 52, 56, 57, 58, 60, 63, 73, 75, 77, 79, 80, 81, 84, 90, 91, 107, 108, 109, 110, 113, 115, 128, 128, 130, 131, 132, 134, 135, 136, 137, 140, 143, 146, 163, 164, 166, 171, 184, 185, 187, 188, 189, 193, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 210, 211, 224, 228, 235, 248, 259, 285, 286, 287, 288, 292, 299, 314, 315, 324, 335, 341, 342, 343, 346, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 362, 363, 364, 368, 370, 372, 373, 374, 393, 394, 404, 405, 408, 420, 460, 462, 463, 479, 495, 503, 508, 510, 520, 521, 524, 528, 529, 533, 534, 539, 541, 545, 547, 558, 559, 573, 580, 581, 589, 592, 601, 602, 603, 606, 607, 621, 624, 628, 633, 638, 641, 642, 644, 645, 651
Vol. II. 7, 10, 18, 20, 21, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 40, 41, 47, 50, 59, 60, 64, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 116, 138, 144, 145, 146, 166, 170, 182, 187, 194, 196, 198, 202, 203, 204, 226, 230, 231, 232, 241, 242, 260, 266, 268, 272, 278, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 297, 299, 304, 311, 313, 322, 330, 331, 348, 349, 350, 352
Catalysts in—
Acetylating processes
Vol. I. 184
—, Alkylation processes—
Vol. I. 324
Vol. II. 116, 166
—, Boiling point re-arrangement—
Vol. I. 31, 33, 210
—, Brominations—
See: Catalysts in—, halogenation processes
—, Chlorinations—
See: Catalysts in—, halogenation processes
—, Condensation processes—
Vol. I. 32, 33, 35, 136, 324
Vol. II. 40, 348, 349, 350
—, Decomposing processes—
Vol. I. 137, 166, 210, 364, 404, 463
Vol. II. 7, 352
—, Dehydrating processes—
Vol. I. 299, 628
Vol. II. 7
—, Dehydrogenating processes—
Vol. I. 393, 404, 642
—, Desulphurizing processes
Vol. I. 201, 393, 405
Vol. II. 349
—, Esterification processes—
Vol. I. 140, 146, 198, 210, 299, 315, 528
Vol. II. 32, 41, 116, 138, 230, 278, 349
—, Friedel-Crafts' synthesis—
Vol. I. 31, 285, 645
—, Fuel combustion—
Vol. I. 32
—, Halogenation processes—
Vol. I. 33, 80, 134, 166, 199, 286, 288, 324, 352, 353, 355, 360, 364, 369, 474, 476, 479, 483, 486, 524, 529, 534, 540, 547, 562, 599, 643
Vol. II. 84, 88, 204
—, Hydration processes—
Vol. I. 354, 393, 545, 645
Vol. II. 33, 34, 304
—, Hydrogenation processes—
Vol. I. 30, 33, 196, 198, 199, 201, 362, 393, 404, 405, 406, 464, 540, 541, 589, 607
Vol. II. 85, 230, 231, 242, 289, 290, 291, 297, 352
—, Hydrolysis processes—
Vol. I. 200
—, Modifying ignition temperatures
Vol. I. 599
—, Nitrogen fixation processes—
Vol. I. 140, 166, 473
Vol. II. 28, 31, 32, 35, 182, 260
—, Oxidation processes—
Vol. I. 57, 140, 166, 235, 287, 354, 362, 404, 520, 602, 606
Vol. II. 182, 203, 260, 289, 352
—, Polymerization processes—
Vol. I. 32, 33, 115, 341, 580, 581
Vol. II. 40, 47, 116, 145, 203
—, Purification processes—
Vol. I. 38, 203, 343, 346, 405, 473, 589, 603, 638, 646
Vol. II. 7, 145, 291
—, Reduction processes—
Vol. I. 57, 140, 196, 200, 369, 405
Vol. II. 87, 352
—, Saccharification processes—
Vol. I. 364, 645
Vol. II. 196
—, Solubilizing processes—
Vol. I. 248
—, Thermal dissociations—
Vol. I. 31
Catalysts in making—
—, Alcohols—
Vol. I. 189, 199, 200, 201, 299, 364, 393, 405, 407, 466, 467, 497, 508, 509, 573
Vol. II. 7, 10, 34, 86, 87, 116, 203, 226, 290, 293, 304, 313, 350
—, Ammonia—
Vol. I. 473, 539
Vol. II. 28, 31, 32, 35, 182
—, Aromatics—
Vol. I. 625
Vol. II. 146
—, Binders—
Vol. I. 469
—, Cellulose derivatives (acetate, nitrate, esters and ethers)—
Vol. I. 171, 184, 187, 188, 189, 228, 314, 364, 462, 528, 580, 581, 604, 646
Vol. II. 41, 230, 278, 349
—, Chemicals
Vol. I. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 54, 57, 58, 60, 63, 73, 75, 77, 79, 80, 81, 84, 107, 108, 109, 110, 113, 115, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 140, 143, 146, 163, 164, 166, 171, 185, 186, 187, 189, 193, 196, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 210, 211, 224, 228, 235, 259, 285, 287, 288, 299, 314, 315, 324, 335, 341, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 365, 368, 369, 370, 371, 373, 393, 404, 405, 406, 407, 428, 460, 463, 478, 495, 503, 520, 521, 533, 539, 580, 592, 601, 603, 604, 606, 607, 628, 633, 638, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 651, 652
Vol. II. 7, 10, 18, 20, 26, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 40, 47, 50, 59, 60, 64, 83, 85, 86, 87, 116, 144, 166, 182, 196, 198, 202, 203, 204, 226, 230, 231, 242, 260, 266, 268, 272, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 299, 304, 313, 330, 331, 348, 349
—, Dielectrics—
Vol. I. 32
—, Drying oils—
Vol. I. 33, 285
—, Dyestuffs—
Vol. I. 113, 196, 210, 248, 495, 521
Vol. II. 37, 204, 232
—, Fillers—
Vol. I. 469
—, Fluorescence promoters—
Vol. I. 32, 33
—, Gases—
Vol. I. 37
Vol. II. 28, 35, 313
—, Gasoline—

See: Catalysts in making —, Petroleum products
—, Impregnating media—
Vol. I. 33, 285, 469, 621
—, Isomers (rubber)
Vol. I. 604
—, Lubricants—
See: Catalysts in making —, Petroleum products
—, Oils (mineral)
See: Catalysts in making —, Petroleum products
—, Petroleum products—
Vol. I. 30, 31, 32, 33, 115, 199, 210, 285, 394, 464, 559, 604, 606, 607, 642, 646
Vol. II. 7, 47, 59, 85, 146, 182, 231, 232, 291, 331, 349
—, Pigments—
Vol. I. 32, 37
—, Plastics—
Vol. I. 188, 189, 469
Vol. II. 349
—, Pour point improvers—
Vol. I. 32
—, Rayon—
Vol. I. 188, 189, 314
—, Resins—
Vol. I. 33, 52, 90, 91, 115, 286, 341, 372, 405, 466, 469, 476, 541, 646
Vol. II. 40, 87, 203, 322
—, Setting-point reducers—
Vol. I. 32
—, Shellac substitutes—
Vol. I. 33
—, Soap—
Vol. I. 562
Vol. II. 85
—, Stabilizing agents—
Vol. I. 32
—, Synthetic rubber-like materials—
Vol. I. 33
Vol. II. 350
—, Synthetic waxes—
Vol. I. 324
—, Viscosity improvers—
Vol. I. 32
—, Vulcanizing accelerators—
Vol. I. 128, 420, 510
Cathode materials
See: Electrode materials
Cattle dips
See: Insecticides
Cattle feeding agents
See: (1) Animal feeds
(2) Ingredients of —, animal feeds
Caulking agents
Vol. I. 168, 300, 508
Vol. II. 179, 180
Causticizing agents
Vol. I. 141, 520, 531, 541
Vol. II. 62, 165
Caustics
Vol. I. 339, 428, 475, 481, 483, 520, 603
Cavity filling agents
See also: (1) Binders
(2) Fillers
(3) Caulking agents
Vol. I. 144, 281, 391, 555
Cellulose acetate
—, Plasticizers for—
See: Plasticizers for —, cellulose acetate
—, Solvents for—
See: Solvents for —, cellulose acetate
Cellulose derivatives
(includes the acetate, nitrate, esters, and ethers)
Vol. I. 93, 159, 160, 161, 272, 381, 413
Vol. II. 43, 73, 74, 104, 109, 115, 116, 117, 119, 120, 156, 210, 299
—, Plasticizers for—
See: Plasticizers for—, cellulose derivatives
—, Solvents for—
See: Solvents for—, cellulose derivatives
Cellulose esters and ethers
Plasticizers for—
See: Plasticizers for —, cellulose esters, and ethers
—, Solvents for—
See: Solvents for —, cellulose esters and ethers
Cellulose nitrate
See: Nitrocellulose
Cementing agents
Vol. I. 141, 143, 281, 423, 507, 508, 517, 518, 555, 556
Vol. II. 150, 152
Cements (Adhesive)
See: (1) Adhesives
(2) Cements (rubber)
(3) Cementing agents
Cements (rubber)
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See Wetting agents
Ceramic coating and decorating compositions
Plasticizers for—
See: Plasticizers
—, Softening agents for—
See: Softening agents
—, Solvents for—
See: Solvents
Charcoals
See: Carbons
Checking agents
Vol. I. 469, 514
Chemicals (fine, heavy, inorganic, organic)
For the uses of any specific chemical see under the actual name of the chemical in the "Uses and Applications" sections of volumes I and II. If not found there see in the "Synonyms and Cross-references" sections of these books
—, Dispersing agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Suspending agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
"Chemicks"
Vol. I. 139
Chewing agents
See also: (1) Foodstuffs
(2) Ingredients of —, chewing gums
Vol. II. 187
Chilling agents
See: (1) Cooling agents
(2) Refrigerants
Chinaware
See: Ceramics
Chlorinating agents
Vol. I. 73, 99, 152, 154, 171, 173, 228, 230, 231, 381, 542, 581, 582
Vol. II. 29, 197, 266, 321
Chromating agents
Vol. I. 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 475, 527, 533
Chromium (metal)
Vol. I. 187
Chromium-copper alloy
Vol. II. 82
Circulating agents
Vol. I. 149, 150, 151, 415
Clarifying agents
Vol. I. 15, 18, 19, 37, 38, 53, 54, 55, 77, 84, 85, 86, 137, 151, 156, 158, 294, 295, 300, 301, 325, 327, 335, 336, 342, 343, 353, 358, 466, 497, 498, 522, 523, 555, 557, 586, 587, 648
Vol. II. 2, 16, 21, 53, 97, 98, 99, 101, 144, 145, 146, 170, 189, 237, 270, 335

Clays
Vol. I. 78, 85, 288, 294, 306, 335, 420, 520, 572
Vol. II. 144
Clay refining and cleansing agents
See also: (1) Deflocculating agents
(2) Purifying agents
(3) Cleansing agents
(4) Separating agents
Vol. I. 526, 530, 540, 579
Cleansing agents
Vol. I. 11, 17, 52, 86, 88, 141, 152, 153, 177, 178, 215, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 259, 267, 269, 316, 331, 336, 376, 377, 425, 428, 429, 454, 455, 456, 464, 465, 470, 477, 498, 526, 528, 630, 531, 534, 536, 540, 541, 544, 545, 546, 555, 556, 557, 559, 581, 583, 588, 612, 613, 624, 627
Vol. II. 7, 10, 11, 20, 33, 60, 65, 94, 95, 99, 100, 132, 133, 140, 148, 149, 165, 187, 190, 218, 265, 270, 273, 289, 295, 296, 299, 301, 308, 321
Cleansing compositions
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Cleansing compositions for—
Glassware
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, —,
Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
—, Rugs
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, —, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
—, Upholstery
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, —, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
—, Windows
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, —, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Closing agents
See: Capping agents
Closure materials
See: Capping agents
Clouding agents
Vol. I. 282
Coagulating agents
Vol. I. 4, 33, 112, 138, 139, 142, 274, 285, 286, 287, 291, 293, 315, 359, 466, 528, 541, 560, 586, 588, 631
Vol. II. 3, 11, 12, 20, 21, 151, 165, 197, 226, 298
Coating agents for—
Foodstuffs
Vol. I. 392, 451
Vol. II. 81, 161, 246
—, Medicinal purposes—
Vol. I. 159, 442, 462, 633
Vol. II. 61, 81, 83
—, Technical purposes—
See also: (1) Ingredients of —, coating compositions
(2) Ingredients of —, paints, varnishes, and lacquers, etc.
(3) Rubbers
(4) Resins
Vol. I. 28, 32, 78, 107, 112, 141, 159, 161, 162, 169, 179, 180, 206, 281, 282, 300, 305, 318, 334, 335, 359, 429, 440, 441, 442, 451, 452, 517, 537, 555, 556, 642, 646
Vol. II. 28, 32, 37, 39, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 74, 88, 100, 164, 179, 180, 181, 183, 184, 195, 197, 198, 201, 220, 221, 230, 231, 242, 247, 261, 262, 263, 284, 285, 286, 289, 305, 310, 311, 312, 328, 329, 341, 348, 351, 352,
Coinage metals
See: Metals and alloys
Collapsible tube materials
See also: Metals and alloys
Vol. II. 207
Collecting agents
See: Flotation agents
Colloids (protective)
Vol. I. 155, 327
Vol. II. 4, 69, 186, 281, 297
Color lakes
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
Colors, pigments and color lakes
Vol. I. 2, 9, 15, 23, 25, 28, 29, 31, 40, 41, 47, 48, 68, 69, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 82, 83, 107, 108, 110, 132, 141, 144, 147, 148, 149, 183, 189, 196, 197, 198, 200, 201, 203, 235, 247, 254, 255, 262, 285, 288, 294, 305, 307, 324, 326, 327, 336, 337, 340, 343, 344, 346, 351, 352, 354, 364, 365, 370, 385, 392, 393, 398, 405, 406, 407, 416, 435, 445, 471, 475, 484, 491, 493, 496, 502, 503, 508, 509, 516, 518, 520, 546, 563, 583, 588, 589, 600, 601, 606, 607, 621, 626, 628, 629, 633, 634, 638, 646, 648, 651, 653
Vol. II. 5, 8, 12, 28, 29, 38, 39, 48, 50, 60, 61, 65, 71, 85, 114, 121, 141, 165, 169, 172, 181, 182, 183, 185, 188, 189, 192, 193, 194, 202, 204, 207, 232, 233, 241, 293, 294, 311, 314, 330, 331, 352
Color variers for—
Inert gases
Vol. I. 371
Columbium (metal)
Vol. I. 407
Combustibles for—
Photometric lamps
Vol. I. 64
Combustion aids, improvers and starters
Vol. I. 17, 428, 431, 514
Vol. II. 182, 199, 207
Commutator carbons
See: Carbons
Compounding agents
See: (1) Ingredients of —, etc.
(2) Starting point in making —, etc.
Concentrating agents
Vol. I. 269, 580
Vol. II. 10, 182, 183
Condensing agents
Vol. I. 32, 33, 40, 113, 179, 210, 211, 238, 285, 400, 428, 467, 468, 604, 642, 645, 646
Vol. II. 5, 47, 151, 349
Condiments
Vol. I. 284, 366, 470, 473, 532
Vol. II. 71, 91, 259, 300
Conditioning agents for—
Air
See: Dehumidifying agents
Conditioning agents for—
All purposes (other than air conditioning)
Vol. I. 230, 239, 286, 301, 302, 324, 359, 526, 564, 638
Vol. II. 2, 97, 99, 112, 160, 161, 164, 191, 199, 334, 335
Conductors for—
Electric currents
Vol. I. 27, 28, 196, 305, 371, 404, 625
Congealing agents
Vol. I. 150
Conserving agents
See also: Preservatives
Vol. I. 56, 141, 204, 529
Vol. II. 18, 59, 164, 268, 350
Construction materials for—
Apparatus, machinery and equipment
See: Metals and alloys
—, Buildings—
See: (1) Building materials
(2) Metals and alloys

—, Containers—
(1) Basic materials
See: Metals and alloys
(2) Finishing materials. See:
(1) Coating agents for —, technical purposes
(2) Ingredients of —, coating compositions
(3) Waxes, resins, rubbers, etc.
—, Highways—
See: (1) Road surfacing agents
(2) Rubbers
(3) Ingredients of —, road-paving compositions
(4) Bitumens
(5) Tars
—, Scientific instruments—
See: Metals and alloys
—, Surgical and dental instruments—
See: Metals and alloys
Contact agents for—
Chemical processes
Vol. I. 111, 203, 286, 507
Contact point materials
See: Metals and alloys
Contrast media
See: X-ray agents
Controlling agents
Vol. I. 51, 52, 475, 483, 516, 630
Vol. II. 2, 23, 33, 62, 303, 311
Converting agents
Vol. I. 60, 538
Vol. II. 47
Cooling agents
See also: Refrigerants
Vol. I. 111, 151, 152, 228, 354, 447, 591, 611, 631
Vol. II. 253
Copper (metal)
Vol. I. 196
Copper-Glucinum alloys
Vol. I. 200
Coppersmithing materials
See: (1) Metals and alloys
(2) Ingredients of—, alloys, fluxes, soldering, etc.
(3) Fluxing agents
(4) Soldering agents
Core oils and compounds
See: (1) Ingredients of—, core compounds, oils, etc.
(2) Ingredients of—, parting, facing, etc.
Cores for—
Pencils
See also: Ingredients of—, pencil lead compositions
Vol. I. 305
Core-venting agents
Vol. I. 441
Correcting agents
See also: (1) Acidulating agents
(2) Neutralizing agents
(3) Regulating agents
Vol. I. 603
Vol. II. 164
Corrosion-resisting agents (other than metals)
See also: (1) Inhibitors, etc.
(2) Rust proofing and preventing agents
Vol. I. 13, 52, 71, 78, 107, 141, 150, 162, 180, 204, 282, 307, 334, 413, 433, 441, 517, 527, 534, 556, 557
Vol. II. 7, 26, 51, 55, 56, 92, 165, 227, 260, 261, 263, 266, 279, 284, 285, 305, 306, 318, 342
Corrosion-resisting metals and alloys
See: Metals and alloys
Cosmetic materials
See: Ingredients of—, cosmetic preparations
Cosmetics (Perfumes, toilet waters, nail enamel, lipsticks, powders, greases, creams, etc.)
Dispersing agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Emulsifying agents—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Suspending agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Cost-reducing agents
See: (1) Extenders
(2) Fillers
(3) Emulsifying agents
(4) Wetting agents
(5) Stabilizers
(6) Conserving agents
Counter-irritants
Vol. I. 148, 177, 293, 368
Coupling agents
Vol. I. 87, 99, 178, 223, 225, 239, 244, 245, 254, 271, 331, 376, 388, 412, 431, 438, 457, 458, 461
Vol. II. 4, 39, 43, 119, 216, 237, 246
Covering agents
See: (1) Coating agents
(2) Building materials
(3) Insulating materials
(4) Lining agents
(5) Metals and alloys
(6) Protecting agents
(7) Resins
(8) Rubbers
(9) Waterproofing agents
(10) Wrapping agents
Crack-filling agents
See: Cavity-filling agents
Creaming agents
Vol. I. 552
Vol. II. 297
Crease-proofing agents
Vol. II. 310
Crepeing agents
Vol. I. 580, 646
Crimping agents
Vol. I. 646
Crucible materials
Vol. I. 148, 305
Crystallizing agents
Vol. I. 32, 447, 486, 558, 630
Vol. II. 19, 269, 281
Crystals for—
Radio circuits
See also: Minerals
Vol. I. 498
Vol. II. 274, 279
Curing agents for—
Concrete and cements
Vol. I. 137, 151
—, Hides—
See: (1) Pickling agents
(2) Soaking agents
—, Meat, fish, foodstuffs—
See also: Pickling agents
Vol. I. 113
Vol. II. 34, 271, 312, 313, 318
—, Pipes—
Vol. II. 162
—, Rubber—
Vol. I. 616
Currying agents
See: Oils
Cutting agents
Vol. I. 115, 625
Vol. II. 96, 330, 354
Cutting oils
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Cyaniding agents
Vol. I. 211, 315, 534
Vol. II. 62

Cycloplegics
Vol. I. 313

D

Damping agents
See: Deadening agents
Dampproofing agents
See: Waterproofing agents
Deadening agents for—
(1) Sound
(2) Vibration
Vol. I. 204, 298, 506, 514, 520
Vol. II. 51, 52, 55, 56, 97, 261, 284, 285, 286, 296
Dearmoring agents for—
Sharkskins
Vol. I. 293, 559
Decaffeinizing agents
See: Extracting agents
Decaking agents
See also: Anti-caking agents
Vol. II. 65
Decarburizing agents
Vol. I. 133
Dechlorinating agents
Vol. I. 203
Vol. II. 128
Dechromating agents
Vol. I. 641
Decolorizing agents
Vol. I. 30, 38, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 83, 110, 156, 167, 211, 294, 295, 343, 358, 483, 484, 492, 498, 516, 541, 560, 562, 579, 603, 604, 638
Vol. II. 37, 77, 90, 99, 144, 145, 146, 147, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 320, 341, 349, 350
Decomposing agents
Vol. I. 59, 408, 527, 531
Vol. II. 10, 16, 18, 21, 23, 29, 31, 32, 62, 196, 305, 349
Decoppering agents
Vol. I. 52
Decorating agents
See also: (1) Ingredients of—, coating compositions
(2) Ingredients of—, decorating compositions
(3) Colors, pigments, etc.
Vol. I. 27, 28, 93, 107, 108, 157, 160, 171, 188, 196, 235, 272, 325, 336, 381, 404, 413, 467
Vol. II. 20, 48, 49, 50, 58, 74, 143, 207, 218, 219, 220, 251, 263, 280, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 328, 329, 330, 341, 342, 344
Decorating compositions
Plasticizers for—,
See: Plasticizers
—, Softening agents for—
See: Softening agents
—, Solvents for—
See: Solvents
De-electrifying agents
Vol. I. 235, 259, 320, 396, 615, 616, 617, 618
Vol. II. 191
Defatting agents
See: Degreasing agents
Defecating agents
Vol. I. 19, 38, 54, 55, 315, 466, 522
Vol. II. 322
Defibering agents
Vol. I. 645
Definitions and descriptions
Vol. I. 7, 37, 50, 179, 206, 225, 287, 289, 296, 298, 346, 350, 393, 406, 420, 423, 467, 485, 502, 557, 564, 603
Vol. II. 8, 15, 24, 25, 26, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 55, 60, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 82, 84, 89, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 124, 125, 126, 127, 139, 140, 141, 142, 144, 147, 149, 150, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 163, 172, 178, 181, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 199, 202, 205, 206, 207, 225, 226, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 244, 256, 260, 263, 264, 265, 274, 275, 279, 280, 281, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 295, 306, 308, 309, 310, 314, 319, 320, 322, 323, 328, 333, 338, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 348, 354
Deflocculating agents
Vol. I. 526, 530, 540, 555, 556, 557
Vol. II. 295
Defoaming agents
See: Anti-foaming agents
Defogging agents for—
Photographic processes
Vol. I. 13, 40, 254, 306, 476
Vol. II. 95, 139, 218, 324, 326, 327
Degasifying agents for—
Lamps and radio tubes
Vol. I. 202, 586
Vol. II. 198, 352
—, Metals—
Vol. I. 135, 353, 363, 365
Vol. II. 16, 21, 60, 63, 65, 140, 141, 142, 202, 233, 353
Degolding agents
Vol. I. 642
Degreasing agents for—
Feathers, furs, textile fibers, fish scrap, bones, skins, hides, glass, machinery, garbage, floors, etc.
Vol. I. 5, 6, 11, 55, 88, 103, 112, 148, 153, 154, 176, 177, 178, 215, 228, 229, 230, 232, 237, 267, 312, 332, 357, 376, 443, 448, 453, 465, 490, 531, 609, 612, 624, 625
Vol. II. 94, 95, 132, 133, 148, 149, 177, 301
—, Metals—
Vol. I. 10, 17, 153, 176, 177, 215, 228, 229, 230, 232, 267, 376, 377, 453, 530, 556, 612, 613, 624
Vol. II. 24, 94, 95, 131, 132, 133, 148, 149, 177, 301
Degreasing compounds
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Degumming agents
See also: (1) Emulsifying agents
(2) Solvents
Vol. I. 6, 11, 86, 112, 127, 178, 228, 293, 527, 530, 531, 625
Vol. II. 65, 95, 133, 149, 152, 267, 297
Dehairing agents
See: Depilatories
Dehazing agents
Vol. II. 2
Dehumidifying agents
Vol. I. 26, 27
Vol. II. 191
Dehydrating agents
Vol. I. 5, 17, 26, 27, 80, 85, 86, 133, 135, 136, 137, 140, 141, 143, 144, 149, 203, 269, 301, 331, 354, 357, 358, 361, 372, 377, 395, 428, 447, 463, 464, 474, 476, 492, 530, 539, 558, 577, 580, 581, 645
Vol. II. 18, 35, 47, 53, 80, 98, 100, 101, 151, 152, 163, 173, 196, 199, 223, 267, 294, 349
De-hypoing agents
Vol. I. 60
Deinking agents
Vol. II. 146
Deliming agents
Vol. I. 113, 151, 191, 293, 350
Vol. II. 145, 174, 319
Deloading agents
See: Deweighting agents
Delousing agents
Vol. I. 153
Delustering agents
Vol. I. 33, 34, 38, 63, 83, 89, 180, 222, 256, 351, 359, 425, 535, 552, 560, 568, 569, 570, 606, 631, 647
Vol. II. 5, 7, 36, 44, 64, 84, 95, 120, 169, 184, 185, 201, 213, 247, 256, 310, 338
Demulcents
Vol. I. 21, 325
Vol. II. 6, 61, 150, 162, 187
Denaturants for—
Alcohol

Vol. I. 5, 7, 10, 118, 142, 146, 168, 267, 283, 331, 376, 495, 560, 584, 589, 651
Vol. II. 25, 39, 50, 73, 82, 93, 94, 125, 148, 253, 255, 258, 288, 300, 308, 317, 318, 341
Denickeling agents
Vol. I. 52
Denitrating agents
Vol. I. 61, 211, 495, 552, 559
Dental materials
Vol. 1. 84, 160, 177, 237, 263, 284, 307, 371, 372, 417, 431, 451, 541, 550, 551, 576, 586, 625, 645, 648, 651
Vol. II. 9, 11, 58, 66, 91, 99, 127, 198, 200, 266, 283, 290, 291, 292, 351
Deodorizing agents
(also termed: Deodorants, deodorizers)
Vol. I. 29, 38, 60, 110, 112, 133, 139, 141, 167, 210, 291, 349, 364, 422, 455, 470, 483, 484, 497, 498, 528, 539, 541, 542, 576, 578, 585, 588, 590, 624, 638, 648
Vol. II. 90, 95, 141, 165, 199, 200, 259, 301, 341, 350
Deoxidizing agents
Vol. I. 27, 28, 135, 291, 354, 362, 363, 365, 642
Vol. II. 16, 21, 58, 60, 63, 65, 140, 141, 168, 191, 202, 233, 269, 289, 298, 308, 352, 353
De-phosgenating agents
Vol. I. 51
Depilatories
Vol. I. 61, 141, 142, 274, 484, 496, 528, 552, 559, 578
Vol. II. 38, 63, 164, 167, 283
Depolarizing agents
Vol. I. 60, 116, 365, 369, 370
Depressing agents
(also termed: (1) Depressors
(2) Depressants
(3) Lowering agents)
See: (1) Flotation agents
(2) Lowering agents
Descriptions (chemicals, terms, materials)
See: Definitions and descriptions
Desensitizing agents
Vol. I. 456
Vol. II. 22, 78, 233
Desilvering agents
Vol. I. 581, 643
Desizing agents
Vol. I. 228, 230, 232, 239, 455, 541, 551
Vol. II. 2, 152, 209, 267, 297
Desiccating agents
See: Dehydrating agents
Desulphurizing agents
Vol. I. 30, 51, 61, 84, 133, 135, 141, 210, 211, 362, 370, 431, 453, 603
Vol. II. 102, 140, 142, 165, 188, 240, 289, 308, 349
Detecting agents
Vol. I. 153, 279, 280, 501
Vol. II. 15, 184, 242, 243, 246, 257, 258, 280, 293
Detergent compounds
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Detergents
Vol. I. 112, 236, 241, 381, 388, 389, 441, 477, 513, 530, 559, 624, 625
Vol. II. 94, 100, 227, 272, 295, 296, 297, 301, 305, 326, 327, 339
Detinning agents
Vol. I. 455, 465
Detonators
Vol. I. 372, 415
Detoxicating agents
Vol. I. 140, 142, 358
Vol. II. 164
Developing agents for—
Photographic processes
Vol. I. 2, 6, 19, 52, 77, 163, 291, 297, 304, 318, 320, 436, 437, 477, 480, 484, 496, 523, 559, 602, 633, 641
Vol. II. 13, 43, 54, 55, 122, 137, 138, 167, 216, 217, 227, 245, 249, 270, 273
—, Textile Processes—
Vol. I. 163, 271, 429, 432, 433, 443, 444, 456, 504, 548
Devulcanizing agents
Vol. I. 302
Dewatering agents
See: (1) Dehydrating agents
(2) Dehumidifying agents
Dewaxing agents
Vol. I. 176, 228, 230, 232, 267, 312, 333
Vol. II. 130, 131, 146, 209, 210
Deweighting agents
Vol. I. 316
Diaphragm materials
See also: (1) Metals and alloys
(2) Rubbers
Vol. II. 207, 218, 344
Diazotizing agents
Vol. I. 548
Dielectrics
See also: (1) Rubbers
(2) Resins
(3) Waxes
Vol. I. 159, 161, 228, 289, 307, 334, 397, 433, 440, 441, 447, 507, 517, 555, 591, 611, 652
Vol. II. 51, 55, 56, 66, 106, 110, 127, 129, 138, 159, 218, 219, 260, 261, 262, 263, 284, 285, 286, 319, 325, 335, 336, 341, 342
Die materials
See: (1) Draw plate materials
(2) Metals and alloys
Diffusing agents
Vol. I. 315
Vol. II. 98, 102, 158, 185, 264
Digesting agents (medicinal or technical)
Vol. I. 139, 141, 149, 339, 350, 410, 429, 528, 541, 624
Vol. II. 60, 63, 91, 92, 165, 201, 244, 253, 341
Diluents
(1) See Solvents
(2) See classified items following
Diluents for—
Dyestuffs
Vol. I. 37, 445, 511, 558, 637
Vol. II. 11
—, Miscellaneous products
Vol. I. 17, 87, 88, 143, 146, 148, 149, 151, 177, 178, 229, 230, 336, 376, 377, 399, 425, 487, 518, 590
Vol. II. 99, 133, 149, 177
—, Perfumes, toilet lotions, etc.—
Vol. I. 16, 453
Dirt collecting agents
Vol. I. 298
Discharging agents
Vol. I. 476, 528, 537, 538, 568, 603, 647, 648
Vol. II. 22, 29, 120, 121, 152, 185
Disguising agents
See: Masking agents
Disinfectants
Vol. 1. 8, 33, 34, 95, 114, 116, 117, 127, 128, 139, 142, 150, 170, 173, 174, 185, 210, 249, 281, 283, 287, 289, 291, 292, 293, 313, 316, 317, 322, 350, 375, 384, 386, 390, 400, 408, 422, 426, 429, 438, 454, 455, 456, 470, 478, 483, 484, 485 491, 500, 520, 526, 528, 532, 537, 540, 541, 542, [illegible], [illegible], 551, 559, 576, 577, 578, 579, 588, 590, 596, 610, 615, 619, 620, 636, 638, 639, 643, 645, 650
Vol. II. 6, 15, 16, 21, 75, 80, 90, 121, 124, 141, 164, 165 174, 176, 198, 206, 217, 227, 236, 249, 250, 259, 278, [illegible] 288, 292, 301, 303, 325, 327, 328, 350
—, Dispersing agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Suspending agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents

—,Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Disinfectants for—
Seeds
See: Fungicides
—, Sewage—
See: Sewage treating agents
—, Water—
See: Water-purifying agents
Disintegrating agents for—
Insecticidal preparations
Vol. I. 587
—, Minerals, rocks, clays, soil, etc.—
Vol. I. 114, 447
—, Photographic Film—
Vol. I. 541
—, Pills, etc.—
Vol. I. 447
Dispersing agents
See: Emulsifying agents
Displacing agents
Vol. I. 149
Distributing agents
See: Diffusing agents
Diuretics
Vol. I. 55, 111, 112, 133, 138, 337, 351, 474, 477, 521, 558, 565
Vol. II. 140, 175, 265, 272, 288
Dog-feeding agents
See: (1) Animal feeds
(2) Ingredients of —, animal feeds
Dopes
See: Paints, varnishes and lacquers
Draw plate materials
See also: Metals and alloys
Vol. I. 115
Vol. II. 96
Dressing agents
See also: Ingredients of —, dressing agents
Vol. I. 13, 155, 325, 336, 355, 369, 442, 446, 469, 514, 583
Vol. II. 170, 229, 299, 306, 308, 311
Driers for—
Paints, oils, varnishes, lacquers, inks, etc.
Vol. I. 36, 37, 63, 108, 139, 189, 193, 194, 199, 200, 201, 203, 326, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 351, 356, 358, 362, 363, 365, 406, 610, 648, 649, 651
Vol. II. 7, 74, 84, 86, 148, 176, 178, 181, 189, 190, 191, 203, 204, 227, 237, 238, 275, 348, 351
Drilling bits
See: Cutting agents
Drilling oils
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Drugs
See: (1) Materials used in medicinal compounding and dispensing practice
(2) Materials used in veterinary medical practice
(3) Pharmaceuticals (new)
(4) See under the specific name of the substance in the "Uses and Applications" sections of Vol. I and II
Dry cleaning agents
Vol. I. 148, 176, 215, 228, 230, 232, 267, 354, 377, 470, 489, 612
Vol. II. 132, 133, 149
Dry cleaning soaps
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
Dry cleaning solutions
Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Drying agents
See: Dehydrating agents
Ductilizing agents
Vol. I. 196, 287, 301
Durabilizing agents for—
Cellulosic compounds
Vol. II. 292, 330, 351
Dust collecting agents
Vol. I. 298
Dusting agents
Vol. I. 143, 144, 487, 507, 577, 583, 648, 649
Vol. II. 220, 294, 335, 339
Dust-laying agents
Vol. I. 86, 138, 453, 483, 492, 547
Vol. II. 188, 196, 294, 351
Dust-proofing agents
Vol. I. 555, 556
Dyestuffs
Vol. I. 3, 8, 12, 19, 21, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45, 46, 48, 50, 68, 69, 72, 89, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 104, 106, 107, 109, 118, 132, 174, 181, 182, 189, 208, 221, 223, 237, 239, 240, 245, 247, 248, 250, 254, 255, 271, 288, 294, 297, 308, 323, 343, 367, 379, 384, 385, 403, 407, 415, 416, 424, 433, 436, 437, 444, 445, 446, 456, 468, 488, 499, 506, 508, 509, 563, 591, 601, 619
Vol. II. 3, 12, 13, 14, 15, 40, 43, 45, 47, 68, 76, 92, 93, 95, 102, 115, 117, 123, 125, 136, 138, 141, 147, 168, 169, 207, 208, 210, 233, 241, 249, 256, 258, 310
—, Dispersing agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Suspending agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Dynamites
See: Explosives

E

Elasticizing agents
See also: Rubbers
Vol. I. 314
Electrical insulating compositions
Plasticizers for—
See: Plasticizers
—, Softening agents for—
See: Softening agents
—, Solvents for—
See: Solvents
Electrical insulation
See: Dielectrics
Electrode materials
See also: Ingredients of —, electrode compositions
Vol. I. 115, 305, 371, 406, 407, 586, 605, 606, 625, 642, 646
Vol. II. 58, 158, 180, 184, 198, 290, 352
Electrolytes
See also: Ingredients of —, electrolytes
Vol. I. 58, 183, 199, 201, 203, 211, 285, 346, 371, 404, 580, 581, 587, 644, 650
Vol. II. 19, 31, 141, 233, 242, 269, 270, 274, 280, 291, 299, 302, 349
Electroplating agents
See: Electrolytes
Electroplating surface preparers
See: Preparers, etc.
Eliminating agents
(also termed: Eliminators)
Vol. I. 150, 501, 603, 630
Vol. II. 2, 94, 98, 245, 251, 252, 303
Embalming agents
Vol. I. 291, 441
Embalming fluids
Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Emetics
Vol. I. 55

Emollients
Vol. I. 301, 434, 446, 452
Vol. II. 6, 83, 272
Emulsifying agents
(also termed: Dispersing agents)
Vol. I. 13, 14, 18, 23, 33, 53, 55, 56, 58, 59, 65, 67, 89, 90, 98, 121, 124, 126, 127, 128, 155, 157, 159, 161, 165, 166, 181, 197, 203, 208, 213, 214, 216, 220, 221, 224, 235, 236, 241, 242, 245, 248, 250, 261, 265, 266, 271, 276, 277, 278, 280, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 322, 323, 325, 329, 333, 337, 338, 342, 347, 373, 384, 386, 388, 389, 394, 396, 397, 398, 399, 418, 419, 421, 422, 425, 439, 446, 449, 460, 470, 475, 476, 479, 480, 482, 483, 485, 486, 490, 491, 506, 513, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 529, 531, 532, 533, 535, 536, 538, 544, 545, 546, 548, 549, 550, 553, 554, 558, 560, 566, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 574, 575; 584, 590, 592, 593, 605, 610, 614, 615, 616, 617, 624, 626, 633, 639, 640, 643
Vol. II. 1, 3, 5, 7, 13, 14, 15, 57, 61, 66, 69, 70, 88, 89, 90, 115, 124, 125, 126, 130, 137, 139, 153, 158, 159, 163, 170, 186, 201, 210, 211, 212, 213, 215, 216, 217, 220, 226, 227, 236, 237, 272, 275, 277, 281, 295, 296, 297, 299, 301, 302, 303, 307, 308, 320, 321, 326, 327, 328, 337, 339, 341, 350
Emulsion breakers
See: Breakers of —, emulsions
Enamels
See: Paints, varnishes, and lacquers
Energizing agents
See: (1) Activating agents
(2) Accelerators
Engraving materials
See: Process-engraving materials
Enhancers
See: Improvers
Enrichening agents
Vol. I. 88, 120, 141, 364, 400, 488
Vol. II. 149, 164, 229, 343, 347
Eradicators
See: Removing agents
Escharotics
Vol. I. 481, 646, 650
Etching agents
Vol. I. 59, 111, 183, 210, 286, 287, 293, 315, 316, 410, 462, 520, 527
Vol. II. 10, 11, 16, 19, 23, 26, 28, 34, 38, 141, 143, 183, 258, 305, 333
Ethylating agents
Vol. I. 16, 240
Excipients
Vol. I. 301, 392, 447
Exciters
Vol. I. 201
Vol. II. 19
Expectorants
Vol. I. 74, 90, 400
Vol. II. 125, 297
Explosives
Vol. I. 9, 152, 275, 326, 415, 596, 597
Vol. II. 168, 181, 185, 204, 215, 234, 258
Extenders
See: Fillers
Exterminating agents
(also termed: Rat killers, pesticides, etc.)
Vol. I. 72, 104, 105, 148, 169, 174, 211, 271, 350, 424, 425, 446, 467, 575, 576, 577, 579, 600, 601
Vol. II. 5, 35, 54, 61, 80, 86, 93, 125, 271
Extracting agents
(also known as: Extractants)
See also: Solvents
Vol. I. 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 51, 52, 66, 85, 86, 88, 119, 120, 122, 123, 147, 148, 152, 153, 173, 176, 177, 178, 224, 228, 229, 231, 232, 233, 238, 250, 255, 259, 267, 269, 292, 293, 302, 304, 311, 330, 331, 332, 333, 349, 350, 361, 372, 376, 378, 379, 381, 408, 442, 451, 453, 454, 464, 465, 479, 487, 530, 540, 541, 542, 543, 563, 577, 578, 581, 595, 608, 611, 612, 613
Vol. II. 1, 2, 10, 17, 19, 22, 28, 33, 90, 122, 131, 132, 133, 136, 144, 148, 149, 172, 173, 182, 201, 213, 214, 220, 230, 305, 312, 325, 345, 346
Extracts
Vol. II. 25, 162, 201, 241, 250, 258, 278
Extreme pressure agents for—
Lubricants
Vol. I. 176, 180, 182

F

Face-cream materials
See: Ingredients of—, cosmetic preparations
Facilitating agents
See: (1) Improving agents
(2) Increasing agents
Facing agents
See: (1) Parting agents
(2) Ingredients of—, etc.
Fastening agents
See: (1) Adhesives
(2) Binders
(3) Cementing agents
(4) Fixing agents
(5) Jointing agents
(6) Mending agents
(7) Mordants
Fat-liquoring agents
Vol. II. 73, 139, 186, 229
Fats, greases, and tallows
Vol. I. 13, 15, 111, 206, 208, 314, 352, 360, 366, 434, 469. 471, 521, 570, 634, 637
Vol. II. 83, 89, 161, 163, 193, 305, 306, 322, 323
Fats and oils
Dispersing agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Suspending agents for
See: Emulsifying agents
Fat-splitting agents
Vol. I. 141, 353, 357
Vol. II. 164
Fat-splitting preparations
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
Febrifuges
Vol. I. 76, 117, 213, 214, 217, 235, 534
Felting agents
Vol. I. 410, 293, 302
Fermenting agents
(also termed: Ferments)
Vol. I. 392, 435, 539, 541, 582
Vol. II. 318, 347, 348
Ferro alloys
Vol. I. 287
Vol. II. 140, 141, 142
Fertility agents for—
Cattle
Vol. II. 342
Fertilizers
Vol. I. 51, 59, 60, 62, 110, 111, 137, 142, 143, 149, 167, [illegible] 211, 225, 284, 288, 304, 306, 314, 353, 364, 365, 366, [illegible] 576, 581, 630, 631
Vol. II. 15, 17, 21, 22, 23, 44, 60, 68, 89, 141, 151, [illegible] 158, 163, 164, 169, 186, 188, 193, 196, 199, 200, 202, [illegible] 219, 226, 243, 244, 251, 256, 270, 271, 280, 281, 288, [illegible] 318, 319, 322, 332, 333, 338, 339, 343
Fibers
Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Fibers and fabrics
Vol. I. 160, 413, 640
Vol. II. 24, 70, 71, 163, 263, 275, 279, 280, 308, 342, [illegible]
Filament-coating agents
Vol. I. 393, 604
Vol. II. 311, 312

Filament-forming agents
See: (1) Cellulose derivatives
(2) Fibers and fabrics
(3) Resins
Filaments (Lamps and radio tubes)
Vol. I. 586, 625
Vol. II. 241, 352
Fillers
(Extenders and fillers for a large number of products and processes)
Vol. I. 9, 28, 32, 78, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 110 141, 143, 144, 148, 156, 161, 162, 167, 204, 205, 206, 209, 217, 281, 282, 288, 294, 299, 302, 304, 307, 314, 317, 335, 336, 348, 352, 354, 355, 357, 397, 403, 415, 433, 441, 442, 449, 486, 492, 498, 505, 512, 514, 517, 518, 520, 571, 576, 582, 583, 606, 623, 625, 639, 648, 653
Vol. II. 7, 11, 28, 29, 39, 60, 61, 65, 66, 83, 88, 89, 91, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 128, 145, 150, 162, 163, 164, 165, 187, 188, 189, 192, 193, 195, 198, 200, 208, 219, 220, 235, 236, 241, 247, 279, 281, 289, 293, 294, 295, 296, 313, 319, 330, 335, 344, 351, 352
Film-forming agents
See: (1) Cellulose derivatives
(2) Plastics
(3) Resins
(4) Rubbers
(5) Waxes
(6) Ingredients of—, etc.
Filtering media
Vol. I. 35, 110, 167, 298, 353, 354, 497, 498, 512, 520, 583, 623, 624, 638
Vol. II. 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 144, 145, 146, 147, 158, 339
Finishing agents
(all kinds for various purposes)
See also: Ingredients of—, etc.
Vol. I. 2, 13, 156, 159, 160, 162, 204, 327, 334, 335, 352, 442, 447, 492, 493, 515, 517, 583
Vol. II. 128, 229, 306, 310, 340
Finishing compositions
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
Fire-extinguishing agents
Vol. I. 143, 150, 176, 231, 261, 380, 513, 579
Fire lighters
See: (1) Combustion aids, etc.
(2) Ingredients of—, igniting compositions
Fire-preventing agents
See: (1) Fire-proofing agents
(2) Fire-extinguishing agents
(3) Atmospheres (inert)
Fire-proofing agents
Vol. I. 7, 28, 29, 33, 38, 55, 111, 112, 141, 144, 150, 151, 179, 180, 181, 256, 257, 260, 298, 355, 454, 458, 506, 516, 520, 555, 556, 557, 614, 623
Vol. II. 8, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 38, 53, 60, 65, 85, 87, 97, 99, 102, 108, 129, 156, 165, 181, 188, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 200, 206, 210, 218, 219, 263, 264, 298, 299, 333, 335, 337, 342
Fireproof insulation
See also: Heat insulation
Vol. I. 28
Fire-retarding agents
See: Fire-proofing agents
Fire-spreading agents
See: (1) Combustion aids, etc.
(2) Ingredients of—, pyrotechnic compositions
(3) Ingredients of—, igniting compositions
Firework agents
See: Ingredients of—, pyrotechnic compositions
Firming agents for—
Fruits
Vol. I. 392
Fixing agents
(also termed: Fixatives)
Vol. I. 11, 33, 39, 67, 69, 77, 85, 90, 93, 96, 112, 157, 159, 165, 186, 191, 205, 210, 235, 240, 245, 328, 382, 392, 398, 399, 418, 428, 429, 457, 459, 474, 486, 505, 514, 534, 543, 558, 572, 588, 602, 603, 634
Vol. II. 23, 27, 31, 41, 54, 57, 81, 104, 106, 115, 137, 185, 193, 208, 222, 269, 280, 310, 324, 331, 335, 340, 349
Flameproofing agents
See: Fire-proofing agents
Flare agents
See: Ingredients of—, pyrotechnic compositions
Flashlight agents
See: Ingredients of—, pyrotechnics
Flatting agents
(also termed: Flattening agents or flatteners)
Vol. I. 36, 37, 356
Vol. II. 65, 352
Flavoring agents
(also termed: Flavors)
Vol. I. 1, 11, 39, 64, 86, 87, 109, 147, 155, 156, 167, 191, 218, 240, 242, 259, 260, 271, 272, 279, 280, 281, 283, 313, 324, 328, 329, 347, 348, 350, 361, 366, 368. 380. 382, 384, 389, 392, 398, 399, 403, 419, 423, 450, 458, 459, 465, 470, 491, 509, 514, 584, 589, 590, 602, 640
Vol. II. 25, 44, 76. 81, 82. 138, 139, 149, 150, 151, 152, 161, 162, 186, 187, 201, 205, 216, 222, 223, 239, 244, 248, 250, 253, 258, 259, 278, 287, 288, 300, 308, 309, 341, 347
Flexibilizing agents
See also: Plasticizers
Vol. I. 239, 302, 564, 565, 566, 629
Vol. II. 113, 134, 157, 160, 161, 240
Floating agents
(do not confuse with "Flotation agents")
Vol. I. 204
Vol. II. 9, 100, 102, 176, 220
Flocculating agents
Vol. I. 142
Vol. II. 12
Flooding agents
Vol. I. 531
Floor polishes
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Flotation agents
(also termed: Flotation reagents)
Vol. I. 52, 67, 128, 142, 165, 166, 214, 215, 221, 234, 283, 287, 299, 330, 453, 455, 470, 479, 482, 485, 486, 507, 526, 527, 530, 435, 537, 540, 541, 553, 554, 555, 557, 562, 576, 579, 588, 609, 627
Vol. II. 11, 19, 26, 30, 83, 85, 90, 147, 177, 178, 183, 187, 197, 204, 227, 259, 267, 269, 272, 295, 310, 326, 327
Flours and meals
Vol. I. 84, 167, 204, 288, 566, 639
Vol. II. 97, 293, 294, 323, 339, 343
Flowers
See: (1) Vegetable products
(2) Specific item in the "Uses and Applications" sections of volumes I and II.
Flowing agents
See: (1) Improving agents
(2) Promoting agents
Flow-stopping agents
Vol. I. 152
Fluidifying agents
See: Liquifying agents
Fluids for—
Indicators, compass, gauge, temperature, etc.
See: Indicating fluids
Fluorescent materials
Vol. I. 217, 222, 251, 651
Vol. II. 93
Fluorinating agents
Vol. I. 73, 316, 537
Vol. II. 166

Fluxing agents
(also termed: Fluxes)
Vol. I. 58, 60, 83, 111, 112, 113, 140, 141, 143, 283, 338, 351, 354, 355, 463, 497, 498, 507, 530, 546, 547, 558, 570, 582, 638
Vol. II. 2, 19, 24, 28, 32, 91, 143, 164, 165, 188, 191, 197, 270, 349
Fly-tying agents
Vol. II. 220
Foaming agents
(do not confuse with "Frothing agents")
Vol. I. 513
Vol. II. 210, 222, 226, 296, 297
Foils (metallic)
See: Metallic foils
Foodstuffs
Vol. I. 155, 167, 204, 205, 206, 307, 323, 325, 337, 352, 366, 367, 446, 450, 473, 486, 501, 502, 505, 509, 566, 567, 582, 610
Vol. II. 81, 83, 88, 161, 223, 281, 288, 318
Fortifying agents
Vol. II. 83, 201, 244, 259, 287, 301, 302, 342, 343, 347
Fractionating media
Vol. I. 32, 151
Free-running agents
Vol. I. 354
Freezing agents
See: (1) Cooling agents
(2) Refrigerants
Freezing point adjusting agents
See also: (1) Anti-freezes
(2) Ingredients of—, etc.
Vol. II. 6
Frits
Vol. II. 34, 144
Frosting agents
See: Etching agents
Frostproofing agents
See: Weatherproofing agents
Frothing agents
(also termed: "Frothers")
See: Flotation agents
Fruits
See: (1) Vegetable products
(2) Specific item in the "Uses and Applications" sections of volume I and II.
Fuel economizing agents
Vol. I. 58, 512, 637
Fuels for—
Airplanes
See: Fuels for—, combustion engines (internal)
—, Automobiles
See: Fuels for—, combustion engines (internal)
—, Combustion engines (internal)
Vol. I. 9, 17, 87, 88, 119, 120, 149, 180, 192, 400, 453, 487, 638
Vol. II. 128, 148, 149, 207, 228
—, Diesel engines
See: Fuels for—, combustion engines (internal)
—, Heating (any kind and for any purpose)
Vol. I. 9, 17, 78, 88, 119, 120, 152, 167, 168, 192, 195, 317, 348, 376, 440, 453, 487, 488, 515, 521, 563, 566, 567, 571, 637, 638, 639
Vol. II. 72, 149, 177, 207, 227, 228, 229
—, Illumination
See: Illuminants
—, Mantles (Welsbach)
See: Illuminants
—, Stationary engines, compressors, pumps, etc.
Vol. I. 120, 192, 488
Vol. II. 148, 149, 228, 229
—, Welding, brazing, soldering, etc.
See: (1) Fuels for—, heating
(2) Gases
Fulling agents
Vol. II. 147
Fumigants
Vol. I. 51, 52, 66, 126, 147, 148, 152, 153, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], 306, 315, 316, 328, 329, 333, 349, 350, 400, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], 490, 534, 576, 577, 579
Vol. II. 61, 80, 135, 214, 240, 254, 268, 277, 322
Fungicides and Insecticides
Dispersing agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Suspending agents for
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Fungicides, weed-killers, seed disinfectants, algaecides, etc.
Vol. I. 20, 51, 61, 77, 81, 94, 95, 97, 99, 102, 104, 105, [illegible], 130, 131, 133, 135, 136, 139, 142, 147, 150, 153, 171, [illegible], 184, 198, 201, 203, 204, 207, 211, 227, 243, 245, [illegible], [illegible], 255, 258, 273, 274, 280, 281, 282, 286, 289, 290, [illegible], [illegible], 320, 322, 341, 342, 372, 384, 386, 400, 401, 415, 425, 427, 438, 455, 461, 462, 465, 467, 483, 484, 496, 511, 526, [illegible], 531, 532, 535, 536, 552, 560, 561, 576, 581, 587, 591, [illegible], 597, 604, 613, 619, 620, 622, 624, 636, 640, 649, 651
Vol. II. 3, 6, 7, 15, 22, 47, 52, 59, 61, 62, 63, 65, 79, [illegible], 86, 87, 88, 92, 95, 115, 137, 143, 147, 176, 177, 189, [illegible], 224, 227, 233, 234, 268, 273, 278, 279, 300, 303, 304, 328
Furniture polishes
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents

G

Galvanizing agents
Vol. I. 642, 643
Gases
(inert, welding, poison, tear, compressed, standby, etc.)
Vol. I. 52, 76, 93, 94, 98, 116, 117, 119, 120, 149, 150, 151, 152, 154, 168, 171, 172, 173, 184, 256, 274, 315, 317, 337, 403, 415, 430, 487, 488, 577, 640
Vol. II. 5, 42, 49, 54, 67, 68, 78, 79, 80, 92, 103, 104, 105, 106, 117, 123, 128, 129, 130, 135, 136, 143, 144, 159, 172, 175, 207, 211, 213, 214, 218, 224, 227, 228, 241, 252, 254, 276, 325, 335, 337, 346
Gas mask fillers (loading agents)
See: Carbons
Gas-washing agents
Vol. I. 338
Gelatinizing agents
Vol. I. 5, 7, 67, 68, 164, 165, 166, 296, 304, 341, 342, 447, 468, 645
Vol. II. 17, 61, 253, 340, 345, 349
Gelling agents
See: Gelatinizing agents
Gemstones
Vol. I. 284
Vol. II. 5, 24, 96, 143
Germicides
Vol. I. 10, 24, 61, 64, 66, 68, 105, 106, 111, 112, 116, [illegible], 170, 171, 173, 174, 176, 184, 236, 274, 290, 319, 320, [illegible], 331, 380, 390, 437, 455, 456, 460, 461, 470, 483, 484, [illegible], 528, 529, 533, 542, 552, 576, 588, 590, 627, 636
Vol. II. 15, 78, 80, 81, 82, 90, 125, 143, 144, 176, [illegible], [illegible], 233, 243, 253, 255, 258, 259, 278, 279, 292, 303, 327
—, Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Getters for—
Lamps and radio tubes
See: Degasifying agents for—, lamps and radio tubes
Gilding agents
See: (1) Golding agents
(2) Ingredients of—, etc.

Glass (nonscatterable)
Plasticizers for—
See Plasticizers
—, Solvents for—
See: Solvents
Glass Protecting and decorating compositions
Plasticizers for—
See: Plastificizers
—, Softening agents for—
See: Softening agents
—, Solvents for—
See: Solvents
Glazing agents
Vol. I. 162, 305, 335, 442, 511, 517
Vol. II. 150, 299
Glossing agents
Vol. I. 36, 126, 217, 296, 583
Vol. II. 134, 240, 317
Glucinum (metal)
Vol. I. 298, 299
Vol. II. 150
Glue
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
Golding agents
Vol. I. 304
Vol. II. 181
Graining agents for—
Metals
See also: Ferro-alloys
Vol. II. 150
Granulating agents
Vol. I. 140
Vol. II. 11, 164, 196, 266
Grease-proofing agents
See also: Waxes
Vol. I. 82, 112
Vol. II. 211, 317
Greases
See: Fats and greases
Greasing compositions
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Grinding media
See also: (1) Polishing agents
(2) Smoothing agents
(3) Abrasives
Vol. I. 91, 204, 470, 492, 498
Vol. II. 5, 26, 96
Gritting agents
Vol. II. 60, 187
Grouting agents
Vol. II. 195
Gums
Vol. I. 2, 155, 167, 214, 217, 262, 305, 306, 307, 336, 337, 365, 367, 572
Vol. II. 71, 159

H

Halogenating agents
See: (1) Brominating agents
(2) Chlorinating agents
(3) Fluorinating agents
Hand-cleansing compositions (special)
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
Hand cream materials
See: Ingredients of—, cosmetic preparations
Hardening agents
Vol. I. 2, 8, 54, 55, 73, 77, 111, 112, 133, 135, 138, 141, 142, 152, 154, 155, 173, 180, 186, 195, 218, 221, 223, 259, 281, 282, 290, 291, 317, 336, 356, 358, 367, 371, 397, 473, 474, 475, 502, 507, 518, 527, 555, 556, 557, 565, 577, 585, 589, 604, 625

Vol. II. 10, 30, 105, 122, 144, 152, 155, 157, 196, 201, 203, 224, 240, 241, 248, 287, 297, 322, 323, 351, 352, 353
Heat insulation
Vol. I. 143, 204, 298, 354, 506, 514, 520, 555
Vol. II. 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 176, 218, 219, 263
Heat media for—
Welding, brazing, soldering, and other purposes
See: Fuels for—, heating
Heat transfer media
Vol. I. 32, 180, 255, 258, 371, 512, 611, 625
Vol. II. 110, 123, 129, 138, 336
Herbs
See: (1) Vegetable products
(2) Specific item in "Uses and Applications" sections in Volumes I and II
Hiding agents
See: (1) Colors, pigments and color lakes
(2) Masking agents
(3) Fillers
(4) Ingredients of—, paints, varnishes, lacquers, etc.
Hopping agents
Vol. II. 162
Hormones
Vol. II. 169
Horticultural sprays
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Humectants
Vol. I. 300, 301, 302, 324, 564, 565, 566
Vol. II. 160, 161
Hydrating agents
Vol. II. 30
Hydrogenating agents
See also: Catalysts
Vol. I. 51, 52, 317
Hydrolizing agents
Vol. I. 51, 142, 293, 315, 317, 318, 364, 408, 455, 462, 530, 540, 580
Vol. II. 191, 192, 266, 271, 334
Hygroscopic agents
Vol. I. 300, 301
Vol. II. 162, 253
Hypnotics
Vol. I. 217, 235, 271, 281, 379, 386, 394, 443, 620
Vol. II. 135, 338, 340

I

Igniting aids
See: (1) Combustion aids, etc.
(2) Ingredients of—, igniting compositions
Ignition accelerators (automotive)
See: Accelerators
Ignition agents for—
Flares, incendiary bombs, pyrotechnics, etc.
See: (1) Ingredients of—, pyrotechnic compositions
(2) Combustion aids
(3) Ingredients of—, igniting compositions
Illuminants
[also termed: (1) Illuminating agents
(2) Fuels]
Vol. I. 1, 9, 15, 145, 146, 158, 168, 194, 204, 307, 309, 337, 441, 453, 454, 473, 502, 515, 518, 563, 566, 567, 582, 588, 610, 637
Vol. II. 72, 177, 178, 199, 229, 250, 352
Imparting agents
(also termed: Imparters)
Vol. I. 49, 95, 125, 178, 181, 217, 222, 234, 251, 296, 301, 310, 340, 380, 396, 471, 546, 549, 553, 602, 613, 625
Vol. II. 27, 40, 44, 71, 75, 93, 98, 134, 142, 173, 178, 185, 186, 214, 219, 240, 255
Impregnating agents
Vol. I. 6, 33, 34, 78, 111, 131, 132, 161, 162, 163, 168, 179, 180, 181, 210, 216, 256, 260, 282, 303, 322, 334, 335,

355, 429, 440, 441, 442, 451, 453, 454, 455, 507, 536, 537, 546, 547, 560, 594, 604, 625, 627
Vol. II. 18, 20, 23, 66, 69, 70, 74, 86, 95, 96, 127, 155, 162, 178, 190, 191, 219, 222, 227, 247, 263, 272, 285, 292, 295, 298, 308, 317, 319, 341, 348, 351
Impregnating processes
Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Improving agents
(also termed: Improvers)
Vol. I. 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 18, 21, 25, 32, 52, 53, 58, 59, 60, 82, 83, 86, 125, 143, 146, 148, 178, 202, 203, 239, 245, 252, 254, 259, 300, 302, 306, 348, 377, 387, 391, 394, 402, 410, 444, 467, 514, 525, 550, 555, 556, 578, 594, 606, 621, 625, 631
Vol. II. 1, 2, 7, 9, 10, 57, 63, 64, 65, 74, 77, 97, 98, 101, 113, 122, 123, 136, 140, 142, 144, 158, 164, 185, 193, 198, 201, 202, 211, 227, 247, 250, 255, 260, 261, 262, 266, 270, 300, 308, 321, 324, 325, 326, 331, 333, 338, 339, 347, 352, 373
Incendiary agents
See: (1) Combustion aids, etc.
(2) Ingredients of—, igniting compositions
(3) Ingredients of—, pyrotechnic compositions
Increasing agents
(also termed: Increasers)
Vol. I. 9, 25, 29, 52, 53, 54, 58, 63, 69, 70, 92, 120, 137, 147, 152, 156, 157, 165, 214, 239, 240, 242, 261, 282, 302, 316, 337, 339, 340, 365, 392, 418, 419, 421, 430, 463, 466, 478, 488, 499, 501, 522, 556, 565, 569, 578, 587, 589, 595, 600, 606, 609, 619, 629, 630, 631, 643
Vol. II. 7, 8, 9, 10, 21, 45, 65, 133, 163, 185, 188, 226, 236, 237, 318, 331, 332, 339, 347, 348
Indenting agents
Vol. II. 96
Indicating fluids for—
Thermometers, gauges, compasses and the like
Vol. I. 16, 17, 302, 311, 372
Vol. II. 174
Indicators (chemical)
Vol. I. 19, 118, 233, 323, 375, 425
Vol. II. 44, 117, 148, 169, 340
Indicators of—
Temperature (by color change of a lacquer)
Vol. II. 172, 231
Indium (metal)
Vol. II. 352
Inflating agents
See also: Gases
Vol. I. 150, 152, 415
(Beginning: Ingredients of—)
Ingredients of—
Abrasives
Vol. I. 78, 79, 82, 85, 111, 151, 156, 206, 284, 288, 295, 300, 302, 334, 492, 497, 498, 503, 512, 520, 575, 634, 641, 652
Vol. II. 97, 168, 189, 193, 195, 270, 305
—, Accumulators—
See: Ingredients of—, batteries
—, Acetylating baths—
Vol. I. 4, 582
—, Acidproofing compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, corrosion proofing compositions
—, Addition agents—
Vol. I. 267
—, Adhesives—
Vol. I. 4, 5, 14, 15, 18, 53, 55, 57, 84, 85, 128, 137, 141, 144, 153, 155, 156, 158, 160, 167, 168, 171, 177, 179, 191, [illegible], 198, 205, 214, 217, 218, 238, 262, 267, 272, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], 301, 306, 307, 327, 334, 335, 336, 337, 345, 346, 357, [illegible], [illegible], 367, 397, 440, 450, 451, 453, 462, 475, 480, [illegible], [illegible], 502, 505, 506, 507, 510, 517, 522, 530, 537, 538, [illegible], [illegible], 554, 555, 566, 570, 575, 582, 612, 621, 624, 626, [illegible], 644, [illegible]

Ingredients of—(continued)
Vol. II. 16, 17, 18, 29, 69, 72, 87, 89, 152, 164, 169, 177, 189, 193, 195, 220, 270, 281, 282, 284, 287, 288, 31 323, 341, 348
—, —, (gold to leather)—
Vol. I. 15
—, Adsorbents or absorbents—
Vol. I. 138
Vol. II. 21, 192, 204, 230, 233, 311
—, Air-activating agents—
Vol. II. 17, 19
—, Airplane dopes—
See: Ingredients of—, paints, varnishes, and lacquers, etc.
—, Alabaster (artificial)
Vol. I. 84, 162
—, Alkali-proofing compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, corrosion proofing compositions
—, Alloys—
See also: Metals and alloys
Vol. I. 27, 28, 73, 77, 107, 133, 196, 299, 325, 371, 404, 407, 467, 518, 572, 586, 589, 598, 625, 643
Vol. II. 58, 60, 63, 65, 82, 140, 141, 142, 150, 171, 179, 180, 191, 198, 199, 202, 207, 233, 241, 242, 260, 280, 287, 289, 290, 308, 311, 329, 330, 352
—, Amalgams—
Vol. I. 372
—, Anatomical specimen compositions—
Vol. I. 84, 162, 334, 441
Vol. II. 66, 127, 319
—, Animal dips—
See: Ingredients of—, fungicides, insecticides, etc.
—, Animal feeds (cattle, horses, dogs, poultry)—
Vol. I. 111, 129, 136, 167, 205, 206, 284, 288, 337, 358, 361, 462, 481, 486, 505, 526, 530, 532, 538, 566, 576, 638
Vol. II. 18, 157, 158, 163, 187, 193, 195, 222, 243, 244, 251, 318, 319, 322, 323, 331, 333, 334, 342, 347
—, Animal remedies—
See: Ingredients of—, remedies (animal)
—, Annealing agents—
See: Ingredients of—, tempering compositions (metal)
—, Anticryptogamics—
See: Ingredients of—, fungicides, insecticides, etc.
—, Anti-drawing agents (leather grain)
Vol. I. 295
—, Antifoaming agents—
Vol. I. 470
—, Antifogging agents—
Vol. II. 18
—, Anti-forging compositions (check, cheque)
Vol. I. 257, 258
—, Antifouling compositions—
Vol. I. 13, 201, 345, 346, 371, 372, 373, 420, 452, 470, 534, 569, 570, 642
Vol. II. 22, 87, 88, 91, 101, 190, 197, 206, 273, 305, 311
—, Antifreezes—
Vol. I. 17, 136, 137, 138, 218, 306, 354, 377, 524, [illegible], 540, 564, 646
Vol. II. 1, 16, 29, 153, 161, 177, 197, 268, 272, 276, [illegible]
—, Antigrease compositions—
Vol. I. 18, 53, 522
—, Anti-rusting compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, corrosion-proofing, etc.
—, Antiseptics—
Vol. I. 13, 80, 154, 256, 283, 290, 291, 313, 320, 325, [illegible], 426, 452, 483, 496, 540, 550, 645
Vol. II. 19, 53, 81, 129, 210, 221, 258, 266, 328
—, Anti-shortwave light ray compositions—
Vol. I. 181
—, Antisizing agents—
Vol. I. 452
—, Anti-slipping compositions—
Vol. I. 291, 478
—, Antismearing compositions—

ngredients of—(continued)
ol. I. 110
-, Antismutting compositions—
ol. I. 452
ol. II. 194, 221
-, Anti-sparking compounds—
ol. II. 222
-, Antistatic compounds—
ol. II. 191, 197, 204, 272
-, Anti-sticking (anti-tacky) preparations—
ol. I. 487, 498
—, Anti-tarnishing compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, rustproofing compositions
—, Asbestos products—
ol. I. 78, 288
—, Asphalt emulsions—
Vol. I. 78, 85, 168, 336, 348, 420, 571
—, Babbitt metals—
See: (1) Metals and alloys
(2) Ingredients of—, alloys
—, Bactericides—
Vol. I. 106, 139, 367, 385, 403, 407, 540, 550
Vol. II. 268
—, Bacteriological stains—
Vol. I. 97, 106, 403, 506, 509
—, Bakery products, breads, etc.
Vol. I. 15, 62, 143, 147, 156, 167, 194, 206, 217, 306, 327, 337, 361, 392, 434, 465, 473, 587
Vol. II. 19, 64, 149, 151, 161, 200, 223, 239, 244, 250, 323, 334, 347
—, Baking powders—
Vol. I. 55, 57, 74, 111, 139, 144, 156, 205, 225, 259, 398, 474, 484, 486, 505, 522, 526, 550, 587
Vol. II. 19, 64, 147, 150, 197, 200, 265, 274, 334
—, Balms (skin)—
See: Ingredients of—, cosmetic preparations
—, Banding compositions (tree)—
Vol. I. 558
Vol. II. 72
—, Barrel and keg lining compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, lining compositions
—, Bath salts—
Vol. I. 39, 112, 143, 151, 354, 470, 496, 526, 530, 532, 545, 625
Vol. II. 11, 166, 274
—, Batteries (dry)—
Vol. I. 32, 58, 364, 371, 372, 527, 540, 587
Vol. II. 19, 196, 267, 268, 271, 281, 314, 341, 349
—, Batteries (storage)—
See: Ingredients of—(1) electrolytes (storage battery)
(2) Pastes (storage battery)
(3) Separators (storage battery)
—, Bearing metals—
See: (1) Metals and alloys
(2) Ingredients of—, alloys
—, Belt-dressing compositions—
Vol. I. 13, 112
—, Beverages (soft or spiritous)—
Vol. I. 66, 135, 211, 306, 324, 350, 351, 357, 358, 462, 476, 526, 531, 534, 558, 584, 587
Vol. II. 18, 149, 162, 186, 191, 193, 239, 265
—, Binders—
Vol. I. 112, 367, 540, 541, 567, 569, 571, 621
Vol. II. 11, 37, 144, 145, 151, 152, 190, 195, 196, 197, 222, 282
—, Biological stains—
Vol. I. 97, 267, 385, 403
—, Bituminous emulsions and compounds—
Vol. I. 78, 85, 157, 161, 469, 481, 486, 507, 508, 512, 521, 545, 570
Vol. II. 163, 170, 246, 294
—, Blackening compositions (zinc)—
Vol. I. 645
—, Bleaching compounds and baths—
Vol. I. 19, 66, 70, 89, 100, 113, 114, 124, 158, 159, 194,

Ingredients of—(continued)
195, 205, 224, 244, 339, 347, 417, 422, 429, 434, 446, 472, 498, 506, 521, 522, 529, 532, 534, 535, 538, 542, 544, 550, 551, 624, 634, 637, 648, 650
Vol. II. 12, 22, 70, 198
—, Blowpipe gases—
See: Ingredients of—, gases
—, Blueprinting preparations—
Vol. I. 191
—, Bodying compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, (1) Fillers (for general purposes)
(2) Thickening compositions
(3) Binders
—, Body powders—
See: Ingredients of—, cosmetic preparations
—, Boiled dressings—
See: Ingredients of—, foodstuffs
—, Boiler compounds—
Vol. I. 18, 53, 77, 205, 260, 283, 293, 305, 354, 371, 397, 486, 505, 522, 531, 540, 556, 624
Vol. II. 4, 30, 33, 92, 177, 221, 334
—, Boiler feed water compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, (1) Boiler compounds
(2) Water-softening compositions
—, Bottlecap compositions—
Vol. I. 83
—, Brasses—
See: (1) Metals and alloys—
(2) Ingredients of—, alloys
—, Brazing compounds—
Vol. I. 112, 113
—, Bread doughs—
See: Ingredients of—, bakery products, breads, etc.
—, Brewers' pitches—
See: Ingredients of—, pitch, etc.
—, Bricks—
Vol. I. 140, 492, 642
Vol. II. 164, 187, 189, 193, 195, 334
—, Brines—
See: Ingredients of—, (1) Curing compounds (Fish, meat, etc.)
(2) Refrigerants
—, Briquets (coal, ore, metal)
Vol. I. 141, 217, 465, 514
Vol. II. 27, 165, 195, 223, 273, 300
—, Bronzes—
See: (1) Metals and alloys
(2) Ingredients of—, alloys
—, Bronzing compositions—
Vol. I. 15, 203, 306, 369, 474, 626
Vol. II. 182
—, Bucking baths—
Vol. I. 300
—, Buffing compositions—
Vol. I. 83, 141, 498, 569, 570
Vol. II. 83, 165, 294
—, Burner tip compositions—
Vol. I. 582
—, Bushing metals—
See: (1) Metals and alloys
(2) Ingredients of—, alloys
—, Butters—
See: Ingredients of—, foodstuffs
—, Butter substitutes—
See: Ingredients of—, (1) Oleomargarines
(2) Substitutes
—, Cake mixes—
See: Ingredients of—, bakery products, etc.
—, Calcimines (distempers, cold water paints)
See: Ingredients of—, paints, varnishes, lacquers, etc.
—, Candies—
See: Ingredients of—, confectionery
—, Candles—

Ingredients of—(continued)
Vol. I. 73, 111, 154, 194, 204, 334, 352, 397, 420, 434, 441, 446, 453, 513, 515, 569, 570, 633, 634, 637
Vol. II. 39, 65, 66, 68, 84, 89, 127, 128, 142, 241, 246, 247, 311, 319, 322
—, Carbonizing liquors—
See also: (1) Emulsifying agents
(2) Wetting agents
Vol. I. 159, 208, 224, 242, 277, 417, 434, 439, 492, 616, 640
—, Carbon paper compositions—
Vol. I. 85, 155, 305, 334, 433, 441, 452
Vol. II. 9
—, Carpet compositions
Vol. I. 114
—, Carriers—
Vol. I. 492
—, Case-hardening compositions—
Vol. I. 83, 234, 530, 638
Vol. II. 26, 28, 33, 100, 108, 152, 163, 177, 190, 221, 223, 271, 274, 295, 319
—, Catalytic mixtures—
Vol. I. 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 54, 56, 57, 60, 75, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 109, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 163, 164, 185, 186, 187, 189, 193, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 210, 284, 342, 353, 355, 356, 359, 360, 362, 363, 364, 368, 369, 393, 427, 466, 473, 519, 534, 545, 561, 562, 568, 589, 598, 599, 604, 607, 628, 629, 632, 643, 646, 648, 649, 651, 652
Vol. II. 7, 10, 17, 18, 26, 35, 36, 59, 64, 85, 87, 184, 196, 197, 202, 230, 241, 266, 268, 272, 273, 287, 290, 291, 292, 293, 331, 349, 350
—, Catsups—
See: Ingredients of—, foodstuffs
—, Cattle dips—
See: Ingredients of—, fungicides, insecticides, etc.
—, Cattle feeds—
See: Ingredients of—, animal feeds
—, Caulking compounds—
Vol. I. 469, 507, 571, 639
Vol. II. 190
—, Cells (dry)—
See: Ingredients of—, batteries (dry)
—, Cells (photoelectric, selenium)
See: Ingredients of—, photoelectric cells
—, Celluloid-cleansing compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, cleansing compositions
—, Cement and concrete—
Vol. I. 28, 32, 37, 54, 55, 57, 76, 85, 111, 113, 136, 137, 140, 143, 156, 283, 354, 356, 358, 364, 462, 467, 492, 512, 520, 558, 566, 576, 583, 645
Vol. II. 10, 19, 26, 32, 34, 35, 64, 69, 85, 91, 98, 164, 177, 181, 187, 193, 200, 201, 204, 218, 271, 281, 311, 334, 339
—, Cement and concrete protecting compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, waterproofing compositions
—, Cements (acid proof)—
See: Ingredients of—, cement and concrete
—, —, (ceramic)—
Vol. I. 367, 555
—, —, (anchoring)—
Vol. I. 112, 302, 307, 507, 512, 555
Vol. II. 197
—, —, (dental)—
Vol. I. 83, 111, 260, 307, 357, 367, 371, 465, 645
Vol. II. 11, 82, 91, 197, 200, 266, 291, 292, 313, 334, 351
—, —, (Film)—
Vol. I. 5
—, —, (Fire proof)—
See: Ingredients of—, cement and concrete
—, —, (glazier's)—
Vol. I. 83, 143, 215, 367, 507, 556, 627
Vol. II. 99
—, —, (insulating)—
See also: Ingredients of—, (1) cements (refractory)
(2) refractories
Vol. I. 37, 469, 513

Ingredients of—(continued)
Vol. II. 311
—, —, (iron-casting)—
Vol. I 143
—, —, (jewelers')—
See also: Ingredients of—, cements (anchoring)
Vol. I. 367
—, —, (metals to glass, ceramics, etc.)—
Vol. I. 82, 143, 179, 307
Vol. II. 305
—, —, (pipe joint, plumbers', etc.)—
Vol. I. 58, 83, 302, 305, 366, 469, 512, 514
—, —, (refractory)—
Vol. I. 288, 305, 336, 653
Vol. II. 19
—, —, (roofing)—
See: Ingredients of—, roofing compositions—
—, —, (rubber)—
Vol. I. 6, 116, 154, 177, 229, 233, 283, 333, 508, [illegible]
Vol. II. 133, 149, 193, 282
—, Ceramic batches (all kinds: terra cotta, pottery, porcelain, stoneware, tile, sanitary ware, and others)—
Vol. I. 37, 78, 81, 85, 113, 217, 288, 306, 335, 353, 47[illegible] 503, 582, 584, 587
Vol. II. 10, 35, 187, 193, 218, 334
—, Chalks (billiard, marking, etc.)—
See: Ingredients of—, crayons, marking chalks, etc.
—, Check (cheque) compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, anti-forging compositions, etc.
—, Chemical-proofing compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, corrosion-proofing compositions
—, Chewing gum compositions—
Vol. I. 30, 78, 84, 112, 161, 367, 368, 441, 452, 572
Vol. II. 64, 151, 194, 221, 319
—, Chewing mixtures—
See: Ingredients of—, (1) Chewing gum compositions
(2) Smoking (tobacco) mixtures
—, Cigarette and cigar mixtures—
See: Ingredients of—, smoking (tobacco) mixtures
—, Clarifying agents—
Vol. I. 286, 406
Vol. II. 146, 184
—, Clay-rubber emulsions—
See: Ingredients of—, emulsions, etc.
—, Clays (facial)
See: Ingredients of—, cosmetic preparations
—, Cleansing compositions (includes all kinds, e.g., dish washing, hand cleansing, floor cleansing, picture cleansing, celluloid, fabrics, windows, ivory, typewriter, and very many others)—
Vol. I. 4, 5, 6, 13, 17, 18, 57, 58, 71, 84, 110, 112, 124, 135, 153, 154, 158, 159, 162, 177, 194, 195, 201, 204, 205, 208, 214, 221, 229, 230, 232, 233, 242, 244, [illegible] 283, 287, 291, 305, 308, 333, 336, 352, 357, [illegible] 422, 429, 445, 446, 448, 454, 465, 470, 471, [illegible] 500, 505, 506, 525, 527, 528, 529, 535, 536, [illegible] 545, 549, 556, 558, 568, 569, 570, 575, 583, [illegible] 612, 624, 626, 633, 637
Vol. II. 10, 18, 20, 21, 23, 30, 39, 68, 83, 88, 89, 108, [illegible] 132, 146, 148, 160, 177, 188, 190, 195, 200, 222, 227, [illegible] 239, 250, 265, 272, 325, 326, 327, 340, 341
—, Coagulating agents—
Vol. I. 287
—, Coating compositions (acidproof, corrosion-proof, protective, decorative, and/or insulating used on such substances as wood, leather, electrical apparatus, metals, stone, linoleum and oilcloth, and for various other purposes)
See also: (1) Ingredients of—, lining compositions
(2) Ingredients of—, Corrosion [illegible] compositions
Vol. I. 28, 67, 69, 70, 78, 92, 93, 103, 113, [illegible] 157, 159, 160, 161, 163, 168, 169, 171, 177 [illegible] 197, 204, 215, 272, 273, 291, 299, 302, 303, [illegible]

gredients of—(continued)
309, 310, 325, 326, 333, 334, 336, 337, 343, 344, 348, 355, 356, 358, 363, 366, 367, 369, 381, 391, 397, 403, 413, 433, 434, 435, 441, 442, 445, 448, 451, 452, 469, 485, 486, 496, 505, 507, 514, 515, 516, 518, 520, 522, 533, 556, 567, 571, 582, 616, 622, 625, 639, 643, 644
ol. II. 7, 9, 11, 12, 16, 19, 21, 30, 35, 38, 39, 40, 46, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 84, 104, 109, 110, 116, 119, 128, 146, 149, 152, 159, 170, 177, 178, 189, 190, 193, 195, 203, 221, 241, 246, 250, 251, 262, 281, 289, 294, 310, 341, 348
-, —, (fuel)—
ol. I. 161
ol. II. 19
-, —, (optical instruments)
ol. I. 9
-, —, (paper)—
See: Ingredients of—, Paper coatings
-, Coating solutions (capsules, tablets, etc.)
ol. I. 52
-, Collodions—
Vol. I. 413
-, Colloidal compounds—
Vol. I. 142, 155, 486
—, Colored solutions (for window bottle displays)
See: Ingredients of—, window bottle solutions
—, Coloring agents (metal)—
See: Ingredients of—, metal coloring, etc.
—, Colors, pigments, and color lakes—
Vol. I. 29, 35, 57, 69, 86, 107, 110, 113, 132, 143, 156, 158, 167, 201, 217, 218, 262, 327, 343, 344, 352, 354, 385, 393, 397, 433, 468, 474, 477, 491, 503, 569, 585
Vol. II. 8, 22, 28, 70, 188, 195, 312, 334
—, Colza oil mixtures—
Vol. I. 145
—, Concrete—
See: Ingredients of—, cement and concrete
—, Condensers (electrolytic)—
Vol. I. 55
—, Condiments, spices, etc.—
See: Ingredients of—, foodstuffs
—, Confectionery and candies—
Vol. I. 15, 109, 128, 147, 155, 161, 167, 191, 194, 205, 217, 306, 324, 327, 335, 337, 350, 361, 399, 434, 441, 447, 474, 477, 486, 587
Vol. II. 147, 149, 151, 161, 223, 239, 244, 250, 265, 269, 273, 302, 323
—, Copying pad compositions—
Vol. I. 83
—, Cordials—
See: Ingredients of—, beverages
—, Core compounds, oils, etc.—
Vol. I. 112, 168, 299, 305, 498, 507, 508, 512, 576, 607, 624
Vol. II. 16, 23, 145, 152, 177, 190, 221, 222, 223, 283, 294
—, Cores (electrical)—
See also: Ingredients of—, insulation (electrical)
Vol. I. 582
—, Core washers—
Vol. I. 86
—, Cork substitutes—
Vol. I. 157
—, Corrosion-proofing and preventing compositions and coatings
Vol. I. 145, 156, 162, 366, 405, 407, 434, 441, 451, 452, 571
Vol. II. 39, 46, 66, 68, 71, 88, 101, 182, 189, 201, 202, 222, 268, 269, 272, 279, 282
—, Cosmetic preparations (includes lipsticks, creams, rouges, toilet waters, hand and face lotions, face powders, body powders, facial clays, grease paints, nail polishes and lacquers, sunburn and suntan preparations, and many others)
Vol. I. 1, 2, 11, 15, 21, 34, 39, 57, 69, 74, 76, 78, 85, 86, 90, 101, 105, 106, 107, 109, 113, 115, 129, 147, 155, 157, 158, 159, 161, 164, 167, 190, 191, 205, 211, 212, 215, 244, 262, 265, 269, 276, 279, 280, 281, 283, 291, 300, 307, 318, 320, 328, 334, 335, 336, 339, 343, 345, 346, 347, 354, 357, 359, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 389, 391, 392, 397, 398, 399, 403, 420, 422, 424, 426, 434, 442, 446, 447, 459, 470, 477, 478, 481, 486, 489, 495, 498, 503, 504, 505, 509, 514, 525, 526, 532, 536, 548, 550, 551, 569, 570, 572, 573, 576, 582, 583, 585, 589, 627, 631, 633, 636, 637, 648, 649, 650
Vol. II. 17, 39, 46, 57, 60, 72, 82, 83, 89, 155, 161, 166, 186, 192, 194, 221, 222, 226, 251, 275, 282, 308, 310, 319, 328, 330, 334
—, Cotton-spinning oils—
Vol. I. 13
—, Court plasters—
Vol. I. 157
—, Crayons, marking chalks, billiard chalks, etc.—
Vol. I. 86, 110, 148, 215, 336, 340, 345, 346, 397, 502, 569, 570, 583, 627, 638
Vol. II. 66, 83, 128, 142, 195, 283, 288
—, Creams (face, hand, etc.)—
See: Ingredients of—, cosmetic preparations
—, Crucible compositions
Vol. I. 86, 112, 114, 653
—, curing compounds (fish, meat, etc.)
Vol. I. 4. 301
Vol. II. 271, 341
—, custards—
See: Ingredients of—, foodstuffs
—, cutting gases—
See: Ingredients of—Gases
—, Deadeners (sound)—
Vol. I. 143, 204, 492, 498
Vol. II. 193, 197
—, Decolorizing compositions (photofilm)—
Vol. I. 551, 558
Vol. II. 146, 184
—, Decorating compositions (food)—
Vol. I. 84
—, Decorative compositions (general)—
See: Ingredients of—, coating compositions
—, Defatting agents—
See: Ingredients of—, degreasing compositions
—, Defoaming agents—
Vol. II. 9
—, Degreasing compositions (includes for metal, leather, fibers, textiles, and others)
Vol. I. 13, 57, 83, 146, 205, 224, 292, 420, 471, 593, 594, 596, 624, 626, 627
Vol. II. 70, 89, 149, 325, 326
—, Degumming baths (silk)—
See also: (1) Emulsifying agents
(2) Wetting agents
Vol. I. 11, 421, 435, 471, 613, 616, 626
Vol. II. 152, 259
—, Dehairing agents—
See: Ingredients of—, depilatories
—, Dehydrating agents—
Vol. I. 144
—, Delustering agents—
Vol. I. 34, 38, 335, 351
—, Dental alloys—
See: Ingredients of—, alloys
—, Dental impression compositions—
Vol. I. 84, 162, 205, 334, 441, 486, 576
Vol. II. 9, 66, 99, 155, 192, 193, 221, 289
—, Dentifrices—
Vol. I. 39, 105, 106, 112, 138, 143, 146, 147, 155, 189, 236, 262, 283, 318, 320, 354, 357, 361, 368, 391, 392, 399, 424, 462, 465, 478, 492, 498, 504, 511, 513, 525, 527, 532, 548, 550, 551, 627, 631, 638, 645
Vol. II. 20, 46, 64, 95, 161, 188, 195, 196, 200, 265, 267, 269, 287, 308, 328, 334, 337, 347
—, Deodorants (deodorizers, deodorizing agents)—
Vol. I. 145, 283, 287, 290, 291, 368, 403, 420, 435, 483, 526, 550, 572, 615, 645, 648

Ingredients of—(continued)
Vol. II. 88, 166, 192, 259, 327
—, Depilatories (dehairing agents; unhairing agents)
Vol. I. 144, 205, 361, 486, 505, 558, 576, 599, 650
Vol. II. 33, 38, 166, 192, 312
—, Depolarizers—
See: Ingredients of—, batteries (dry)
—, Desensitizing compositions (special dental) (does not include anesthetics)—
Vol. II. 327
—, Desizing compositions—
Vol. I. 553, 624
Vol. II. 152
—, Detecting devices—
Vol. I. 403, 415
—, Detergent compositions—
Vol. I. 23, 35, 58, 59, 61, 64, 66, 86, 92, 96, 112, 124, 139, 146, 157, 158, 186, 194, 198, 205, 216, 224, 308, 336, 383, 405, 406, 420, 454, 487, 493, 505, 512, 521, 522, 529, 531, 535, 536, 541, 544, 545, 548, 551, 556, 557, 558, 575, [illegible], 624, 627, 637, 639, 644
Vol. II. 10, 53, 83, 147, 178, 200, 222, 227, 239, 266, 300, 305, 327, 340
—, Detinning baths—
Vol. II. 268
—, Detonators—
See: Ingredients of—, explosives
—, Developing agents (photographic)—
Vol. I. 6, 318, 320, 429, 474, 476, 541, 585, 625
—, Dielectrics—
See: Ingredients of—, insulation (electrical)
—, Diesel fuels—
See: Ingredients of—, fuels (combustion engine)
—, Discharging baths and compositions—
Vol. I. 210, 239, 297, 429
—, Dishwashing compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, cleansing compositions
—, Disinfectants—
Vol. I. 2, 5, 13, 60, 66, 106, 116, 128, 135, 137, 139, 158, 203, 235, 274, 283, 287, 290, 291, 308, 317, 318, 324, 325, 335, 352, 354, 367, 372, 373, 383, 391, 400, 403, 407, 419, 420, 428, 435, 437, 451, 455, 456, 460, 483, 485, 519, 528, 536, 540, 551, 562, 588, 589, 595, 615, 627
Vol. II. 38, 39, 53, 80, 108, 121, 129, 174, 210, 259, 271, 273, 282
—, Distempers—
See: Ingredients of—, paints, varnishes, lacquers, etc.
—, Dog feeds—
See: Ingredients of—, animal feeds
—, Doll and toy compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, statue, doll, toy, and figure compositions
—, Dopes—
See: Ingredients of—, paints, varnishes, and lacquers, etc.
—, Dressing agents and compositions—
Vol. I. 13, 19, 59, 61, 83, 84, 85, 110, 112, 113, 148, 154, 155, 156, 158, 161, 162, 195, 204, 205, 206, 215, 286, 287, 297, 302, 334, 336, 340, 344, 345, 369, 397, 405, 406, 420, 422, 433, 441, 452, 469, 473, 486, 505, 507, 513, 515, 517, 540, 547, 565, 567, 569, 570, 575, 583, 625, 626, 627, 634, 636
Vol. II. 57, 66, 83, 142, 146, 148, 149, 157, 161, 163, 177, 178, 190, 221, 223, 229, 238, 258, 259, 283, 299, 322, 323
—, Driers (paint)
Vol. I. 364, 365
Vol. II. 73, 203, 204, 340
—, Drinks (soft or spiritous)—
See: Ingredients of—, beverages
—, Dry cleaning preparations (soaps, fluids, etc.)
Vol. I. 11, 57, 59, 88, 154, 176, 177, 229, 230, 233, 239, 268, 356, 357, 377, 380, 381, 405, 406, 454, 489, 545, 595, 616
Vol. II. 21, 199, 227
—, Dust-laying compositions—

Ingredients of—(continued)
Vol. I. 86, 137, 138, 336, 354
—, Dye baths—
Vol. I. 11, 19, 23, 33, 38, 40, 54, 59, 60, 63, 66, 70, 91, 92, 126, 144, 155, 159, 205, 208, 221, 224, 229, 237, 238, 291, 297, 327, 339, 352, 359, 398, 420, 429, 446, 451, 479, 480, 484, 485, 487, 492, 504, 505, 512, 51 522, 523, 526, 532, 534, 538, 549, 551, 552, 554, 586, 613, 626, 634, 640, 644
Vol. II. 70, 281
—, Dyeing and printing compositions—
Vol. I. 4, 22, 23, 35, 36, 37, 40, 71, 74, 75, 76, 77, 107, 138, 198, 202, 214, 215, 266, 277, 293, 306, 322, 3 327, 337, 339, 343, 366, 421, 478, 504, 534, 631, 644
Vol. II. 25, 84, 89, 124, 133, 152, 169, 241, 259, 330
—, Dyestuffs—
Vol. I. 5, 14, 15, 91, 187, 189, 205, 224, 237, 275, 27 277, 293, 299, 305, 306, 323, 326, 361, 362, 379, 385, 3 420, 422, 456, 460, 468, 473, 479, 485, 486, 490, 499, 517, 521, 552, 558, 570, 575, 626
Vol. II. 11
—, —, (hair)—
Vol. I. 60, 343, 496
—, Dynamites—
See: Ingredients of—, explosives
—, Earthenware—
See: Ingredients of—, ceramic batches—
—, Elasticizing compositions—
Vol. I. 602
—, Electric eyes—
See: Ingredients of—, photoelectric cells
—, Electrode compositions—
Vol. I. 111, 164, 201, 305, 354, 503, 571, 625
Vol. II. 11, 36, 151, 199, 241, 292, 313, 330
—, Electrolytes (condenser)—
Vol. I. 111, 361, 366, 587
Vol. II. 204, 264, 298, 302
—, —, (lightning arrester)—
Vol. I 111, 361, 587
Vol. II. 264, 298
—, —, (rectifier)—
Vol. I. 111, 464, 555
Vol. II. 19, 264, 298
—, —, (refining or plating)—
Vol. I. 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 113, 130, 135, 191, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 203, 204, 210, 259, 285, 288, 305, 316, 359, 361, 369, 371, 398, 429, 450, 455, 465, 475, 476, 477, 496, 527, 530, 534, 543, 550, 558, 585, 603, 604, 624, 643
Vol. II. 11, 19, 32, 36, 58, 59, 88, 90, 191, 204, 230, 231, 232, 233, 242, 265, 274, 300, 349
—, —, (storage battery)—
Vol. I. 37, 55, 62, 203, 290, 371, 475, 476, 510, 527, 532, 540, 644, 650
Vol. II. 19, 23, 39, 184, 231, 293, 323
—, Electrotypers' wax—
See: Ingredients of—, wax compositions
—, Embalming fluids—
Vol. I. 29, 80, 145, 369, 645
Vol. II. 195, 303, 328
—, Emulsions (bituminous)—
See: Ingredients of—, bituminous emulsions, etc.
—, Emulsions (clay-rubber)—
Vol. I. 86
—, —, (photographic)—
Vol. I. 15, 110, 157, 191, 194, 200, 260, 262, 273, 347, 351, 520, 525, 543, 647, 651
Vol. II. 9, 20, 26, 152, 182, 274, 302, 303
—, Enameling coatings (ironware)
Vol. I. 29, 37, 73, 75, 76, 86, 113, 168, 498, 524, 532, 55
Vol. II. 143
—, Enameling compositions (ceramics)
Vol. I. 34, 37, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 80, 108, 109, 111, 12 283, 304, 346, 364, 493, 497, 520, 537, 547, 557, 562, 648 65
Vol. II. 7, 31, 143, 193, 334, 352
—, Enamels—

igredients of—(continued)
See: Ingredients of—, paints, varnishes and lacquers, etc.
—, Eradicators—
See: Ingredients of—, removers, etc.
—, Etching agents—
ol. I. 17, 112, 301, 316, 465, 527, 645
ol. II. 19, 21, 26, 64, 183, 192, 203, 204, 223, 233, 242, 266, 267, 272, 273, 312, 313, 341, 349
—, Explosives—
ol. I. 5, 21, 28, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 73, 74, 80, 137, 143, 148, 205, 256, 265, 275, 305, 306, 323, 340, 344, 345, 358, 365, 394, 400, 415, 430, 441, 445, 454, 473, 475, 477, 486, 505, 507, 532, 547, 549, 558, 565, 566, 576, 596, 621, 638, 642
ol. II. 11, 16, 29, 34, 37, 88, 108, 151, 159, 181, 182, 183, 192, 194, 196, 221, 234, 253, 257, 258, 271, 273, 282, 288, 312, 313, 352
—, Exterminating agents—
See: Ingredients of—, fungicides, insecticides, etc.
—, Extracts—
Vol. II. 151, 223
—, Face powders—
See: Ingredients of—, cosmetic preparations
—, Facing compounds—
See: Ingredients of—, parting, facing, etc.
—, Fat and oil splitting compositions—
Vol. I. 159
—, Fat-reducing compounds—
Vol. I. 145, 359
—, Fats, greases, lards, tallows, etc.
See also: Fats, greases, and tallows
Vol. I. 14, 194, 195, 367, 434, 469, 513, 566, 567, 633, 637,
Vol. II. 89, 163, 178, 185
—, Feed water treating compounds—
See: Ingredients of—, (1) boiler compounds
(2) water-softening compositions
—, Felts—
Vol. II. 70, 71
—, Fertilizer compositions—
Vol. I. 32, 51, 58, 59, 62, 63, 110, 111, 135, 137, 141, 142, 143, 167, 211, 225, 259, 290, 305, 306, 340, 353, 357, 358, 361, 362, 364, 365, 392, 403, 464, 467, 477, 478, 485, 491, 498, 502, 503, 526, 532, 547, 566, 576, 581, 630, 638
Vol. II. 15, 17, 21, 33, 36, 38, 68, 89, 108, 157, 158, 163, 164, 183, 193, 196, 200, 202, 204, 243, 244, 246, 251, 256, 264, 265, 268, 271, 279, 280, 281, 288, 294, 310, 313, 319, 322, 323, 332, 333, 339, 343, 347
—, Fiberboard compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, wallboard, fiberboard, plasterboard, etc.
—, Filaments (electrical)
Vol. II. 30, 36, 242, 313
—, Fillers (for general purposes)
Vol. I. 112, 143, 156, 162, 204, 290, 300, 334, 397, 403, 452, 507, 571, 623
Vol. II. 9, 11, 66, 128, 146, 152, 190, 197, 222, 247, 283
—, —, (gasoline tank, empty spaces)—
Vol. I. 151
—, Fillings (dental)—
Vol. I. 111, 357, 372
Vol. II. 83
—, Films (motion picture or photographic)
See: Ingredients of—, photographic emulsions and coatings
—, Finishing compositions—
Vol. I. 11, 13, 19, 23, 36, 37, 38, 53, 59, 61, 66, 84, 85, 91, 92, 104, 114, 139, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 161, 162, 167, 168, 193, 194, 195, 198, 205, 206, 208, 217, 218, 221, 239, 240, 244, 266, 276, 292, 299, 300, 306, 307, 308, 333, 334, 335, 336, 344, 358, 370, 394, 397, 421, 422, 433, 441, 445, 447, 451, 452, 469, 472, 486, 492, 512, 513, 515, 517, 522, 532, 535, 544, 563, 569, 575, 582, 583, 584, 595, 613, 626, 633, 634, 637, 639, 644

Ingredients of—(continued)
Vol. II. 46, 66, 70, 83, 128, 142, 149, 157, 161, 163, 178, 191, 222, 223, 229, 238, 299, 319, 323, 340
—, Fire-extinguishing compositions—
Vol. I. 28, 38, 55, 56, 57, 83, 95, 111, 117, 138, 145, 149, 150, 153, 287, 306, 364, 367, 380, 417, 429, 455, 526, 530, 554, 560, 587, 630
Vol. II. 11, 17, 19, 23, 25, 26, 34, 83, 85, 99, 141, 151, 187, 188, 194, 196, 221, 224, 265, 269, 273, 287, 299, 302, 309, 349
—, Fire-fighting foams—
See: Ingredients of—, Fire-extinguishing composition
—, Fire-proofing agents and compositions—
Vol. I. 29, 38, 55, 60, 61, 62, 64, 111, 113, 114, 134, 138, 143, 145, 160, 171, 180, 181, 204, 205, 260, 302, 310, 346, 352, 354, 355, 357, 358, 359, 363, 364, 455, 474, 481, 487, 492, 506, 526, 562, 583, 623, 646, 649, 650
Vol. II. 11, 17, 19, 23, 34, 53, 60, 85, 99, 129, 141, 169, 188, 190, 193, 194, 195, 196, 200, 204, 265
—, Fireworks—
See: Ingredients of—, pyrotechnic compositions
—, Fitting metals—
See: (1) Metals and alloys
(2) Ingredients of—, alloys
—, Fixing baths (photographic)
Vol. I. 528, 585, 625
—, Flares—
See: Ingredients of—, pyrotechnic compositions
—, Flashlight powders—
See: Ingredients of—, pyrotechnics
—, Flavoring agents and extracts—
Vol. I. 4, 39, 64, 66, 67, 86, 87, 90, 91, 121, 128, 134, 155, 190, 191, 211, 240, 242, 250, 259, 267, 269, 270, 272, 273, 279, 280, 283, 300, 313, 328, 329, 347, 378, 380, 382, 389, 391, 398, 399, 403, 422, 458, 459, 489, 589
Vol. II. 25, 91, 139, 147, 151, 162, 191, 270, 309
—, Floor cleansing compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, (1) cleansing compositions
(2) sweeping compounds
—, Flooring compositions (artificial stone; resilient compositions, etc.)—
Vol. I. 143, 204, 354, 367, 492, 583
Vol. II. 10, 33, 142, 187, 193, 200, 351
—, Flotation oils and compositions—
Vol. I. 144, 283, 452, 470
—, Flours—
Vol. I. 167
—, Flower and fruit compositions (artificial)—
See: Ingredients of—, wax compositions
—, Fluorescent screens—
Vol. I. 145, 324
Vol. II. 39, 351
—, Fluxes (ceramic)—
Vol. I. 29, 37, 111, 355
Vol. II. 17
—, —, (metallurgical)—
Vol. I. 32, 201, 537, 645
Vol. II. 2, 17, 30, 195, 197, 267, 300, 349
—, —, (soldering, brazing and welding)—
Vol. I. 17, 18, 32, 55, 57, 112, 113, 180, 201, 219, 220, 259, 429, 452, 530, 537, 604, 644
Vol. II. 17, 19, 30, 59, 62, 191, 197, 198, 219, 221, 265, 267, 273, 298, 323, 349
—, Foaming compositions—
Vol. I. 28, 112, 417, 526
Vol. II. 88, 152, 187, 222, 281
—, Foodstuffs (all kinds, including butters, condiments, yeast, spices, pickles, catsups, sauces, custards, mixes, ice creams, and others)—
Vol. I. 14, 15, 39, 109, 134, 145, 155, 156, 167, 183, 191, 194, 195, 204, 205, 206, 217, 275, 284, 323, 324, 328, 335, 338, 352, 354, 358, 361, 366, 367, 379, 392, 397, 433, 434, 441, 446, 447, 450, 451, 465, 470, 473, 474, 486, 502, 505, 513, 526, 532, 566, 567, 569, 570, 582, 584, 587, 610, 633
Vol. II. 68, 69, 71, 84, 91, 147, 149, 150, 151, 157, 161,

Ingredients of—(continued)
162, 186, 200, 201, 205, 223, 239, 244, 250, 300, 323, 334, 341, 342, 343, 347
—, Forging metals—
See: (1) Metals and alloys
(2) Ingredients of—, alloys
—, Frits (ceramic)—
Vol. I. 111, 351, 502, 530
Vol. II. 193, 311
—, Frosting agents (lamp)—
See: Ingredients of—, coating compositions
—, Fruit and flower compositions (artificial)—
See: Ingredients of—, wax compositions
—, Fruit ripeners—
Vol. I. 274
—, Fruits (canned)—
See: Ingredients of—foodstuffs
—, Fuels (automotive)—
See: Ingredients of—, fuels (combustion engine)
—, Fuels (aviation)—
See: Ingredients of—, fuels (combustion engine)
—, —, (combustion engine)—
Vol. I. 2, 6, 11, 17, 61, 69, 76, 87, 88, 114, 119, 123, 145, 193, 234, 240, 271, 296, 299, 318, 325, 380, 400, 406, 434, 449, 453, 455, 487, 526, 563, 594, 599, 647
Vol. II. 72, 177, 207, 228, 258, 345
—, —, (diesel engine)—
See: Ingredients of—, fuels (combustion engine)
—, —, (gaseous)—
See: Fuels for—, heating (any kind and for any purpose)
—, —, (liquid)—
Vol. I. 145, 186, 307, 376
Vol. II. 19, 177
—, —, (solid)—
Vol. I. 17, 157, 348, 428, 514, 571, 637, 638
—, fulling compositions—
Vol. I. 214, 224, 230, 333, 384, 417, 549, 616
—, Fumigating agents—
See: Ingredients of—, fungicides and insecticides
—, Fungicides, or insecticides, weed killers, anticryptogamics, cattle dips, seed disinfectants, larvicides, parasiticides, mildewproofers, repellents, vermifuges, exterminators, vermin killers, and the like—
Vol. I. 2, 4, 10, 19, 21, 23, 29, 32, 37, 59, 61, 63, 64, 67, 77, 81, 83, 85, 86, 96, 97, 102, 104, 105, 106, 112, 113, 121, 128, 133, 135, 136, 141, 142, 143, 146, 149, 150, 153, 154, 155, 156, 158, 161, 168, 177, 180, 186, 192, 197, 198, 200, 203, 205, 206, 210, 211, 213, 214, 215, 224, 228, 232, 245, 246, 247, 258, 262, 265, 267, 269, 272, 273, 280, 283, 285, 288, 290, 293, 295, 297, 299, 310, 311, 315, 317, 320, 324, 334, 335, 343, 351, 354, 361, 367, 369, 370, 372, 373, 382, 384, 394, 399, 400, 407, 417, 418, 419, 420, 423, 429, 437, 438, 452, 454, 460, 461, 467, 469, 470, 475, 477, 480, 481, 482, 484, 490, 495, 496, 500, 507, 512, 513, 517, 521, 531, 532, 536, 537, 538, 540, 543, 548, 552, 557, 559, 561, 563, 567, 568, 572, 573, 576, 577, 582, 588, 590, 595, 600, 601, 602, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 622, 626, 627, 633, 637, 640, 645, 650, 651
Vol. II. 7, 9, 11, 17, 21, 22, 23, 30, 32, 33, 37, 38, 46, 53, 61, 62, 70, 74, 80, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 93, 121, 122, 132, 141, 159, 164, 173, 180, 181, 183, 184, 189, 190, 194, 211, 220, 221, 227, 233, 240, 245, 253, 258, 265, 268, 269, 271, 274, 283, 289, 304, 319, 322, 328, 331, 348, 350, 351
—, Fuses—
See: Ingredients of—, pyrotechnic compositions
—, Galvanizing baths—
Vol. I. 643, 644, 645
—, Gases—
Vol. I. 9, 12, 76, 93, 117, 173, 337, 403, 640
Vol. II. 80, 128, 130, 211, 213, 218
—, Gasket compositions—
Vol. I. 112, 156, 452
Vol. II. 73, 190, 192, 195, 222
—, Gas mask fillers—
Vol. I. 137, 540

Ingredients of—(continued)
Vol. II. 293
—, Gasproofing compositions—
Vol. I. 302
—, Gas purifiers—
Vol. I. 191
—, Gemstones (artificial)—
Vol. I. 80, 113, 299, 351, 352, 365
—, Germicides—
Vol. I. 23, 37, 61, 66, 67, 105, 128, 139, 144, 203, 235, 283, 290, 320, 372, 399, 451, 455, 456, 496, 536, 540, 5 587, 595, 627, 633, 637, 648
Vol. II. 19, 33, 38, 46, 258, 259
—, Glass (chemical resistant)—
Vol. I. 37, 111
—, —, (optical)
Vol. I. 73, 75, 76, 111, 465, 652
Vol. II. 27
—, —, (ordinary)—
Vol. I. 28, 35, 63, 77, 81, 110, 111, 113, 186, 187, 201, 335, 357, 408, 465, 474, 475, 492, 502, 503, 512, 524, 5 532, 547, 557, 558, 583, 637, 652
Vol. II. 19, 27, 36, 38, 164, 194, 200
—, —, (special)—
Vol. I. 28, 74, 108, 109, 110, 111, 354, 465, 467, 477, 520, 557, 559, 562, 583, 652
Vol. II. 27, 33, 36, 251, 311, 314, 330, 334
—, —, (heat-resistant)—
Vol. I. 37, 111, 354
—, Glazes (all kinds: ceramic, barrels, container glassware, paper, textile, etc.)—
Vol. I. 28, 34, 71, 73, 82, 109, 113, 114, 129, 132, 136, 140, 156, 183, 185, 200, 201, 205, 217, 259, 283, 318, 343, 346, 358, 364, 382, 393, 407, 486, 497, 502, 505, 511, 516, 520, 532, 555, 557, 562, 582, 583, 584, 589, 628, 637, 643, 648
Vol. II. 34, 70, 164, 193, 330, 334, 352
—, Glossing agents—
Vol. I. 292, 624
—, Glues—
See: Ingredients of—, adhesives
—, Golding compositions—
Vol. I. 15, 109, 113, 197, 429
Vol. II. 291
—, Grafting compositions—
Vol. I. 441
—, Graphite compositions—
Vol. I. 86
—, Grease paints—
See: Ingredients of—, cosmetic preparations
—, Grease-proofing and oil-proofing compositions—
Vol. I. 155, 291, 302
Vol. II. 83, 84, 152, 223, 235, 247, 289, 310, 348
—, Greases—
See: Ingredients of—, (1) Fats, greases, etc.
(2) Cosmetics
—, Greasing compositions (metal)—
See: Ingredients of—, lubricants
—, Gunpowders—
See: Ingredients of—, explosives
—, Hair (artificial)—
Vol. I. 145
—, Haircloth—
Vol. I. 314
—, Hair preparations (setting, straightening, restoring, shampooing, softening, lubricating, cleansing, dandruff removing, and others)—
Vol. I. 14, 51, 83, 90, 111, 145, 158, 191, 194, 308, 318, 378, 397, 451, 459, 484, 496, 500, 504, 509, 526, 550, 558, 585, 587, 588, 625, 626, 633
Vol. II. 22, 39, 82, 166, 170, 255, 275, 282, 289, 332
—, Hand-cleansing compositions—
See: Ingredients of— (1) cleansing compositions
(2) degreasing compositions
(3) soaps
(4) detergent compositions
(5) washing agents

Ingredients of—(continued)
—, Hardening agents and compositions—
Vol. I. 290, 291, 358, 406, 474, 508
Vol. II. 196
—, Heat-generating compositions—
Vol. I. 58, 285, 305, 364, 365, 467, 588
Vol. II. 20, 37, 195, 267, 272, 273, 283, 311, 313
—, Heat storage compositions—
Vol. I. 285
—, Heat transfer media—
Vol. I. 32, 255, 256, 258, 285, 399
—, High-pressure solutions—
Vol. I. 137, 218
—, Honing compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, sharpening compositions (razor)
—, Hydraulic fluids—
Vol. I. 218
—, Hydrolizing agents—
Vol. I. 625
—, Ice cream mixes—
See: Ingredients of—, foodstuffs
—, Ice-melting compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, snow-melting compositions
—, Igniting compositions (incendiary, kindling, lighting, etc.)
Vol. I. 478, 507, 642
Vol. II. 27, 34, 36, 37, 88, 194, 199, 207, 221, 267, 272, 281, 311, 347
—, Illuminating compositions—
See also: (1) Illuminants
(2) Light-producing agents
Vol. I. 145, 146, 148, 150, 204, 376, 434
Vol. II. 149, 178, 312
—, Impregnating compositions—
Vol. I. 26, 55, 60, 62, 80, 113, 134, 157, 162, 168, 198, 199, 200, 201, 208, 262, 266, 295, 300, 307, 308, 310, 317, 324, 336, 345, 355, 363, 370, 417, 445, 448, 451, 452, 453, 469, 471, 472, 507, 514, 522, 525, 537, 567, 570, 571, 582, 584, 586, 621, 623, 625, 627, 634, 639, 640, 646
Vol. II. 9, 12, 46, 68, 69, 72, 73, 74, 87, 148, 149, 152, 161, 163, 177, 178, 190, 198, 201, 223, 229, 230, 241, 247, 281, 282, 283, 294, 319, 323, 341, 348, 350, 351
—, Incendiary compositions—
See: (1) Combustion aids, etc.
(2) Ingredients of—, igniting compositions
(3) Ingredients of—, pyrotechnic compositions
—, Incense compositions—
Vol. I. 572
Vol. II. 272
—, Infant's foods—
Vol. I. 637
Vol. II. 201, 244, 267
—, Infusible compositions—
Vol. I. 15
—, Inks (all kinds, such as: printing, lithographing, writing, drafting, and others)—
Vol. I. 2, 9, 13, 28, 35, 51, 53, 63, 68, 70, 78, 84, 85, 107, 110, 113, 126, 132, 143, 156, 159, 161, 168, 183, 191, 192, 193, 195, 197, 200, 206, 210, 215, 262, 276, 277, 287, 290, 297, 298, 301, 305, 306, 307, 327, 334, 336, 337, 343, 352, 354, 366, 383, 397, 398, 420, 422, 433, 441, 450, 452, 455, 469, 474, 475, 490, 507, 513, 515, 518, 520, 522, 533, 546, 549, 553, 556, 562, 563, 565, 566, 567, 569, 570, 585, 625, 627, 633
Vol. II. 9, 17, 33, 71, 84, 88, 129, 141, 159, 169, 177, 182, 190, 192, 193, 194, 221, 222, 231, 242, 250, 262, 283, 288, 311, 322, 327, 341, 348
—, Insecticides—
See: Ingredients of—, Fungicides, insecticides, etc.
—, Insulation (electrical)—
Vol. I. 9, 78, 84, 111, 143, 154, 156, 158, 160, 161, 180, 284, 295, 298, 303, 334, 340, 344, 345, 346, 348, 397, 433, 441, 448, 451, 471, 502, 507, 508, 566, 569, 570, 571, 582, 638, 652

Ingredients of—(continued)
Vol. II. 9, 11, 36, 66, 72, 73, 189, 192, 193, 194, 200, 203, 219, 221, 271, 282, 313, 318, 351
—, —, (heat)—
Vol. I. 37, 112, 140, 143, 156, 204, 298, 354, 357, 492, 498, 583, 587, 638
Vol. II. 10, 19, 30, 36, 100, 164, 187, 193, 200, 219, 264, 265, 294, 323, 334, 351
—, —, (porous)—
Vol. I. 15
—, Insulin preparations—
Vol. I. 538
—, Invalid's foods—
Vol. I. 637
—, Ivory (artificial)—
Vol. I. 15, 518, 570
—, Jams, jellies, and the like
See: Ingredients of—, foodstuffs
—, Juices (canned)—
See: Ingredients of—, foodstuffs
—, Kindling compositions—
See: (1) Ingredients of—, igniting compositions
(2) Combustion aids, etc.
—, Lachrymating agents (also termed: lachrymators)—
See: Ingredients of—, gases
—, Lacquers—
See: Ingredients of—, paints, varnishes, and lacquers, etc.
—, Lards—
See: Ingredients of—, fats, greases, lards, tallows, etc.
—, Larvicides—
See: Ingredients of—, fungicides, insecticides, etc.
—, Latex compounds—
See: Ingredients of—, rubber compositions
—, Laundry-blueing compositions—
Vol. II. 17, 169
—, Leak-stopping compositions—
Vol. I. 28, 288, 365, 540, 640
Vol. II. 19, 70, 189, 190
—, Leather compositions (artificial)—
See: Ingredients of—, coating compositions
—, Leavening agents—
See: Ingredients of—, baking powders
—, Light filters—
Vol. I. 365
—, Lighting compositions (cigar, cigarette, etc.)—
See: Ingredients of—, igniting compositions
—, Light-sensitive compositions—
Vol. I. 467
—, Lining compositions (any kind, kiln, furnace, barrel, bag, safe, vat, kettle, tank, tank car, etc.)—
See also: Ingredients of—, coating compositions
Vol. I. 84, 86, 113, 156, 334, 335, 352, 356, 357, 397, 433, 441, 442, 474, 498, 607, 653
Vol. II. 30, 33, 66, 72, 73, 84, 101, 127, 142, 189, 190, 195, 197, 200, 223, 229, 311, 341, 351
—, Linoleum and oilcloth compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, coating compositions
—, Lipsticks—
See: Ingredients of—, cosmetic preparations
—, Liqueurs—
See: Ingredients of—, beverages
—, Liquors (distilled)—
See: Ingredients of—, beverages
—, Loading agents—
See under: Ingredients of—, (1) Fillers for general purposes
(2) Weighting compositions and baths
—, Lotions (face, hand, etc.)
See: Ingredients of—, cosmetic preparations
—, Lubricants (lubricating oils, greases, boring, drilling, cutting, wire-drawing oils, and other kinds)—
Vol. I. 5, 6, 21, 35, 37, 38, 61, 85, 111, 112, 127, 138, 145, 148, 158, 159, 161, 162, 192, 194, 195, 199, 200, 201, 204,

Ingredients of—(continued)
206, 234, 265, 266, 276, 281, 286, 287, 291, 300, 304, 305, 332, 334, 336, 340, 344, 345, 346, 354, 366, 382, 389, 397, 400, 405, 406, 420, 422, 433, 434, 435, 441, 446, 449, 452, 469, 473, 502, 506, 507, 513, 515, 536, 544, 547, 566, 567, 569, 570, 571, 575, 582, 588, 595, 610, 623, 625, 627, 633, 636, 637, 640, 648, 650
Vol. II. 7, 8, 9, 17, 19, 22, 23, 55, 57, 68, 83, 86, 100, 137, 152, 155, 177, 178, 220, 221, 222, 227, 229, 250, 283, 305, 319, 323, 352
—, Luminous substances—
Vol. I. 109, 162, 516, 629, 644, 651
Vol. II. 19, 28, 39, 89, 165, 192, 281, 311, 312, 313, 314, 351
—, Lustering agents—
Vol. I. 327
—, Luting compositions—
Vol. I. 28, 111, 148, 156, 340, 508
Vol. II. 69, 294
—, Mantles (gas lamps)—
Vol. I. 36, 84, 163, 164, 235, 356, 433, 441, 599, 602, 652
—, Margarines—
See: Ingredients of—, oleomargarines
—, Masking agents—
Vol. I. 183, 192, 287
Vol. II. 166, 259, 288
—, Match head compositions—
Vol. I. 55, 62, 74, 76, 142, 143, 148, 156, 161, 215, 259, 306, 334, 336, 340, 358, 365, 366, 428, 441, 467, 473, 481, 507, 512, 513, 517, 527, 532, 562, 567, 569, 570, 576, 642
Vol. II. 27, 29, 32, 88, 183, 221, 271, 273
—, Matrices—
Vol. I. 85, 433, 442
Vol. II. 58, 152
—, Matting powders—
See: Ingredients of— (1) Anti-sticking preparations
(2) Powders (dusting)
—, Mayonnaises—
See: Ingredients of—, foodstuffs
—, Mellowing agents (paint and varnish)
Vol. I. 89
—, Mending compositions (airplane, boat, tire, stoves, pottery, tanks, glass, tree, and others)—
Vol. I. 67, 68, 82, 83, 145, 305, 306, 366, 452, 454, 540, 558
Vol. II. 146, 189, 190, 220, 296
—, Mercerizing baths (also: parchmentizing)—
Vol. I. 144, 159, 616
Vol. II. 18, 84
—, Metal coloring and decorating baths or compositions—
Vol. I. 113, 137, 297
Vol. II. 85, 86, 88
—, Metal-decorating compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, metal coloring, etc.
—, Mildewproofing compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, (1) Fungicides, insecticides, etc.
(2) Preservatives
—, Mineral waters—
See: Ingredients of—, beverages
—, Mirror-silvering compounds—
Vol. I. 2, 191, 217, 290, 520, 559
Vol. II. 59
—, Mixed acid—
Vol. I. 408, 580, 581
—, Mixes—
See: Ingredients of—, foodstuffs
—, Modeling waxes and compositions
See: Ingredients of—wax compositions
—, Moistening compositions—
Vol. I. 276
—, Moisture-proofing compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, waterproofing compositions
—, Mold-coating compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, (1) Core compounds, etc.
(2) Parting, facing, coating, and surfacing compounds

Ingredients of—(continued)
—, Molded products—
See: (1) Resins
(2) Ingredients of—, plastics
—, Moldproofings compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, (1) Fungicides, insecticid etc.
(2) Waterproofing agents
—, Mordanting compositions and baths—
Vol. I. 57, 79, 297, 339
Vol. II. 88
—, Mortars—
Vol. I. 35, 37, 83, 111, 135, 137, 140, 156, 281, 288, 512
Vol. II. 164, 187
—, Mothproofing compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, fungicides, insecticides, et
—, Motion picture film compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, photographic emulsions an coatings
—, Motion picture screen compositions—
Vol. I. 28, 83, 203, 299, 364, 537
Vol. II. 9, 69, 190, 195, 204, 219, 296, 314
—, Motor fuels—
See: Ingredients of—, fuels (combustion engine)
—, Mouth washes—
Vol. I. 90, 177, 189, 281, 347, 361, 511, 527, 550, 551, 585, 645, 650
Vol. II. 6, 81, 95, 176, 265, 308, 328
—, Mucilages—
See: Ingredients of—, adhesives
—, Nail polishes—
See: (1) Ingredients of—, cosmetic preparations
(2) Solvents
(3) Plasticizers
—, Nasal remedies
Vol. I. 38
Vol. II. 328
—, Night lights—
See: Ingredients of—, candles
—, Nitration agents—
Vol. I. 4
—, Nitriding compositions—
Vol. I. 534
—, Non-inflammable mixtures—
See: Ingredients of—, fire-extinguishing compositions
—, Off-setting compositions—
Vol. I. 161
—, Oil-proofing compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, grease-proofing and oil-proofing compositions
—, Oils (edible)—
See also: Oils
Vol. I. 194, 307, 450, 566, 582
Vol. II. 157, 250
—, —, (essential)—
Vol. I. 190, 262
—, —, (lubricating, boring, drilling, cutting, wire-drawing, machine, non-chattering, and others)—
See: Ingredients of—, lubricants
—, —, (sulphonated)—
See: Ingredients of— (1) lubricants
(2) oils (textile)
—, —, (textile)
See also: Ingredients of—, lubricants
Vol. I. 159, 206, 471, 506, 582, 615, 626, 634
—, Ointments—
See: Ingredients of—Cosmetics
—, Oleomargarines—
See also: (1) substitutes
(2) Ingredients of—, substitutes
(3) Fats, greases, and tallows
Vol. I. 128, 194, 195, 367, 469, 513, 566, 567, 633. 637
Vol. II. 89, 185

ngredients of—(continued)
—, Ornamenting compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, coating compositions
—, Oxidizing preparations—
See: Oxidizing agents
—, Packing and packaging compositions (empty space)
Vol. I. 492, 497, 498
—, Packings (steam)—
Vol. I. 305, 357
—, Paints, varnishes, lacquers, etc.—
Vol. I. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 13, 15, 18, 28, 29, 39, 53, 61, 62, 64, 70, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 82, 83, 86, 95, 98, 107, 113, 125, 126, 127, 128, 138, 141, 143, 144, 145, 146, 148, 153, 155, 156, 157, 162, 168, 171, 180, 192, 195, 197, 200, 201, 203, 204, 206, 215, 232, 236, 257, 262, 269, 270, 286, 287, 288, 296, 297, 298, 299, 305, 306, 307, 310, 312, 317, 323, 329, 330, 336, 337, 342, 343, 348, 351, 365, 366, 367, 370, 372, 373, 374, 380, 381, 382, 384, 393, 400, 403, 405, 406, 407, 413, 424, 435, 441, 445, 451, 455, 470, 491, 492, 496, 500, 501, 502, 503, 507, 508, 514, 515, 517, 522, 525, 541, 548, 552, 556, 557, 562, 563, 566, 568, 570, 571, 582, 610, 621, 622, 623, 625, 627, 634, 639, 642, 644
Vol. II. 9, 11, 20, 28, 34, 39, 65, 66, 68, 70, 74, 83, 87, 88, 90, 91, 101, 128, 149, 152, 157, 165, 169, 177, 178, 181, 182, 188, 190, 192, 193, 195, 197, 200, 201, 202, 203, 206, 219, 222, 238, 241, 251, 259, 262, 282, 283, 289, 294, 299, 351, 352
—, Paper coatings—
Vol. I. 81, 113, 142, 155, 156, 157, 159, 160, 162, 215, 291, 302, 307, 334, 336, 348, 433, 466, 484, 486, 505, 517, 520, 522, 552, 556, 565, 570, 571, 583, 633, 644
Vol. II. 74, 84, 88, 197, 222, 235, 241, 247, 262, 283, 289, 296, 310, 323, 348
—, Papers, (roofing)
See: Ingredients of —, roofing compositions
—, Parasiticides—
See: Ingredients of—, Fungicides, insecticides, etc.
—, Parchmentizing agents—
See: Ingredients of—, mercerizing baths
—, Parting, facing, and surfacing compounds—
Vol. I. 112, 305, 498, 607, 645
Vol. II. 16, 23, 145, 283
—, Pastes (dry battery)—
See: Ingredients of—, batteries (dry)
—, Pastes (library, starch, decorator's, etc.)—
See: Ingredients of—, adhesives
—, Pastes (storage battery)—
Vol. I. 346, 351, 502
Vol. II. 34, 37, 38
—, Patching compositions—
See: Ingredients of (1) mending compositions
(2) cements (various)
—, Pencil lead compositions—
Vol. I. 86, 336, 345, 346, 569, 570
Vol. II. 288, 294
—, Penetrating agents—
See: Ingredients of—, wetting agents
—, Perfume preparations—
Vol. I. 1, 2, 39, 65, 69, 85, 86, 91, 93, 101, 102, 114, 115, 147, 159, 186, 190, 191, 192, 211, 212, 216, 240, 242, 250, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 279, 281, 283, 284, 298, 307, 319, 328, 329, 330, 331, 335, 341, 347, 348, 368, 375, 380, 382, 388, 389, 390, 391, 399, 403, 417, 419, 422, 423, 426, 429, 439, 443, 454, 458, 459, 460, 462, 491, 505, 512, 514, 536, 573, 589, 590, 628, 634, 637
Vol. II. 91, 166, 191, 196, 239, 243, 246, 259, 280
—, Permanent wave preparations—
See: Ingredients of—, hair preparations
—, Phonograph record compositions—
Vol. I. 9, 83, 148, 154, 162, 206, 297, 340, 442, 518, 569, 570
Vol. II. 9, 36, 84, 128, 184, 195, 200, 220, 222, 269, 294, 319, 349, 351
—, Phosphorescent compounds—
See: Ingredients of—, luminous substances
—, Photoelectric cells—

Ingredients of—(continued)
Vol. I. 324, 516
Vol. II. 36, 313
—, Photographic emulsions and coatings—
See: Ingredients of—, Emulsions (photographic)
—, Photographic protective and filtering compositions—
Vol. I. 452
—, Pickles—
See: Ingredients of—, foodstuffs
—, Pickling baths (candlewick)—
Vol. I. 543
—, —, (fish, meat, etc.)—
See: Ingredients of—, curing compounds (fish, meat)
—, —, (metal)—
Vol. I. 60, 70, 137, 218, 220, 285, 338, 364, 368, 397, 408, 410, 429, 455, 465, 475, 500, 527, 537, 596, 600
Vol. II. 23, 204, 300, 349
—, Picture-cleansing compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, cleansing compositions
—, Pigments—
See: Ingredients of—, colors, pigments, and color lakes
—, Pipe joint compounds—
See: Ingredients of—, cements, pipe joint, plumbers', etc.
—, Pipe mixtures—
See: Ingredients of—, smoking (tobacco) mixtures
—, Pitch (brewers)—
Vol. I. 506, 508
—, —, (imitation burgundy)—
Vol. I. 507
—, Plasterboard—
See: Ingredients of—, wallboard, fiberboard, plasterboard, etc.
—, Plasters (wall and ceiling)—
Vol. I. 9, 32, 55, 113, 137, 140, 143, 156, 281, 288, 354, 358, 583, 587
Vol. II. 10, 164, 196, 218
—, Plastics—
Vol. I. 6, 15, 28, 57, 78, 83, 131, 132, 148, 156, 157, 160, 162, 168, 171, 180, 198, 240, 272, 273, 286, 288, 298, 304, 308, 334, 336, 340, 367, 398, 445, 448, 451, 482, 502, 503, 508, 514, 517, 566, 568, 570, 582, 583, 621, 625, 633, 644, 645
Vol. II. 9, 35, 36, 39, 68, 71, 72, 73, 74, 84, 152, 162, 184, 192, 193, 195, 200, 210, 220, 251, 262, 282, 283, 294, 313, 323, 341, 342, 348, 351
—, Plastic wood compositions—
Vol. I. 114, 158, 160, 507, 514, 567, 623
Vol. II. 11, 197, 203, 204, 294
—, Poison gases—
See: Ingredients of—, gases
—, Polishes (all kinds, including: automobile, furniture, floor, stove, metal, shoe, celluloid, and many other kinds)—
Vol. I. 4, 14, 17, 18, 38, 55, 76, 83, 84, 86, 105, 106, 110, 112, 145, 148, 153, 154, 157, 159, 161, 162, 168, 177, 191, 194, 195, 215, 216, 217, 229, 232, 237, 262, 283, 291, 295, 297, 302, 305, 306, 307, 320, 334, 336, 340, 354, 359, 366, 370, 384, 397, 418, 420, 429, 433, 439, 441, 445, 446, 452, 453, 454, 465, 470, 492, 498, 500, 502, 503, 507, 517, 527, 534, 563, 569, 570, 585, 588, 612, 623, 627, 633, 634, 637, 641, 645
Vol. II. 11, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 29, 39, 46, 57, 66, 68, 83, 84, 127, 132, 142, 146, 148, 150, 155, 165, 177, 188, 190, 200, 203, 222, 223, 229, 235, 247, 259, 265, 269, 272, 274, 283, 292, 294, 300, 319, 330, 334, 339, 341
—, Polymerizing solutions—
Vol. I. 161
—, Porcelain—
See: Ingredients of—, ceramic batches
—, Pottery
See: Ingredients of—, ceramic batches
—, Poultry feeds—
See: Ingredients of—, animal feeds
—, Powders (dusting)—

Ingredients of—(continued)
Vol. I. 345, 346, 486, 498, 583
—, —, (face, body, etc.)—
See: Ingredients of—, cosmetic preparations
—, —, (flashlight)—
See: Ingredients of—, pyrotechnics
—, —, (propellent)—
See: Ingredients of—, explosives
—, —, (roach)—
See: Ingredients of—, fungicides, insecticides, etc.
—, —, (tooth)—
See: Ingredients of—, dentifrices
—, Precipitating agents—
Vol. I. 237
Vol. II. 20, 222, 318
—, Preservatives—
Vol. I. 18, 51, 53, 54, 55, 76, 77, 105, 106, 113, 138, 155, 198, 199, 200, 201, 218, 253, 274, 276, 290, 291, 295, 297, 301, 302, 317, 320, 334, 348, 354, 355, 358, 359, 364, 383, 397, 400, 434, 437, 456, 460, 469, 498, 514, 537, 548, 549, 556, 615, 643, 646, 650
Vol. II. 12, 46, 53, 84, 86, 88, 122, 143, 177, 190, 191, 197, 198, 222, 227, 240, 245, 247, 250, 251, 252, 268, 271, 282, 300, 350, 351
—, Preserves—
See: Ingredients of—foodstuffs
—, Pretanning agents—
Vol. I. 290
—, Priming compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, explosives
—, Printer's roller and plate compositions—
Vol. I. 276, 300, 361, 503, 571
Vol. II. 16, 152, 190, 222, 319
—, Printing pastes (textile)—
See: Ingredients of—, dyeing and printing compositions
—, Printing processes—
Vol. I. 6, 347, 582
Vol. II. 16
—, Promoters (fermentation)—
Vol. I. 60
—, Protective compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, (1) coating compositions
(2) corrosion-proofing compositions
(3) lining compositions
—, Puncture-sealing compositions—
See: Ingredients of —, (1) Mending compositions
(2) Sealing compositions
—, Purifying agents—
See: Ingredients of—, (1) deodorants
(2) sterilizing agents, etc.
(3) bleaching compounds, etc.
(4) disinffectants
(5) germicides
(6) bactericides
—, Putty compositions—
Vol. I. 168, 180, 344, 367, 514, 625
Vol. II. 188, 190, 195, 222, 294, 322, 330
—, Pyrotechnic compositions (includes fireworks, signals, flares, and others)—
Vol. I. 28, 59, 70, 73, 74, 77, 80, 132, 136, 148, 150, 198, 200, 210, 215, 306, 336, 356, 365, 366, 371, 392, 428, 451, 467, 475, 507, 527, 532, 547, 549, 569, 570, 573, 576, 652
Vol. II. 27, 34, 36, 37, 50, 87, 88, 165, 169, 183, 191, 194, 199, 207, 221, 271, 273, 311, 312, 313, 352
—, Quenching agents—
See: Ingredients of—, tempering compositions
—, Radiator compounds (other than anti-freezes)—
Vol. I. 283
—, Range-finding compositions (military and naval)—
Vol. I. 604
—, Red liquor—
Vol. I. 38
—, Reducing agents—

Ingredients of—(continued)
Vol. I. 476, 484
—, Refractories—
Vol. I. 35, 142, 206, 336, 352, 354, 357, 498, 503, 653
Vol. II. 101, 188, 195, 197, 200, 226, 239, 311
—, Refrigerants—
Vol. I. 59, 63, 138, 276, 350, 355, 380, 381, 512, 532, 637, 646
Vol. II. 18, 31, 73, 197, 266, 274
—, Remedies (animal)—
Vol. I. 140, 142, 144, 149, 358, 512, 532, 538, 560
Vol. II. 25, 169, 282, 309, 331, 342, 343, 348
—, —, (medicinal)—
See: Materials used in medicinal compounding an dispensing practice
—, Removers (boiler scale)—
See: Ingredients of—, boiler compounds
—, —, (carbon)—
Vol. I. 68, 145, 159, 180, 400, 455, 477, 490, 531, 540
Vol. II. 19, 148, 177, 271, 346
—, —, (corn, wart, etc.)—
Vol. I. 611
—, —, (dandruff)—
See: Ingredients of—, hair preparations
—, —, (hair)—
See: Ingredients of— (1) depilatories
(2) hair preparations
—, —, (ink)—
Vol. I. 191, 218, 307, 382, 429, 448, 452, 470, 595, 625
Vol. II. 177
—, —, (paint, varnish and lacquer)—
Vol. I. 1, 6, 7, 10, 38, 58, 88, 103, 123, 125, 148, 186, 229, 230, 232, 249, 283, 296, 312, 333, 368, 396, 439, 448, 455, 490, 496, 512, 531, 588, 595, 612, 637
Vol. II. 9, 20, 26, 101, 113, 128, 131, 132, 142, 146, 149, 153, 222, 247, 328
—, —, (process equipment scale of various kinds, e.g., milk, food, beer, etc.)
See: Ingredients of—, (1) Cleansing compositions, etc.
(2) Detergent compositions
(3) Washing agents and compositions
—, —, (rust)—
Vol. I. 13, 603, 604
Vol. II. 191, 192, 272, 334
—, —, (soot)—
Vol. I. 642
—, Repellents—
See: Repellents for—, insects, vermin, etc.
—, Resins—
Vol. I. 29, 58, 159, 462
Vol. II. 282
—, Resists—
Vol. I. 587
—, Restoring agents (hair)—
See: Ingredients of—, hair preparations
—, Restoring agents (motion picture film)—
Vol. II. 222
—, Retouching compositions (photographic)—
Vol. I. 367
—, Retting compositions—
Vol. I. 383
—, Road-paving compositions—
Vol. I. 78, 84, 157, 205, 298, 348, 367, 420, 454, 481, 486, 505, 508, 512, 521, 545, 571, 636, 639
Vol. II. 10, 88, 97, 142, 144, 152, 188, 190, 205, 281, 323
—, Rockets—
See: Ingredients of—, pyrotechnics
—, Roofing compositions (cements, papers, roll, shingle, etc.)
Vol. I. 78, 86, 284, 307, 336, 344, 345, 346, 348, 364, 366, 367, 397, 445, 451, 454, 469, 492, 498, 507, 508, 513, 571, 582, 583, 625, 637, 639
Vol. II. 72, 144, 177, 187, 189, 193, 196, 200, 203, 218, 281, 294, 351

ngredients of—(continued)
—, Rotproofing agents—
See: Ingredients of—, (1) Fungicides, insecticides, etc.
(2) Waterproofing agents
(3) Impregnating compositions
(4) Preservatives
—, Rouges—
See: Ingredients of—, (1) Cosmetic preparations
(2) Polishes
—, Rubber compositions—
Vol. I. 19, 28, 53, 57, 61, 78, 109, 149, 154, 157, 162, 168, 198, 204, 215, 229, 233, 244, 265, 288, 298, 300, 302, 305, 336, 346, 366, 383, 429, 434, 442, 452, 507, 522, 550, 631, 638, 644, 646, 650
Vol. II. 18, 133, 146, 195, 220
—, Rubbing and smoothing pastes and compositions—
Vol. I. 470, 492, 502
—, Rubbing preparations (body)—
See: Ingredients of—, cosmetic preparations
—, Rustproofing and rustpreventing compositions—
Vol. I. 58, 66, 127, 281, 302, 452, 465, 470, 491, 554, 571
Vol. II. 33, 71, 189, 190, 200, 219, 222, 312, 334
—, Salad dressings—
See: Ingredients of—, foodstuffs
—, Salt baths—
Vol. II. 30, 267
—, Sand-blasting preparations—
Vol. I. 498
—, Sanding compositions (finishing, smoothing)—
See: Ingredients of— (1) rubbing and smoothing pastes and compositions
(2) abrasives
—, Sanding compositions (iced roadways)—
Vol. I. 137
—, Sanitary ware—
See: Ingredients of—, ceramic batches
—, Sauces—
See: Ingredients of—, foodstuffs
—, Scouring powders and compositions—
Vol. I. 58, 60, 86, 112, 154, 229, 230, 233, 284, 300, 336, 420, 421, 434, 445, 471, 489, 493, 498, 531, 536, 575, 613, 616, 624, 626
Vol. II. 133, 294, 327
—, Scrouping agents (textile)—
Vol. I. 4
—, Sealing compositions—
Vol. I. 52, 137, 180, 195, 238, 239, 302, 334, 357, 367, 397, 433, 442, 452, 507, 518, 555, 606, 634
Vol. II. 7, 66, 68, 69, 189, 195, 197, 218, 220, 262, 265, 294, 296, 319
—, Sealing-wax compounds—
See: Ingredients of—, (1) wax compositions
(2) sealing compositions
—, Seasoning compositions (technical)—
See: Ingredients of—, finishing compositions
—, Seed disinfectants—
See: Ingredients of—, fungicides, insecticides, etc.
—, Selenium cells—
See: Ingredients of—, photoelectric cells
—, Self-ironing fabrics—
Vol. I. 160
—, Sensitizers (photographic)—
Vol. I. 519, 520, 599
Vol. II. 302
—, Separators (storage battery)—
Vol. I. 298
Vol. II. 37, 189
—, Serums—
Vol. I. 301
—, Setting agents (hair)—
See: Ingredients of—, hair preparations
—, Shampoos—
See: Ingredients of—, (1) Cosmetics
(2) Hair preparations
(3) Soaps

Ingredients of—(continued)
—, Sharpening compositions (razor)—
Vol. I. 302, 452, 492, 634
Vol. II. 222
—, Sheep dips—
See: Ingredients of—, fungicides, insecticides, etc.
—, Shingle compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, roofing compositions
—, Ships'way-greasing compositions—
Vol. I. 162, 442
—, Shoe compositions—
Vol. I. 154
Vol. II. 11
—, Shoemaker's wax—
See: Ingredients of—, wax compositions
—, Shortenings (cooking)—
Vol. I. 111
Vol. II. 64, 89
—, Signals (military, marine, railroad)—
See: Ingredients of—, pyrotechnic compositions
—, Silk-degumming baths—
See: Degumming agents
—, Sizing compositions
Vol. I. 15, 19, 38, 53, 54, 55, 62, 71, 85, 112, 138, 157, 158, 160, 162, 198, 205, 218, 292, 299, 300, 302, 306, 335, 336, 337, 355, 357, 359, 364, 367, 433, 441, 442, 452, 474, 486, 487, 505, 506, 507, 509, 517, 522, 540, 556, 566, 584, 588, 616, 644, 646
Vol. II. 9, 11, 19, 31, 33, 39, 66, 68, 70, 74, 128, 152, 161, 163, 169, 178, 189, 190, 197, 222, 241, 247, 262, 283, 289, 298, 299, 319, 323, 340
—, Skin varnishes—
See: Ingredients of—, cosmetic preparations
—, Smelling salts—
Vol. I. 57
—, Smoke-screen compositions—
Vol. I. 179, 180
Vol. II. 34, 169, 182, 273
—, Smoking (tobacco) mixtures—
Vol. II. 332
—, Smoothing and surfacing preparations—
See: Ingredients of—, rubbing and smoothing pastes
—, Snow-melting compositions—
Vol. I. 137, 138, 359
Vol. II. 18
—, Snuff compositions—
Vol. I. 361, 424
Vol. II. 332
—, Soaps (dry cleaning)—
See: Ingredients of—, dry cleaning preparations
—, —, (includes hand cleansing, shaving, laundry, dish washing, textile, and others)—
Vol. I. 2, 6, 11, 14, 61, 86, 87, 114, 146, 157, 159, 192, 205, 212, 216, 230, 272, 284, 291, 302, 308, 311, 318, 324, 325, 331, 335, 359, 368, 372, 383, 392, 397, 417, 419, 448, 453, 459, 476, 478, 487, 491, 493, 496, 504, 505, 506, 511, 531, 535, 550, 551, 553, 554, 558, 564, 572, 577, 583, 584, 589, 590, 596, 606, 613, 624, 626, 627, 639, 640, 649
Vol. II. 37, 39, 57, 68, 80, 89, 166, 170, 178, 222, 227, 247, 259, 272, 282, 283, 291, 302, 319, 327
—, Softening agents (all purposes other than water-softening)—
Vol. I. 13, 60, 87, 138, 158, 162, 204, 276, 286, 287, 292, 302, 335, 345, 346, 379, 405, 406, 422, 434, 442, 445, 472, 486, 505, 506, 567, 627
Vol. II. 57, 229, 238
—, Soil layers—
See: Ingredients of—, dust laying compositions
—, Soilproofing compounds—
See: Ingredients of—, waterproofing agents and compositions
—, Soldering alloys, pastes and compositions—
Vol. I. 28, 30, 32, 60, 112, 217, 351, 507, 604, 645
Vol. II. 20, 58, 108, 179, 180, 233, 290, 291, 292, 329, 330, 349

Ingredients of—(continued)
—, Solubilizing agents—
See: Solubilizing agents
—, Solvents (mixtures) for paints, varnishes and lacquer—
See: Solvents (most all of them come under this category)
—, Sound-retarding agents—
See: Ingredients of—, deadeners (sound)
—, Souring compositions (laundry)—
Vol. I. 429, 587
Vol. II. 22, 305
—, Spectroscopic fluids—
Vol. I. 159
—, Spices—
See: Ingredients of—, foodstuffs
—, Spinning baths (rayons)—
Vol. I. 62, 161, 162, 195, 206, 359, 434, 447, 452, 482, 487, 506, 569, 571, 650
Vol. II. 222, 247, 259, 318
—, Spinning oils—
See: Ingredients of—, lubricants
—, Spotting agents—
See: Ingredients of—, stain removers
—, Sprays (insecticidal)—
See: (1) Insecticides, parasiticides, etc.
(2) Ingredients of—, fungicides, insecticides, etc.
—, —, (theatre, auditorium, etc.)—
See: (1) Atmosphere medicating agents
(2) Aromatics, odorants, etc.
(3) Masking agents
(4) Ingredients of—, (1) masking agents
(2) perfumes
—, Spreaders—
Vol. II. 69, 83
—, Sprinkler solutions—
Vol. I. 138
—, Stainproofing compositions—
Vol. I. 557
—, Stain removers—
Vol. I. 1, 5, 6, 11, 154, 177, 214, 229, 230, 232, 233, 266, 267, 268, 332, 357, 377, 381, 384, 420, 422, 454, 489, 549, 602, 613
Vol. II. 17, 221, 222, 265
—, Stains (wood)—
See: Ingredients of—, paints, varnishes, and lacquers
—, Stamp pad compositions
Vol. I. 364
—, Statue, doll, toy, and figure compositions—
Vol. I. 84, 162, 334, 397, 433, 441
Vol. II. 143, 283, 294, 319, 323, 334
—, Stencilling compositions (inks or coating compositions)—
Vol. I. 40, 93, 112, 126, 180, 262, 441, 485, 552, 554, 562, 633
Vol. II. 152, 190, 191, 193, 222, 226, 296, 323
—, Sterilizing agents, compositions, solutions—
Vol. II. 88
—, Stiffening compositions—
Vol. I. 26, 112, 113, 155, 205, 218, 290, 292, 327, 471, 472, 473, 486, 487, 505, 507, 517
Vol. II. 195, 197, 274
—, Stimulants (yeast)—
Vol. I. 465
—, Stock feeds—
See: Ingredients of—, animal feeds
—, Stone (artificial)—
Vol. I. 284, 288, 357, 492, 498, 512, 583, 588
Vol. II. 19, 33, 35, 36, 195, 196, 200, 204, 265, 294, 351
—, Stoneware—
See: Ingredients of—, ceramic batches
—, Storing agents (for explosive gases and liquids)—
Vol. I. 5
Vol. II. 200

Ingredients of—(continued)
—, Stripping agents—
Vol. I. 218, 452
—, Stuccos—
Vol. I. 140, 492
Vol. II. 187, 193, 196, 218
—, Substitutes (rubber, leather, fibers, waxes, chemicals, gums, butter, lard, and many other products
Vol. I. 111, 128, 143, 158, 160, 162, 168, 194, 195, 307, 308, 309, 324, 334, 336, 361, 367, 391, 423, 434, 452, 454, 469, 496, 507, 513, 566, 567, 571, 582, 586, 637
Vol. II. 19, 22, 70, 72, 89, 146, 149, 151, 161, 177, 185, 200, 222, 223, 259, 282, 283, 294, 334
—, Sulphite liquors—
Vol. I. 579
—, Sunburn and suntan preparations
See: Ingredients of—, cosmetic preparations
—, Surfacing compounds—
See: Ingredients of—, (1) parting, facing, etc.
(2) rubbing and smoothing, etc.
—, Sweeping compounds—
Vol I. 159, 283, 352, 354, 507, 508, 514
Vol. II. 222, 294
—, Syrups (table)—
Vol. I. 324, 361
Vol. II. 151, 205, 223, 334
—, Tallows—
See: Ingredients of—, fats, greases, lards, tallows, etc.
—, Tanning compositions—
Vol. I. 53, 57, 59, 139, 155, 156, 158, 208, 217, 222, 262, 290, 295, 318, 351, 397, 400, 420, 452, 474, 522, 532, 569, 570, 578, 582, 589, 601, 603, 604, 627
Vol. II. 64, 195, 322, 347
—, Tawing compositions—
Vol. I. 53, 522
—, Taxidermists fluids and compositions—
Vol. I. 645
—, Tear gases—
See: Ingredients of—, gases
—, Tempering compositions (metal)—
Vol. I. 112, 137, 336, 478, 502, 515, 567, 630, 637
Vol. II. 19, 30, 191, 265, 271
—, Terra cotta—
See: Ingredients of—, ceramic batches
—, Thermophoric compositions—
Vol. I. 558
—, Thickening compositions—
Vol. I. 447
Vol. II. 152
—, Tile compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, ceramic batches
—, Tinning alloys—
See: Ingredients of—, soldering alloys, pastes, and compositions
—, Tobacco mixtures—
See: Ingredients of—, (1) smoking (tobacco) mixtures
(2) snuff compositions
—, Toilet preparations and waters—
See: Ingredients of—, cosmetic preparations
—, Tonics (hair)—
See: Ingredients of—, hair preparations
—, Toning baths (photographic)—
Vol. I. 191, 516, 602
Vol. II. 243
—, Toning metals—
See: (1) Metals and alloys
(2) Ingredients of—, alloys
—, Toothache drops—
Vol. II. 82
—, Toy compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, statue, doll, toy, and figure compositions

ngredients of—(continued)
—, Tracer bullets—
See: Ingredients of—, (1) Explosives
(2) Pyrotechnic compositions
—, Transfer compositions—
Vol. I. 215, 344, 454, 507, 627, 631
Vol. II. 190, 283
—, Transfers (metallic)—
Vol. I. 28
—, Transparentizing compositions—
Vol. I. 153, 454
Vol. II. 222, 348
—, Treacles—
See: Ingredients of—, Syrups (table)
—, Turpentine substitutes—
See: Ingredients of—, substitutes
—, Type metals—
See: (1) Metals and alloys
(2) Ingredients of—, alloys
—, Unguent compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, cosmetic preparations
—, Unhairing agents—
See: Ingredients of—, depilatories
—, Varnishes—
See: Ingredients of—, paints, varnishes, and lacquers
—, Vat liquors—
See: Ingredients of—, dye baths
—, Vegetables (canned)—
See: Ingredients of—, foodstuffs
—, Vermifuges—
See: Ingredients of—, fungicides, insecticides, etc.
—, Vermin killers—
See: Ingredients of—, fungicides, insecticides, etc.
—, Vulcanized fiber compositions—
Vol. I. 144
—, Wallboard, fiberboard, plasterboard, etc.—
Vol. I. 514, 522
Vol. II. 10, 189, 193, 200, 351
—, Warning devices—
See: Ingredients of—, detecting devices
—, Washing agents and compositions (all kinds, e.g., laundry, bottle, coal, peat, dairy and other industrial apparatus, glassware, floor, wall, dish, textile, and many others)—
Vol. I. 13, 57, 58, 60, 71, 91, 124, 137, 149, 159, 162, 194, 195, 205, 208, 214, 216, 221, 242, 305, 308, 362, 384, 408, 422, 434, 447, 471, 472, 529, 530, 531, 535, 539, 540, 544, 545, 546, 549, 550, 555, 569, 570, 616, 627, 633, 634, 637
Vol. II. 23, 39, 118, 119, 160, 214, 239, 259, 303, 327
—, Waterproofing agents and compositions—
Vol. I. 18, 19, 29, 35, 36, 37, 53, 54, 55, 70, 71, 78, 83, 85, 86, 112, 114, 131, 142, 143, 145, 147, 154, 156, 158, 159, 161, 162, 168, 181, 186, 194, 195, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 204, 205, 206, 272, 273, 286, 287, 291, 292, 298, 302, 303, 307, 327, 334, 335, 343, 344, 345, 346, 348, 354, 359, 367, 405, 406, 435, 441, 442, 447, 451, 452, 454, 469, 470, 472, 473, 474, 506, 507, 508, 513, 514, 522, 527, 545, 562, 566, 569, 570, 571, 587, 616, 626, 627, 634, 637, 644, 648, 649
Vol. II. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 20, 39, 66, 68, 70, 73, 74, 84, 128, 148, 149, 155, 161, 163, 170, 177, 178, 181, 189, 190, 191, 195, 204, 221, 222, 223, 227, 229, 235, 241, 247, 250, 283, 288, 294, 323, 348, 351
—, Water-softening and purifying compositions—
See also: Water-treating agents
Vol. I. 80, 112, 624
Vol. II. 197, 198
—, Wax compositions (electrotyper's sealing, shoe maker's, grafting, and others)
Vol. I. 2, 5, 85, 105, 106, 138, 140, 162, 180, 334, 421, 433, 442, 496, 507, 508, 518, 569, 570, 633, 634
Vol. II. 39, 46, 66, 68, 127, 128, 142, 143, 177, 241, 247, 319
—, Waxed paper compositions—
Vol. I. 85, 155, 397, 433

Ingredients of—(continued)
—, Wax-splitting compositions—
Vol. I. 159, 633
—, Weed killers—
See: Ingredients of—, fungicides, insecticides, etc.
—, Weighting compositions and baths—
Vol. I. 80, 144, 155, 158, 205, 217, 292, 487, 506, 586, 646
Vol. II. 195, 340
—, Welding compounds, coatings, etc.—
Vol. I. 112, 336, 365, 452, 478, 485, 606, 642
Vol. II. 271
—, Welding gases—
See: Ingredients of—, gases
—, Wetting agent compositions—
Vol. I. 23, 66, 71, 92, 159, 208, 224, 229, 230, 233, 417, 421, 422, 439, 470, 492, 568, 570, 613, 615, 616, 626, 633, 634
—, White washes—
Vol. I. 141
Vol. II. 165
—, Wicks (stove and heater)—
Vol. I. 512, 642
Vol. II. 283
—, Window bottle display solutions (pharmacy, druggist, chemist, etc.)—
Vol. I. 286, 554
Vol. II. 88
—, Window-cleansing compositions—
See: Ingredients of—, cleansing compositions
—, Wines—
Vol. I. 640
—, Wiping compositions—
Vol. I. 454
—, Worts—
Vol. II. 151, 162
—, X-ray screens—
Vol. II. 39
—, Yeast—
Vol. I. 14, 474, 520
Vol. II. 147, 323
(End: Ingredients of—)
Inhibiting agents
(also termed: Inhibitors)
See also: (1) Preventing agents
(2) Restraining agents
(3) Retarding agents
(4) Anti—, etc.
Vol. I. 52, 99, 101, 104, 120, 127, 141, 165, 166, 188, 189, 201, 213, 235, 243, 244, 251, 253, 260, 261, 293, 301, 302, 313, 318, 320, 375, 385, 401, 416, 419, 424, 425, 438, 439, 440, 444, 458, 461, 463, 464, 465, 491, 500, 526, 534, 537, 552, 553, 556, 560, 564, 587, 604, 610, 613
Vol. II. 4, 6, 16, 20, 21, 32, 44, 52, 59, 80, 81, 84, 92, 95, 103, 112, 117, 120, 123, 124, 135, 138, 164, 166, 167, 172, 175, 176, 179, 188, 201, 206, 212, 214, 226, 227, 240, 245, 246, 248, 251, 252, 256, 262, 269, 276, 277, 279, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328
Injectors
Vol. II. 96
Ink eradicators
See: Removing agents
Ink removal
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Inks
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Suspending agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Inoculating agents
Vol. I. 546, 549, 553

Insecticides, parasiticides, cattle dips, larvicides, etc.
Vol. I. 6, 10, 20, 23, 61, 66, 67, 72, 81, 85, 89, 97, 98, 101, 104, 105, 106, 121, 126, 131, 133, 135, 141, 142, 145, 147, 148, 150, 152, 153, 159, 165, 166, 169, 173, 174, 180, 181, 182, 185, 188, 192, 196, 197, 201, 203, 211, 214, 216, 223, 224, 226, 228, 232, 243, 245, 255, 258, 271, 272, 273, 278, 279, 281, 282, 286, 289, 290, 310, 311, 315, 317, 320, 322, 328, 329, 333, 341, 342, 366, 368, 392, 395, 418, 419, 420, 424, 437, 438, 442, 444, 446, 450, 453, 455, 456, 460, 465, 467, 470, 482, 483, 484, 490, 517, 526, 529, 534, 535, 536, 545, 552, 571, 572, 575, 576, 577, 588, 592, 597, 600, 601, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 619, 622, 624, 627, 640
Vol. II. 6, 15, 22, 25, 28, 35, 38, 43, 44, 47, 49, 52, 53, 61, 62, 63, 65, 68, 71, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 85, 86, 87, 90, 91, 93, 97, 115, 121, 122, 125, 132, 137, 139, 143, 148, 164, 168, 169, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 180, 181, 182, 189, 198, 206, 207, 211, 214, 218, 224, 227, 233, 234, 235, 240, 249, 253, 256, 266, 268, 269, 273, 283, 287, 300, 305, 309, 322, 324, 331, 332, 335, 339, 344, 348, 349, 350
Insect products
Vol. I. 84, 517
Vol. II. 39, 161
Insolubilizing agents
Vol. I. 186, 285, 291, 501, 527, 585
Vol. II. 31, 33, 36, 201
Insulating materials
See: (1) Dielectrics
(2) Heat insulation
(3) Fireproof insulation
Intensifying agents
(also termed: Intensifiers)
Vol. I. 149, 150, 198, 370, 372, 501, 631
Intermediates in making—
Dyestuffs
Vol. I. 2, 41, 43, 44, 45, 47, 49, 87, 116, 168, 181, 182, 183, 221, 223, 225, 226, 233, 240, 244, 245, 250, 254, 274, 321, 322, 375, 394, 395, 411, 412, 416, 424, 425, 426, 427, 438, 444, 457, 461, 509, 547, 591, 611, 641
Vol. II. 4, 12, 13, 14, 15, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 52, 53, 54, 76, 77, 78, 80, 92, 95, 109, 116, 117, 119, 120, 128, 129, 137, 166, 168, 175, 187, 208, 215, 225, 226, 233, 234, 241, 244, 245, 248, 254, 255, 259, 278, 297, 323, 324, 325, 326, 332, 336
—, Explosives
Vol. I. 395
—, Organic Chemicals—
Vol. I. 72, 322, 395, 416, 443, 444, 446, 457, 489, 638
Vol. II. 13, 40, 41, 43, 45, 52, 53, 76, 77, 78, 80, 92, 95, 106, 109, 116, 117, 119, 120, 122, 128, 129, 135, 137, 138, 152, 154, 163, 173, 174, 175, 208, 213, 214, 225, 226, 233, 248, 254, 255, 259, 320, 323, 324, 325, 326, 336
Inverting agents
Vol. I. 466
Vol. II. 169
Iridescing agents
Vol. I. 83, 107, 471, 604
Vol. II. 251
Iridium (metal)
Vol. I. 325
Iron (metal)
Vol. II. 170, 171, 172

J

Jellies
Vol. I. 451
Jelling agents
See: Gelatinizing agents
Jointing agents
See: (1) Cementing agents
(2) Ingredients of—, mending compositions

K

Kerosene
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
Kier-boiling agents
See also: Emulsifying agents
Vol. I. 239
Kindling agents and aids
See: (1) Combustion aids, etc.
(2) Fuels
(3) Ingredients of—, igniting compositions

L

Lachrymating agents
(also termed: Lachrymators)
See: Gases
Lacquers
See: Paints, varnishes and lacquers
Laminating agents
See: Resins
Lapping agents
Vol. II. 96
Larvicides
See: Insecticides
Launching agents
See: (1) Lubricants
(2) Fats, greases and tallows
Laundry blueing agents
See also: Colors, pigments, etc.
Vol. I. 491
Vol. II. 169, 294
Laxatives
Vol. I. 15, 21, 85, 155, 260, 301, 355, 359, 446, 565, 636
Vol. II. 158, 187, 198, 222, 229, 265
Leaching agents
Vol. II. 20
Lead (metal)
Vol. I. 179, 180
Lead-in agents
See: Metals and alloys
Leak-stopping agents
See also: Caulking agents
Vol. I. 556
Leather
Fat-liquoring baths
Emulsifying agents for/in making—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, —, Wetting agents for/in making—
See: Wetting agents
—, (artificial) coating compositions—
Plasticizers for/in making—
See: Plasticizers
—, (artificial) coating compositions
Softening agents for/in making—
See: Softening agents
—, (artificial) coating compositions—
Solvents for/in making—
See: Solvents
—, decorating compositions
Plasticizers for/in making—
See: Plasticizers
—, —, Softening agents for/in making—
See: Softening agents
—, —, Solvents for/in making—
See: Solvents
—, dressing compositions—
Emulsifying agents for/in making—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, —, Wetting agents for/in making—
See: Wetting agents
—, finishing compositions—
Emulsifying agents for/in making—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, —, Wetting agents for/in making—
See: Wetting agents
—, protecting compositions
Plasticizers for/in making—
See: Plasticizers
—, —, Softening agents for/in making—
See: Softening agents

—, —, Solvents for/in making—
See: Solvents
—, soaking compositions—
Emulsifying agents for/in making—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, —, Wetting agents for/in making—
See: Wetting agents
—, softening agents
Emulsifying agents for/in making—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, —, Wetting agents for/in making—
See: Wetting agents
—, tanning compositions—
Emulsifying agents for/in making—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, —; Wetting agents for/in making—
See: Wetting agents
—, waterproofing compositions
Emulsifying agents for/in making—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, —, Wetting agents for/in making—
See: Wetting agents
Leavening agents
Vol. I. 55, 57, 62, 150, 476
Vol. II. 64, 265, 334, 347
Leaves
See: (1) Vegetable products
(2) Specific item in "Uses and Applications" sections of Volumes I and II
Leveling agents for—
Dyeing and printing processes
Vol. I. 35, 36, 37, 203, 326, 558, 592, 603, 640
Vol. II. 296, 301, 302, 303, 321
Liberating agents
Vol. I. 292
Vol. II. 33, 62
Life-extinguishing agents
See: Gases
Light-producing agents
See: (1) Illuminants
(2) Fuels
(3) Ingredients of—, illuminating compositions
(4) Ingredients of—, pyrotechnic compositions
(5) Ingredients of—, matchhead compositions
Light-reflecting agents
Vol. II. 219, 220, 242
Light-screening agents
See also: (1) Protecting agents
(2) Ingredients of—, etc.
Vol. II. 44, 45, 46, 59, 83, 119, 185, 292, 293, 331, 351
Light-transmission agents
Vol. II. 198
Lining agents
See also: (1) Rubbers
(2) Resins
(3) Coating agents
(4) Refractories
(5) Metals and alloys
Vol. I. 84, 161, 187, 195, 262, 352, 356, 397, 433, 498, 556, 586
Vol. II. 26, 49, 51, 52, 55, 56, 101, 142, 168, 179, 180, 260, 261, 262, 263, 284, 285, 286, 290, 328, 329, 341, 342, 348
Lint collecting agents
Vol. I. 298
Lipstick materials
See: Ingredients of—, cosmetic preparations
Liquefying agents
Vol. I. 541, 554, 629, 630
Vol. II. 65, 93, 105, 107, 108, 109, 119, 122, 185, 335, 337, 338
Lithium (metal)
Vol. I. 191
Lithographing materials
Vol. I. 15, 55, 56, 78, 85, 130, 149, 157, 162, 167, 215, 218, 262, 297, 300, 306, 315, 324, 335, 340, 366, 367, 370, 397, 442, 466, 474, 476, 477, 481, 497, 518, 559, 560, 563, 581, 634, 642
Vol. II. 61, 141, 183, 188, 265, 269, 270
Loading agents
See: (1) Fillers
(2) Weighing agents
Localizing agents
Vol. I. 181
Loosening agents
Vol. I. 150
Lowering agents
(freezing point, melting point, or any other purpose)
See also: Reducers
Vol. II. 6, 9, 11, 19, 46, 87, 91, 108, 124, 165, 226, 349
Lubricants, lubricating oils, etc.
Vol. I. 13, 21, 85, 113, 161, 168, 180, 192, 195, 201, 204, 206, 208, 209, 234, 239, 256, 275, 276, 300, 301, 302, 305, 334, 344, 345, 346, 350, 355, 366, 393, 406, 421, 422, 434, 441, 442, 446, 449, 452, 453, 469, 473, 502, 507, 514, 515, 566, 567, 583, 595, 610, 626, 627, 634, 637
Vol. II. 8, 9, 10, 54, 65, 66, 71, 83, 88, 89, 104, 124, 128, 130, 137, 155, 157, 159, 161, 165, 178, 186, 188, 213, 219, 220, 221, 222, 224, 225, 227, 229, 235, 236, 237, 238, 251, 255, 276, 296, 306, 321, 322, 323, 333, 346, 347, 352
—, Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Luminophores
Vol. I. 83, 132, 133, 144, 145, 351, 467, 501, 516, 543, 558, 644, 651
Vol. II. 204, 311, 312, 313, 314, 351
Lustering agents
Vol. I. 155, 193, 217, 299, 334, 351, 383, 541, 588, 604
Vol. II. 7, 8, 10, 65, 219, 251, 351
Luting agents
Vol. II. 100

M

Macerating agents
Vol. I. 290
Magnesium (metal)
Vol. II. 198, 199
Magnesium-calcium-copper-boron alloy
Vol. I. 353
Manganese (metal)
Vol. I. 362
Manganese-boron alloy
Vol. II. 202
Manganese-copper alloy
Vol. II. 202
Manganese-silicon-boron alloy
Vol. I. 365
Marine products
Vol. I. 14, 39, 194, 195, 288, 325, 327, 337, 367, 473, 513, 515, 567, 625, 627, 636, 637
Vol. II. 61, 170, 177, 199, 205, 251, 288
Marking agents
Vol. I. 584
Vol. II. 84
Masking agents
See also: (1) Aromatics, perfumes, etc.
(2) Flavoring agents
Vol. I. 159, 187, 192, 423, 509, 590
Vol. II. 65, 81, 82, 205, 253, 254, 259, 288, 308, 319
Massaging agents
See: (1) Rubbing agents
(2) Ingredients of—, cosmetic preparations
Materials used in medicinal compounding and dispensing practice
Vol. I. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 50, 53, 55, 57, 58, 61, 63, 65, 66, 67, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80, 84, 85, 86, 87, 90, 91, 92, 93, 96, 100, 101, 104, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 114, 115, 116, 118, 123, 124, 125, 127, 128, 129, 130, 133, 134, 135, 138, 139, 142, 144, 145, 146, 148, 151, 153, 155, 156, 159,

162, 164, 165, 167, 168, 173, 177, 183, 185, 190, 191, 192, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 203, 204, 205, 206, 211, 215, 219, 235, 236, 243, 244, 246, 248, 250, 259, 260, 262, 263, 265, 268, 269, 274, 276, 281, 282, 283, 285, 286, 287, 288, 291, 293, 294, 295, 296, 298, 299, 301, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 310, 313, 315, 318, 320, 323, 324, 325, 335, 336, 337, 339, 343, 344, 345, 346, 348, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 357, 358, 359, 361, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 379, 385, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 397, 398, 399, 400, 403, 410, 413, 415, 416, 417, 418, 420, 422, 423, 424, 427, 429, 430, 431, 433, 434, 438, 439, 442, 446, 449, 450, 452, 454, 455, 456, 457, 459, 460, 466, 467, 470, 473, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 483, 484, 485, 487, 489, 491, 496, 497, 499, 500, 501, 504, 505, 507, 509, 511, 512, 514, 515, 516, 517, 519, 520, 522, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 531, 532, 533, 534, 536, 537, 538, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 555, 557, 558, 560, 562, 563, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 580, 581, 582, 588, 589, 594, 599, 600, 601, 602, 604, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 620, 622, 625, 627, 628, 629, 631, 633, 634, 636, 639, 640, 641, 643, 644, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651

Vol. II. 2, 6, 12, 23, 25, 30, 33, 34, 41, 47, 48, 49, 50, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 71, 76, 82, 84, 90, 91, 92, 93, 101, 109, 114, 115, 116, 117, 125, 129, 136, 141, 144, 146, 155, 158, 162, 169, 172, 173, 175, 176, 182, 183, 184, 186, 187, 188, 190, 191, 192, 198, 201, 202, 203, 204, 211, 233, 235, 239, 242, 243, 244, 250, 253, 254, 259, 260, 265, 268, 269, 270, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 279, 288, 291, 292, 297, 299, 301, 308, 309, 310, 311, 313, 314, 319, 328, 332, 335, 338, 339, 341, 343, 344, 347, 350, 352

Materials used in veterinary medical practice

Vol. I. 5, 21, 73, 74, 111, 140, 192, 197, 338, 444, 497, 500, 532, 566, 588

Vol. II. 25, 29, 91, 92, 164, 272, 343

Matting agents

See: Delustering agents

Maturing agents

Vol. I. 301, 430, 431

Vol. II. 77, 162, 195

Meals

See: Flours and meals

Melting-point adjusting agents

Vol. II. 46, 91, 240, 249, 253

Mending agents

See: (1) Cementing agents
(2) Ingredients of—, etc.
(3) Leak-stopping agents

Mercerizing agents

Vol. I. 142, 145, 481, 541, 645, 646

Vol. II. 165, 206, 267

Mercurizing agents

See: (1) Mercury
(2) Any of the mercury compounds in the "Uses and Applications" sections of Volumes I and II

Mercury

Vol. I. 371

Metal decorating compositions

Plasticizers for—
See: Plasticizers

—, Softening agents for—
See: Softening agents

—, Solvents for—
See: Solvents

Metal finishing and coloring agents

Vol. I. 73, 107, 109, 192, 200, 393, 589

Metallic foils

Vol. II. 206

Metal plating

Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents

Metal polishes

Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents

—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents

Metal protecting compositions

Plasticizers for—
See: Plasticizers

—, Softening agents for—
See: Softening agents

—, Solvents for—
See: Solvents

Metals and alloys (For many purposes; e.g., for construction of airplane parts, automobiles, brewing equipment, buildings, chemical apparatus, dairy equipment, electrical apparatus, food processing, hotel equipment, paper making apparatus, petroleum refinery equipment, railroads' equipment, and many other purposes)

Vol. I. 27, 107, 115, 133, 187, 196, 200, 287, 298, 325, 353, 362, 365, 371, 403, 406, 407, 508, 516, 586, 588, 598, 625, 641

Vol. II. 26, 48, 49, 50, 58, 60, 63, 65, 82, 140, 141, 142, 150, 170, 171, 172, 179, 180, 191, 198, 199, 202, 206, 207, 233, 241, 242, 260, 280, 287, 289, 292, 293, 308, 324, 328, 329, 330, 352, 353

Metals (powdered)

Vol. II. 207

Methylating agents

Vol. I. 376, 380, 381

Mildewproofing agents

See also: (1) Fungicides
(2) Waterproofing agents

Vol. I. 102, 106, 118, 184, 201, 344, 345, 438, 511

Vol. II. 43, 45, 46, 47, 50, 77, 81, 86. 181, 227, 245, 251, 252, 255, 303, 304, 351

Milk products

Vol. I. 156, 337, 392

Vol. II. 69, 70, 71

Mineral oil compositions

Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents

—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents

Minerals

Vol. I. 73, 82, 83, 103, 111, 187, 206, 262, 283, 298, 305, 307, 352, 398, 403, 420, 467, 492, 497, 502, 503, 506, 512, 567, 572, 582, 623, 634

Vol. II. 5, 24, 50, 91, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 139, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 158, 168, 169, 178, 218, 219, 220, 239, 256, 279, 289, 293, 294, 339

Minimizing agents

Vol. I. 204

Vol. II. 333, 352

Minting metals

See: Metals and alloys

Mirror-silvering agents and aids

Vol. I. 293, 371, 520, 587, 603

Vol. II. 242, 290, 291, 329

Modifying agents

Vol. I. 33, 214, 302, 534, 587

Vol. II. 233, 260, 261, 262, 317, 318, 349

Moistening agents

Vol. I. 238, 239, 275, 301, 447

Moisture-proofing agents

See: Waterproofing agents

Molding agents

Vol. I. 143, 144, 299, 498, 507, 508, 512, 576, 584, 623

Vol. II. 287

Moldproofing agents

See also: (1) Fungicides
(2) Mildewproofing agents
(3) Preservatives
(4) Waterproofing agents

Vol. I. 21, 51, 97, 188, 278, 282, 283, 313, 320, 392, 444, 465, 531, 560, 561, 587, 592, 613, 615, 640

Vol. II. 15, 41, 45, 50, 54, 65, 67, 71, 75, 78, 79, 80, 81, 124, 138, 181, 216, 217, 236, 245, 251, 252, 278, 279, 303, 304, 351

Mordants for—
Dyeing and printing
Vol. I. 14, 15, 19, 29, 35, 36, 37, 38, 53, 54, 55, 57, 59, 62, 63, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 86, 90, 96, 112, 114, 134, 139, 142, 157, 163, 164, 166, 186, 187, 188, 190, 197, 198, 200, 204, 206, 248, 279, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 291, 293, 325, 326, 338, 339, 343, 348, 352, 359, 363, 364, 365, 369, 370, 379, 405, 429, 474, 480, 496, 503, 519, 521, 522, 523, 527, 528, 532, 533, 537, 543, 546, 549, 553, 557, 558, 562, 568, 581, 585, 586, 603, 604, 605, 606, 619, 620, 626, 629, 631, 643, 646, 650
Vol. II. 11, 16, 31, 59, 85, 88, 141, 147, 165, 183, 185, 197, 198, 202, 225, 233, 243, 258, 268, 274, 298, 330, 331, 335
Mothproofing agents
Vol. I. 1, 21, 25, 26, 35, 61, 73, 74, 96, 97, 104, 105, 108, 109, 118, 123, 145, 148, 155, 159, 175, 182, 188, 190, 191, 206, 207, 209, 212, 227, 241, 257, 275, 278, 282, 283, 289, 293, 315, 320, 321, 392, 396, 398, 399, 400, 402, 430, 438, 443, 449, 456, 485, 499, 500, 555, 591, 592, 598, 601, 610, 615, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 627, 640
Vol. II. 22, 41, 45, 53, 79, 102, 106, 120, 122, 165, 166, 225, 227, 251, 283, 336, 347
Motion-picture snows
See: Snows (artificial)
Motor fuels
See: Fuels for—, combustion engines (internal)
Mottling agents
Vol. I. 325
Moving agents
See: Circulating agents,
Musks
Vol. I. 1, 398, 399
Vol. II. 121, 177
Mydriatics
Vol. I. 78, 313

N

Nail enamels,
Plasticizers for—
See: Plasticizers
—, Softening agents for—
See: Softening agents
—, Solvents for—
See: Solvents
Naphtha
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
Neutralizing agents
(also termed: Neutralizers)
Vol. I. 51, 52, 62, 83, 90, 112, 136, 140, 141, 142, 149, 315, 358, 365, 407, 476, 480, 486, 521, 526, 527, 530, 531, 533, 539, 540, 541, 556, 580, 581, 624
Vol. II. 3, 27, 28, 29, 60, 62, 145, 146, 164, 165, 187, 188, 189, 194, 195, 199, 200, 202, 264, 281, 298, 300, 311, 312, 350
Nickel (metal)
Vol. I. 403
Nickel-rhodium alloys
Vol. I. 406
Nickel-zirconium alloy
Vol. II. 233
Niobium (metal)
Vol. I. 407
Nitrating agents
Vol. I. 408, 410
Vol. II. 271
Nitriding agents
Vol. I. 52
Nitrocellulose
Plasticizers for—
See: Plasticizers for—, nitrocellulose
—, Solvents for—
See: Solvents for—, nitrocellulose
Non-combustible agents
See: Fire-extinguishing agents
Non-conducting agents
See: (1) Dielectrics
(2) Heat insulation
Non-inflammable agents
See: Fire-extinguishing agents
Non-mouth firing agents
Vol. I. 549
Nozzle materials
See: (1) Diamond (Vol. II.) ("Uses and Applications" section)
(2) Metals and alloys
Nutrients
Vol. I. 14, 62, 155, 337, 532, 630, 631, 637
Vol. II. 2, 20, 22, 64, 89, 151, 152, 157, 163, 200, 201, 204, 222, 223, 243, 251, 318, 322, 333, 347
Nuts
See: (1) Vegetable products
(2) Specific item in "Uses and Applications" sections of Vol. I and II

O

Odorants
See: Aromatics, perfumes and perfume materials
Oilproofing agents
See also: Waxes
Vol. I. 82, 111, 112, 556
Vol. II. 9, 266, 317
Oils
[Includes: (1) Mineral
(2) Vegetable
(3) Animal
(4) Fish]
Vol. I. 1, 15, 21, 39, 78, 85, 109, 115, 129, 145, 146, 158, 159, 167, 168, 171, 192, 194, 204, 206, 283, 297, 307, 309, 314, 335, 337, 347, 348, 367, 403, 407, 423, 434, 445, 446, 450, 453, 469, 470, 473, 501, 507, 513, 515, 517, 518, 563, 566, 567, 575, 582, 584, 588, 589, 610, 625, 626, 627, 636, 637, 640
Vol. II. 4, 5, 25, 39, 44, 47, 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 82, 83, 84, 89, 91, 125, 148, 155, 157, 162, 163, 178, 186, 187, 189, 191, 220, 221, 222, 229, 235, 237, 239, 240, 241, 243, 250, 253, 254, 258, 259, 274, 275, 281, 287, 288, 305, 306, 308, 309, 310, 311, 320, 323, 344
Opacifiers
See: Opaquing agents
Opacifying agents
See: Opaquing agents
Opalescing agents
Vol. I. 628
Vol. II. 251
Opaquing agents
(also termed: Opacifiers; Opacifying agents)
Vol. I. 76, 107, 301, 466, 527, 537, 606, 631, 648, 651
Vol. II. 91, 193, 293, 314
Ornamenting agents
See: Decorating agents
Osmium (metal)
Vol. II. 241
Oxidizing agents
(also termed: Oxidizers)
Vol. I. 60, 76, 77, 116, 135, 139, 140, 142, 163, 171, 197, 210, 285, 317, 318, 324, 349, 353, 364, 365, 370, 408, 410, 431, 433, 440, 450, 475, 477, 478, 483, 484, 501, 527, 531, 532, 533, 542, 545, 547, 550, 551, 577, 580, 645, 648
Vol. II. 37, 77, 182, 183, 184, 185, 192, 199, 204, 249, 250, 267, 268, 270, 271, 272, 273, 302
Oxygenating agents
Vol. I. 430, 431

P

Packaging materials
Foils, sheets, etc.
See: Wrapping agents
—, Ground-up or shredded materials for surrounding and preventing breakage—
Vol. I. 28, 204, 447, 514, 520, 582, 583, 639, 648

Vol. II. 98, 99, 100, 294
Packing agents for—
Chemical apparatus (tower packings, and the like)
Vol. I. 497
Vol. II. 98
Packing liquids
See: Oils
Paint and varnish removers
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
Paints, varnishes and lacquers
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Plasticizers in making—
See: Plasticizers
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Palladium
Vol. II. 242
Paper
—, beater processes—
Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
—, coating compositions—
Plasticizers for—
See: Plasticizers
—, —, Softening agents for—
See: Softening agents
—, —, Solvents for—
See: Solvents
—, decorating compositions—
Plasticizers for—
See: Plasticizers
—, —, Softening agents for—
See: Softening agents
—, —, Solvents for—
See: Solvents
—, Dye liquors—
Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
—, Felt-cleaning compositions—
Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
—, Felt conditioning—
Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
—, Finishing compositions—
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, —, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
—, Protecting compositions—
Plasticizers for—
See: Plasticizers
—, —, Softening agents for—
See: Softening agents
—, —, Solvents for—
See: Solvents
—, Sizing compositions—
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, —, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
—, Waterproofing compositions or agents—
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, —, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
—, Waxing compositions—
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, —, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Paper stocks
Vol. II. 127, 176
Parasiticides
See: Insecticides
Parchmentizing agents
Vol. I. 32, 144, 462, 541, 581
Vol. II. 18, 318
Parting agents
(also termed: (1) Facing agents)
(2) Placing agents
Vol. I. 305, 512, 557
Vol. II. 100, 339
Patching agents
See: (1) Cementing agents
(2) Ingredients of—, mending compositions
(3) Plugging agents
Peeling agents
Vol. I. 465, 540
Penetrating agents (special)
Otherwise see: Wetting agents
Vol. I. 228, 230, 300
Vol. II. 321
Penicillin
Vol. II. 352
Peptizing agents
Vol I. 292, 395, 463, 526, 530, 540, 587
Perfumes and perfume materials
See: Aromatics, perfumes and perfume materials
Pesticides
See: Exterminating agents
Petroleum products
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Pharmaceutical chemicals
See: (1) Actual name of the chemical (no proprietary or trade names are used) in the "Uses and Applications" sections of Volumes I and II
(2) If not so listed see the actual name of the chemical in the "Synonyms and cross-references" sections of Volumes I and II
(3) In this index there are three groupings: (a) Materials used in medicinal compounding and dispensing practice; (b) Materials used in veterinary medical practice; (c) Pharmaceuticals (new).
Pharmaceuticals (new)
(claimed to have valuable therapeutic properties)
Vol. I. 72, 98, 99, 100, 102, 104, 107, 108, 116, 169, 170, 171, 174, 185, 225, 226, 235, 242, 243, 244, 248, 271, 297, 324, 340, 380, 389, 446, 500, 610, 620
Vol. II. 3, 4, 13, 14, 20, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 62, 76, 77, 81, 90, 93, 95, 105, 109, 115, 116, 117, 127, 128, 129, 136, 138, 148, 157, 160, 166, 167, 170, 174, 175, 176, 198, 210, 214, 215, 234, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 256, 312, 320, 336, 338, 339, 352
Phlegmatizing agents
Vol. II. 253
Photoengraving materials
Vol. I. 85, 162, 203, 335, 397, 442, 452, 466, 474, 476, 477, 481, 497, 518, 559, 560, 563, 581, 634, 642
Vol. II. 61, 141, 183, 188, 265, 269, 270
Photographic products
Plasticizers for in making—
See: Plasticizers
—, Solvents for in making—
See: Solvents
—, Wetting agents for in making—
See: Wetting agents
Phthalating agents
Vol. II. 256, 257
Pickling agents for—
Foodstuffs
Vol. I. 113, 287, 338, 532, 540, 548
Vol. II. 271, 312, 313, 318, 341
—, Hides—
See also: Soaking agents

Vol. I. 51
—, Metals—
Vol. I. 198, 203, 315, 465, 527, 580, 581
Vol. II. 11, 20, 23, 24, 30
—, Other purposes and materials—
Vol. II. 16
Pigments
See: Colors, pigments and color lakes
Pitches
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for
See: Wetting agents
Vol. I. 195, 206, 303, 348, 366, 508, 571
Pit filling agents
See: Cavity filling agents
Placing agents
See: Parting agents
Plant foods
See: (1) Fertilizers
(2) Ingredients of—, fertilizers
Plants
See: (1) Vegetable products
(2) Specific item in the "Uses and Applications" sections of Volumes I and II
Plasticizers (complete list)
Vol. I. 8, 9, 18, 20, 25, 66, 67, 69, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 104, 116, 117, 121, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 145, 146, 166, 170, 180, 183, 208, 212, 213, 214, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 235, 239, 240, 241, 245, 248, 251, 252, 255, 256, 258, 260, 261, 269, 270, 271, 273, 276, 277, 278, 279, 281, 282, 303, 304, 309, 310, 313, 319, 327, 328, 329, 333, 337, 338, 378, 379, 382, 383, 388, 389, 390, 391, 396, 400, 401, 419, 426, 433, 449, 454, 456, 458, 460, 461, 462, 489, 504, 565, 573, 589, 590, 591, 593, 610, 611, 613, 614, 618, 619, 620, 623, 630, 631, 634, 640
Vol. II. 2, 4, 25, 40, 41, 45, 52, 53, 54, 55, 57, 65, 66, 73, 82, 92, 103, 104, 106, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 123, 124, 128, 129, 134, 135, 137, 155, 156, 160, 161, 173, 197, 208, 209, 212, 214, 215, 216, 217, 220, 223, 236, 238, 240, 249, 253, 260, 261, 262, 302, 308, 309, 317, 320, 321, 332, 333, 335, 336, 337, 339, 341, 352
Plasticizers for—
Cellulose acetate
Vol. I. 8, 9, 25, 67, 69, 94, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 104, 124, 127, 145, 166, 208, 213, 214, 224, 225, 235, 239, 245, 248, 251, 252, 256, 258, 260, 261, 269, 270, 273, 276, 277, 278, 279, 281, 282, 303, 304, 319, 327, 328, 329, 333, 337, 379, 382, 383, 388, 390, 396, 400, 401, 426, 433, 449, 454, 458, 461, 489, 490, 573, 610, 613, 614, 623, 630, 631, 634, 640
Vol. II. 4, 25, 41, 55, 82, 103, 112, 113, 155, 156, 253, 317, 332, 337
—, Cellulose esters and ethers—
Vol. I. 8, 66, 67, 92, 95, 96, 98, 99, 116, 117, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 145, 166, 183, 208, 213, 214, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 235, 239, 241, 245, 248, 251, 252, 255, 256, 258, 260, 261, 269, 270, 271, 273, 277, 278, 279, 281, 282, 303, 304, 310, 319, 327, 328, 329, 333, 338, 379, 382, 383, 388, 389, 391, 396, 426, 449, 456, 458, 461, 489, 490, 573, 589, 590, 591, 593, 610, 614, 618, 619, 623, 631, 634, 640
Vol. II. 45, 53, 54, 57, 92, 104, 110, 111, 114, 115, 124, 128, 129, 137, 155, 161, 173, 208, 209, 212, 214, 215, 216, 223, 249, 253, 308, 317, 332, 335, 341
—, Ceramics—
See: Clays
—, Nitrocellulose—
Vol. I. 8, 9, 66, 67, 94, 95, 96, 98, 99, 100, 121, 124, 126, 127, 145, 146, 166, 208, 212, 213, 214, 221, 224, 225, 235, 239, 245, 248, 251, 252, 256, 258, 260, 261, 269, 270, 273, 277, 278, 279, 281, 282, 303, 304, 309, 313, 319, 327, 328, 329, 333, 378, 379, 382, 383, 388, 396, 400, 419, 426, 449, 454, 456, 458, 460, 461, 462, 489, 490, 504, 573, 589, 610, 611, 620, 623, 630, 640
Vol. II. 40, 52, 55, 57, 66, 82, 104, 106, 111, 112, 113, 123, 134, 135, 137, 155, 156, 208, 236, 238, 249, 253, 317, 332, 333, 335
—, Resins—
Vol. I. 99, 100, 127, 181, 208, 221, 224, 258, 281, 282, 384, 565
Vol. II. 45, 52, 53, 54, 55, 73, 92, 104, 112, 113, 115, 123, 124, 128, 129, 134, 135, 137, 156, 173, 208, 209, 213, 214, 215, 223, 236, 238, 240, 262, 318, 332, 335, 336, 337, 339, 341
—, Rubber—
Vol. I. 379
Vol. II. 57, 217, 336, 337
Plasticizers in making—
Coating compositions
See: Plasticizers
—, Paints, varnishes and lacquers, etc.—
See: Plasticizers
Plastics
Dispersing and emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Plasticizers for in making—
See: Plasticizers
—, Solvents for in making—
See: Solvents
Plating agents
See: Electrolytes
Platinizing agents
Vol. I. 183
Vol. II. 352
Platinum (metal)
Vol. II. 352
Platinum-iridium alloys
Vol. II. 260
Platinum-rhodium alloys
Vol. II. 260
Plugging agents
See: (1) Mending agents
(2) Caulking agents
(3) Leak-stopping agents
(4) Patching agents
Plumping agents
Vol. I. 141, 443
Vol. II. 164
Poison gases
See: Gases
Polishing agents
See also: (1) Ingredients of—, polishing compositions
(2) Grinding media
(3) Smoothing agents
(4) Abrasives
Vol. I. 17, 84, 86, 128, 144, 154, 159, 161, 162, 200, 203, 217, 225, 282, 307, 335, 392, 425, 429, 441, 442, 492, 498, 502, 515, 517, 583, 584, 623, 624, 634, 648
Vol. II. 5, 60, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 188, 294, 334
Pollen-collecting agents
Vol. I. 298
Polymerizing agents
Vol. I. 32, 287, 463, 466, 580, 581, 604, 641
Vol. II. 18, 47, 70, 144, 145, 166, 194, 203, 349
Pore closing agents
See: Blow hole closing agents
Pore filling agents
See: Cavity filling agents
Porosifying agents
Vol. I. 558
Porosity eliminators
See: Blow hole closing agents
Poultry feeding agents
See: (1) Animal feeds
(2) Ingredients of—, animal feeds
Pour-point adjusting agents
Vol. II. 9, 124
Pre-aging agents
See: (1) Curing agents for—Pipes
(2) Maturing agents
Precipitating agents
Vol. I. 27, 35, 37, 38, 56, 61, 62, 67, 119, 120, 133, 137,

140, 141, 142, 144, 149, 203, 292, 293, 325, 428, 466, 487, 488, 528, 558, 580, 585, 623, 638, 642
Vol. II. 10, 12, 20, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 34, 35, 38, 60, 62, 97, 128, 141, 151, 164, 165, 182, 188, 196, 197, 198, 202, 257, 264, 293, 300, 318, 331, 334, 345
Preparing agents
Vol. I. 10, 32, 113, 134
Preservatives
(also termed: Preservers)
Vol. I. 15, 17, 33, 65, 68, 76, 77, 80, 81, 88, 89, 90, 95, 105, 106, 111, 112, 113, 114, 127, 135, 138, 139, 141, 143, 145, 146, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 158, 161, 168, 177, 180, 184, 192, 197, 203, 204, 206, 210, 213, 216, 218, 229, 232, 259, 275, 276, 281, 283, 285, 290, 291, 292, 293, 295, 301, 302, 313, 317, 318, 320, 325, 338, 339, 349, 350, 351, 355, 369, 390, 392, 398, 400, 426, 427, 438, 441, 442, 444, 452, 453, 454, 455, 461, 462, 484, 489, 491, 492, 504, 508, 509, 510, 513, 518, 521, 525, 526, 527, 528, 532, 537, 543, 545, 547, 549, 550, 551, 556, 559, 560, 573, 576, 577, 578, 579, 587, 591, 627, 636, 639, 646, 650, 651, 652
Vol. II. 15, 21, 41, 47, 54, 65, 67, 71, 75, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 84, 86, 95, 122, 124, 137, 162, 164, 173, 174, 176, 181, 193, 194, 197, 207, 215, 216, 217, 221, 227, 234, 236, 245, 248, 249, 251, 252, 255, 270, 271, 272, 275, 277, 278, 279, 300, 303, 304, 305, 318, 319, 325, 327, 328, 346, 349, 350, 351
Pressure-transmitting agents
See also: Oils
Vol. I. 302
Pre-tanning agents
Vol. I. 34, 113
Pre-treating agents
Vol. I. 6, 261, 419
Preventing agents
(also termed: Preventers; Preventatives)
See also: Anti—, etc.
Vol. I. 1, 13, 14, 51, 52, 53, 63, 68, 69, 71, 76, 77, 113, 137, 141, 149, 150, 151, 152, 163, 164, 192, 205, 258, 280, 289, 301, 302, 356, 371, 440, 444, 452, 492, 501, 504, 505, 510, 518, 527, 531, 534, 541, 548, 549, 556, 557, 587, 605, 627, 632
Vol. II. 21, 22, 27, 36, 54, 59, 60, 61, 64, 65, 74, 101, 103, 123, 134, 138, 141, 146, 156, 185, 186, 192, 202, 217, 234, 248, 252, 277, 294, 303, 337
Primers for—
Aluminic thermic welding
Vol. II. 37
—, Explosives—
Vol. I. 344, 143
—, Fuels (diesel engine or other internal combustion type)—
Vol. I. 2, 8, 13, 116, 118, 123, 127, 128, 184, 197, 202, 212, 213, 214, 224, 267, 273, 280, 292, 304, 308, 329, 387, 394, 416, 417, 487, 490, 594, 610
Process-engraving materials
Vol. I. 55, 56, 85, 130, 149, 162, 167, 203, 215, 218, 262, 297, 300, 306, 315, 324, 335, 340, 366, 370, 397, 410, 429, 442, 466, 474, 476, 477, 481, 492, 497, 518, 559, 560, 563, 581, 613, 634, 642
Vol. II. 61, 141, 183, 188, 265, 269, 273
Process material in making—
Dyestuffs
Vol I. 16, 32, 41, 51, 60, 77, 87, 99, 101, 111, 113, 116, 128, 137, 178, 210, 214, 222, 223, 226, 227, 238, 245, 247, 254, 269, 271, 301, 315, 317, 319, 324, 462, 464, 526, 530, 540, 559, 576, 580, 587
Vol. II. 25, 27, 29, 32, 36, 40, 44, 63, 76, 107, 108, 121, 131, 204, 216, 229, 233, 235, 250
—, Inorganic chemicals—
Vol. I. 51, 57, 83, 315, 371, 463, 545, 558, 587, 641
Vol. II. 10, 11, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 61, 62, 63, 64, 98, 141, 144, 145, 183, 184, 191, 192, 196, 200, 202, 204, 218, 264, 266, 268, 271, 297, 298, 311, 312, 321, 334
—, Organic chemicals—
Vol. I. 16, 31, 41, 42, 44, 49, 51, 66, 67, 68, 72, 76, 86, 89, 111, 113, 116, 140, 174, 179, 185, 226, 240, 289, [illegible] 294, 314, 315, 361, 371, 454, 455, 463, 539, 558, 587, [illegible]
Vol. II. 10, 11, 12, 27, 29, 32, 34, 37, 38, 40, 61, 62, [illegible] 64, 67, 68, 98, 126, 127, 128, 131, 141, 144, 145, 147, [illegible] 183, 184, 188, 191, 196, 204, 230, 255, 257, 258, 264, [illegible] 271, 274, 277, 312, 321, 345
—, Resins—
Vol. I. 2, 68, 112, 146, 239, 319, 361, 366, 456, 466, 54 588
Vol. II. 28, 33, 36, 131, 146, 161, 191, 201, 220, 227, [illegible] 319, 322
Prolonging agents
See: Increasing agents
Promoting agents
(also termed: Promoters)
Vol. I. 1, 29, 52, 77, 86, 99, 121, 126, 181, 200, 203, 21 216, 221, 235, 243, 245, 260, 261, 274, 286, 287, [illegible], [illegible], 300, 301, 310, 328, 330, 359, 364, 385, 405, 419, 428, [illegible], 444, 447, 462, 486, 539, 545, 549, 554, 555, 556, [illegible], [illegible], 593, 594, 597, 604, 606, 609, 614, 624, 629, 630, [illegible], [illegible]
Vol. II. 2, 7, 18, 24, 29, 32, 35, 39, 40, 47, 60, 62, 65, 7 83, 87, 88, 98, 105, 107, 108, 109, 119, 122, 124, 130, 131, 133, 138, 143, 185, 186, 206, 210, 227, 232, 240, [illegible], [illegible], 298, 319, 325, 326, 330, 335, 337, 338, 339
Propelling agents for—
Liquids
See: (1) Circulating agents
(2) Gases
—, Torpedoes—
Vol. I. 150
Protecting agents
(also termed: (1) Protectants
(2) Protectives)
See also: (1) Rubbers
(2) Resins
(3) Coating agents
Vol. I. 13, 58, 78, 84, 115, 137, 155, 169, 181, 327, 344, 359, 368, 441, 446, 452, 460, 481, 506, 507, 517, 542, 551, 556, 557, 638
Vol. II. 20, 50, 51, 55, 58, 66, 86, 127, 189, 234, 300
Protecting compositions
Plasticizers for—
See: Plasticizers
—, Softening agents for—
See: Softening agents
—, Solvents for—
See: Solvents
Pumping agents
See: Circulating agents
Purifying agents
(all kinds and for various processes)
Vol. I. 6, 15, 18, 19, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38, 51, 52, 53, 54, 68, 110, 112, 118, 133, 137, 139, 140, 141, 143, 148, 151, 152, 161, 166, 167, 173, 200, 201, 210, 224, 234, 275, 279, 285, 287, 294, 295, 307, 314, 315, 316, 344, 349, 350, 376, 428, 431, 455, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 475, 476, 483, 492, 502, 503, 521, 526, 528, 529, 532, 539, 540, 541, 551, 556, 566, 577, 578, 579, 580, 584, 586, 588, 595, 604, 605, 613, 624, 642, 646
Vol. II. 11, 16, 18, 19, 29, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 63, 64, 68, 80, 98, 136, 141, 144, 164, 167, 174, 191, 196, 198, 214, 216, 221, 222, 232, 233, 241, 247, 265, 296, 313, 331, 345
Purifying agents for—
Water
See: Water-treating agents
Pyrotechnic agents
See: Ingredients of—, pyrotechnic compositions

Q

Quenching agents
See: Tempering agents
Quickening agents
See: (1) Accelerators
(2) Activating agents
(3) Increasing agents

R

Rain-starting agents
Vol. I. 152
Rancidity
See: Anti-rancidity agents
Raw materials
This term has been restricted, as much as possible, to important products of nature. However, it also includes some manufactured products which are fundamental to large industries
Vol. I. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 26, 27, 28, 37, 51, 52, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 76, 77, 78, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 107, 110, 111, 112, 113, 115, 116, 119, 120, 122, 123, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 143, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 167, 168, 171, 172, 173, 180, 186, 187, 192, 194, 195, 196, 200, 201, 203, 204, 205, 206, 208, 209, 215, 217, 262, 283, 284, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 305, 306, 307, 314, 315, 317, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 348, 349, 350, 352, 353, 354, 356, 357, 358, 367, 371, 376, 397, 399, 400, 403, 404, 407, 408, 409, 410, 420, 430, 431, 433, 434, 441, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 469, 497, 498, 502, 503, 505, 506, 507, 508, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 517, 518, 520, 526, 527, 528, 530, 531, 533, 539, 540, 541, 547, 558, 559, 566, 567, 570, 572, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 609, 623, 625, 630, 633, 634, 636, 637, 638, 639, 641, 642, 645
Vol. II. 3, 4, 5, 6, 24, 25, 26, 39, 44, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 58, 60, 62, 63, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 76, 83, 84, 88, 89, 91, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 127, 128, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 150, 151, 152, 157, 158, 159, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 168, 170, 171, 172, 176, 178, 179, 187, 188, 189, 190, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 199, 205, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 226, 228, 229, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 244, 246, 247, 250, 254, 256, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 275, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 288, 289, 290, 293, 294, 295, 296, 300, 305, 308, 310, 318, 319, 322, 323, 328, 339, 341, 342, 344, 348
Rayon oils
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
Reaction media for—
Chemical, dye, or other processing work
Vol. I. 7, 16, 250
Vol. II. 110
Reagent in—
Analysis
Vol. I. 5, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 19, 22, 30, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 68, 69, 75, 76, 77, 78, 85, 87, 89, 90, 95, 111, 112, 114, 116, 117, 118, 119, 129, 130, 136, 140, 144, 147, 149, 152, 156, 163, 165, 176, 179, 183, 189, 191, 192, 196, 200, 201, 203, 205, 210, 215, 217, 228, 229, 231, 233, 238, 246, 250, 252, 259, 267, 269, 273, 274, 275, 285, 287, 288, 289, 292, 295, 296, 298, 300, 304, 306, 311, 314, 315, 316, 317, 323, 324, 330, 331, 332, 337, 342, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 362, 366, 368, 369, 370, 371, 376, 385, 390, 393, 394, 401, 403, 404, 408, 410, 425, 427, 430, 436, 440, 443, 445, 447, 450, 453, 454, 460, 462, 467, 468, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481, 483, 485, 486, 487, 492, 495, 496, 499, 501, 503, 505, 508, 509, 510, 515, 516, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 537, 538, 539, 542, 543, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 553, 555, 558, 559, 561, 562, 568, 572, 573, 576, 577, 579, 580, 584, 586, 587, 594, 596, 599, 600, 601, 603, 608, 611, 620, 626, 628, 629, 630, 638, 641, 642, 643, 645, 647, 648, 649
Vol. II. 3, 5, 16, 23, 26, 29, 34, 35, 37, 44, 59, 60, 62, 85, 88, 107, 131, 141, 144, 148, 158, 159, 169, 170, 172, 181, 182, 183, 184, 204, 230, 232, 242, 243, 246, 257, 264, 265, 267, 268, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 293, 305, 320, 321, 332, 336
Reagents in making—
Dyestuffs
Vol. I. 4, 5, 8, 9, 21, 24, 37, 55, 57, 61, 62, 63, 65, 69, 77, 80, 89, 92, 97, 99, 100, 101, 102, 113, 124, 141, 148, 154, 173, 175, 184, 187, 188, 193, 199, 200, 202, 203, 211, 216, 225, 227, 228, 231, 236, 244, 254, 257, 258, 272, 273, 275, 278, 290, 293, 295, 303, 304, 311, 314, 315, 322, 324, 327, 329, 332, 349, 353, 357, 375, 378, 390, 393, 394, 395, 406, 409, 413, 425, 431, 432, 446, 462, 467, 474, 475, 476, 479, 480, 481, 483, 484, 485, 489, 497, 521, 523, 524, 526, 528, 534, 535, 536, 543, 545, 546, 547, 552, 557, 560, 561, 562, 572, 574, 578, 579, 588, 597, 598, 601, 604, 610, 612, 613, 624, 629, 645
Vol. II. 3, 4, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 25, 27, 42, 43, 48, 57, 77, 78, 80, 88, 97, 103, 105, 108, 115, 124, 136, 148, 159, 206, 210, 213, 216, 225, 226, 229, 233, 257, 258, 276, 326
—, Inorganic chemicals—
Vol. I. 51, 62, 116, 129, 131, 132, 133, 140, 142, 149, 151, 172, 173, 202, 259, 289, 314, 316, 317, 349, 357, 393, 477, 479, 511, 527, 532, 538, 547, 552, 555, 577, 578, 579, 580, 584, 585, 632, 637, 646
Vol. II. 7, 17, 18, 21, 26, 27, 38, 59, 141, 142, 157, 166, 194, 273, 305
—, Organic chemicals—
Vol. I. 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 24, 30, 31, 35, 37, 40, 51, 52, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 66, 80, 86, 89, 95, 99, 101, 102, 104, 113, 114, 117, 118, 122, 123, 125, 127, 129, 133, 137, 140, 147, 149, 151, 152, 154, 165, 166, 169, 171, 172, 173, 182, 184, 185, 197, 198, 199, 200, 202, 210, 213, 217, 219, 222, 223, 225, 226, 228, 231, 256, 257, 258, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 278, 279, 280, 288, 292, 295, 304, 306, 309, 311, 315, 318, 320, 324, 329, 330, 337, 342, 343, 349, 353, 357, 366, 382, 385, 388, 389, 390, 394, 395, 399, 406, 407, 408, 410, 413, 414, 415, 417, 418, 426, 428, 429, 436, 438, 440, 443, 444, 455, 467, 468, 474, 475, 476, 477, 480, 481, 489, 490, 495, 503, 506, 509, 518, 521, 523, 524, 525, 528, 529, 532, 534, 537, 538, 542, 545, 546, 548, 559, 560, 572, 574, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 584, 585, 596, 597, 598, 601, 611, 620, 627, 633
Vol. II. 1, 3, 5, 6, 13, 14, 15, 18, 24, 25, 39, 40, 41, 49, 53, 54, 57, 77, 78, 79, 92, 95, 96, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 109, 110, 111, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 123, 124, 125, 129, 130, 132, 133, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 143, 144, 152, 155, 157, 158, 159, 164, 166, 167, 168, 169, 172, 173, 174, 175, 194, 204, 208, 210, 212, 213, 214, 215, 217, 218, 224, 225, 229, 234, 236, 238, 240, 241, 243, 244, 245, 249, 250, 251, 252, 254, 256, 257, 258, 266, 269, 270, 273, 276, 300, 304, 323, 324, 325, 326, 331, 335, 337, 339, 340, 345, 346
—, Resins—
Vol. I. 6, 9, 13, 61, 66, 71, 90, 151, 173, 191, 210, 215, 358, 373, 381, 395, 507, 529, 536, 579
Vol. II. 20, 104, 136, 174, 201, 209, 214, 248
Recarburizing agents
Vol. II. 309
Reclaiming agents
See: (1) Recovery agents
(2) Rubber reclaiming agents
Recoil absorbing agents
Vol. I. 302
Recovery agents
(also termed: Recoverers)
Vol. I. 55, 74, 81, 149, 150, 151, 167, 173, 216, 349, 350, 359, 418, 465, 479, 532, 534, 540, 541, 578, 579, 581, 612, 638
Vol. II. 11, 29, 30, 37, 86, 132, 145, 182, 200, 221, 222, 258, 336
Rectifiers (electric)
Vol. I. 201
Reducers of—
Delays, hazards, conditions, reactions, penetration, or any other purposes
Vol. I. 7, 123, 127, 143, 197, 202, 213, 239, 245, 280, 287, 329, 398, 452, 458, 484, 490, 564, 566, 600, 606, 624, 629
Vol. II. 4, 8, 10, 65, 74, 87, 108, 186, 301, 321, 331
Reducing agents for—
Chemical or other processing needs
Vol. I. 16, 27, 28, 29, 30, 34, 35, 60, 61, 133, 135, 146, 163, 171, 175, 196, 288, 289, 291, 293, 301, 315, 317, 320, 339, 340, 348, 349, 350, 361, 392, 428, 429, 480, 496, 524,

528, 537, 538, 543, 552, 559, 560, 577, 580, 581, 584, 585, 603, 606, 608, 641, 642,
Vol. II. 167, 170, 196, 223, 266, 330
Refining agents
Vol. I. 32, 33, 34, 35, 61, 73, 75, 84, 86, 110, 115, 138, 150, 152, 184, 266, 316, 339, 350, 420, 455, 474, 527, 531, 541, 557, 581, 607, 611, 638
Vol. II. 32, 36, 85, 87, 144, 145, 267, 312, 349, 353
Refractive agents
Vol. I. 148, 502
Refractories
Vol. I. 78, 84, 187, 206, 262, 288, 336, 352, 354, 356, 357, 572, 584
Vol. II. 26, 178, 200, 226, 239, 289
Refrigerants
Vol. I. 6, 52, 115, 118, 120, 148, 149, 151, 152, 157, 225, 231, 233, 234, 250, 272, 273, 274, 302, 350, 355, 381, 393, 449, 488, 532, 543, 613, 619, 631
Vol. II. 128, 138, 172, 216, 335
Regenerating agents
Vol. I. 212, 286, 527, 541, 560, 579, 603
Vol. II. 19, 20, 32, 63, 85, 102, 182, 199, 200, 222, 267, 312
Regulating agents
Vol. I. 140, 141, 281
Vol. II. 165
Relapping agents
See: Lapping agents
Releasing agents
Vol. I. 35
Removing agents
(also termed: Eradicators; Removers) [All kinds except stain removers (q.v.)]
Vol. I. 10, 14, 33, 51, 52, 63, 76, 77, 86, 88, 99, 111, 112, 144, 150, 151, 167, 192, 203, 219, 220, 268, 293, 316, 317, 338, 341, 350, 357, 365, 376, 379, 429, 448, 455, 463, 465, 479, 492, 530, 531, 534, 537, 540, 541, 543, 551, 552, 553, 557, 560, 579, 580, 587, 588, 603, 627, 630, 638, 642
Vol. II. 19, 29, 32, 34, 37, 63, 85, 94, 97, 98, 102, 132, 133, 145, 146, 147, 163, 173, 182, 231, 240, 258, 264, 271, 289, 293, 296, 301, 305, 309, 312, 313, 314, 320, 336
Repellents for—
Grease, oil, etc.
See: (1) Grease-proofing agents
(2) Oil-proofing agents
(3) Waxes
—, Insects, vermin, rodents, animals, animal pests, etc.—
See also: Mothproofing agents
Vol. I. 60, 126, 141, 145, 148, 159, 192, 279, 283, 289, 400, 470, 627
Vol. II. 54, 71, 80, 86, 164, 233, 235, 240, 249, 317, 328
—, Water—
See: Waterproofing agents
Repressors of—
Side Fermentations (alcoholic)
See also: Antiseptics for—Technical purposes
Vol. I. 34
Repressuring agents
Vol. II. 228
Reserves for—
Textile printing
Vol. I. 192, 200
Residues
See: Waste products and residues
Resinifying agents
Vol. I. 285
Resins
Vol. I. 2, 39, 110, 195, 214, 262, 305, 306, 506, 514, 517, 572
Vol. II. 5, 262, 263, 281, 282, 288, 289, 338, 341, 348
—, Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Plasticizers for—
See: Plasticizers, resins
Resisting agents
(does not include textile resists)
Vol. I. 445, 514, 555, 556, 557
Resistors
(electrical)
Vol. I. 115
Resistors of—
Corrosion
See: (1) Corrosion-resisting agents
(2) Metals and alloys
—, Rubber aging—
See: Age resistors
Resists in—
Dyeing and printing (textiles)
Vol. I. 14, 25, 343, 379, 521, 557, 581, 588, 606, 643, 646, 648
Restoring agents
Vol. I. 318, 578
Restraining agents
(also termed: Restrainers)
Vol. I. 30, 52, 80, 135, 227, 299, 300, 301, 481, 517, 559
Vol. II. 1, 20, 69, 349
Retarding agents
(also termed: Retarders)
Vol. I. 28, 29, 85, 99, 111, 121, 127, 135, 139, 141, 143, 260, 301, 310, 325, 328, 330, 361, 387, 388, 424, 427, 440, 442, 444, 452, 462, 468, 510, 543, 545, 549, 558, 603, 614, 629, 644
Vol. II. 7, 10, 59, 108, 146, 147, 185, 227, 246, 267, 268, 292, 293, 328, 331, 350, 351
Retting agents
Vol. I. 292, 294, 448, 526, 530, 531, 631
Vol. II. 296, 306
Reviving agents
(also called: (1) Revivers
(2) Revivifying agents)
Vol. I. 6, 293, 452, 463, 531, 563
Rhodium (metal)
Vol. II. 280
Ripening agents for—
Fruit and vegetables
Vol. I. 150
Vol. II. 23, 226, 327
Road surfacing agents
Vol. I. 78, 512
Vol. II. 188, 205
Rocks
See: Minerals
Roofing agents
Vol. I. 143
Vol. II. 324
Rooting agents for—
Plants, trees, shrubs, bushes, etc.
Vol. II. 43, 222
Roots
See: (1) Vegetable products
(2) Specific item in "Uses and Applications" sections of Volumes I and II
Rot-proofing agents
See: (1) Impregnating agents
(2) Fungicides
(3) Mildewproofing agents
(4) Moldproofing agents
(5) Preservatives
(6) Waterproofing agents
Rouge
Vol. I. 502, 503
Rubber
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
Rubber reclaiming agents
Vol. I. 79, 134, 193, 197, 315, 325, 343, 352, 363, 453, 470, 572, 602
Rubbers
Vol. I. 307
Vol. II 50, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 159, 178, 205, 260, 261, 262, 283, 284, 285, 286

Rubbing agents
Vol. I. 17, 331
Rubidium (metal)
Vol. I. 508
Rustproofing and preventing agents
Vol. I. 13, 52, 141, 162, 188, 206, 334, 364, 365, 371, 389, 433, 441, 465, 491
Vol. II. 22, 34, 165, 268, 293, 312
Rust removing agents
See: (1) Removing agents
(2) Cleansing agents
(3) Pickling agents
Ruthenium (metal)
Vol. II. 287

S

Saccharifying agents
Vol. I. 203, 350, 407, 429, 465, 579, 587
Salting-out
Vol. I. 532
Sand-blasting agents
Vol. I. 512
Saponifying agents
(also termed: Saponification agents; Saponifiers)
Vol. I. 51, 141, 142, 296, 477, 480, 481, 526, 530, 531, 540, 541, 559, 605, 625
Vol. II. 26, 32, 33, 114, 165, 325
Scale-removing agents for—
Boilers
See: Ingredients of—, boiler compounds
—, Metals—
See: Pickling agents for—, Metals
Scavengers
(electrical)
See: Degasifying agents for—, lamps and radio tubes
—, (metallurgical)
Vol. II. 16, 21, 60, 63, 65, 140, 141, 142, 199, 202, 309
Scouring agents
See also: (1) Washing agents
(2) Detergents
(3) Emulsifying agents
(4) Wetting agents
Vol. I. 86, 141, 142, 154, 229, 230, 284, 380, 527, 613
Vol. II. 165, 238, 299, 301, 302, 303
Scouring Compounds
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Sealing agents
Vol. I. 78, 83, 161, 218, 441, 442, 517, 520
Vol. II. 8, 10, 20, 39, 68, 156, 188, 197, 241, 247, 262, 291, 299
Sedatives
Vol. I. 8, 56, 78, 109, 117, 133, 135, 146, 177, 194, 195, 213, 214, 217, 235, 314, 323, 339, 351, 394, 424, 429, 443, 476, 489, 529, 572
Vol. II. 90, 162, 340
Seed disinfectants
See: Fungicides
Seeds
See: (1) Vegetable products
(2) Specific item in "Uses and Applications" sections of Volumes I and II
Selenium (metal)
Vol. I. 516
Sensitizing agents
(also termed: Sensitizers)
Vol. I. 104, 105, 219, 227, 236, 237, 239, 241, 243, 249, 250, 251, 323, 325, 377, 384, 401, 440, 504, 519, 597, 599, 600, 606, 618, 620, 629
Vol. II. 16, 45, 46, 119, 120, 123, 136, 138, 183, 208, 210, 215, 234, 256, 291
Separating agents
Vol. I. 10, 29, 51, 52, 56, 57, 73, 74, 76, 151, 298, 464, 539, 540, 541, 559, 611, 630, 646
Vol. II. 19, 144, 184, 196, 197, 199, 230, 233, 264, 267, 271, 312, 323
Setting agents
Vol. I. 32, 85, 111, 239, 483, 629
Vol. II. 274, 298
Settling agents
Vol. I. 141, 143, 539
Vol. II. 19, 165, 281, 298
Sewage-treating agents
Vol. I. 13, 38, 74, 142, 171, 174, 286, 291, 336, 474, 484, 512
Vol. II. 33, 163, 195, 198, 320, 348
Sharpening agents
See also: (1) Abrasives
(2) Grinding media
Vol. I. 372
Sheathing agents
Vol. I. 538
Vol. II. 179
Shells
See: (1) Vegetable products
(2) Specific item in "Uses and Applications" sections of Volumes I and II
(3) Marine products
Shoe polishes
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Shortening agents
Vol. I. 83, 85, 167, 442
Vol. II. 9
Shrinking agents
Vol. I. 152, 178
Signal agents
See: Ingredients of—, pyrotechnic compositions
Silico-manganese alloy
Vol. II. 289
Silico-spiegel alloy
Vol. II. 289
Silver (metal)
Vol. II. 289, 292, 293
Silvering agents and aids
See: (1) Mirror-silvering agents and aids
(2) Electrode materials
(3) Electrolytes
Sizing agents
Vol. I. 15, 38, 86, 206, 217, 299, 300, 302, 325, 337, 367, 487, 522, 553, 556, 566
Vol. II. 68, 170, 247, 299, 323, 340
Sizing compositions
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Skin-feeding materials
(also termed: (1) Skin-conditioning materials
(2) Skin-softening materials)
See also: Ingredients of—, cosmetics
Vol. I. 13, 302, 564
Sky-writing agents
See: (1) Smoke producing agents
(2) Ingredients of —, smoke screen compositions
Sliding agents
See: Lubricants
Slipping agents
See: Lubricants
Smells
See: (1) Aromatics, perfumes, and perfume materials
(2) Stench-producing agents
Smelting agents
Vol. I. 141, 357, 546, 547, 558, 559, 578, 580, 638
Vol. II. 188, 279

Smoke-producing agents
(Sky writing, smoke screens, and others)
Vol. I. 73, 184, 518
Vol. II. 19, 331
Smoke-screen agents
See: (1) Smoke producing agents
(2) Ingredients of—, smoke screen compositions
Smoothing agents
See also: (1) Grinding media
(2) Polishing agents
(3) Abrasives
Vol. I. 492, 498, 502, 503, 512, 584
Vol. II. 65
Snows (artificial)
Vol. I. 359
Vol. II. 219, 295
Soaking agents
Vol. I. 293, 350, 556, 624
Soaking processes
Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Soaps
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Soap stocks
Vol. 1, 14, 15, 21, 111, 129, 145, 168, 194, 195, 204, 205, 206, 215, 307, 308, 309, 314, 337, 360, 367, 435, 445, 446, 452, 469, 473, 502, 508, 514, 515, 518, 567, 569, 570, 582, 584, 588, 610, 625, 627, 634, 636, 637, 639, 640
Vol. II. 44, 83, 84, 89, 157, 158, 161, 163, 178, 190, 191, 193, 229, 235, 244, 250, 310, 311, 323, 345
Softening agents
(also termed: Softeners)
Vol. I. 13, 68, 96, 98, 99, 127, 158, 164, 165, 166, 180, 181, 194, 213, 214, 223, 230, 238, 239, 245, 249, 261, 276, 281, 293, 301, 302, 323, 324, 341, 342, 390, 396, 446, 456, 469, 547, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 570, 575, 609, 619, 624, 631
Vol. II. 2, 3, 33, 40, 41, 44, 53, 66, 73, 89, 94, 103, 104, 112, 113, 118, 124, 134, 135, 136, 137, 147, 155, 156, 157, 160, 161, 164, 165, 177, 178, 186, 198, 214, 216, 217, 221, 222, 229, 238, 296, 306, 310, 318, 320, 321, 322, 327, 350
Soldering agents
See: (1) Fluxing agents
(2) Metals
(3) Ingredients of—, etc.
Soldering fluxes and fluids
Wetting agents for—
See; Wetting agents
Solidifying agents
(also termed: Solidifiers)
Vol. I. 59, 539, 604
Solubilizing agents
(also termed: Solubilizers)
See also: (1) Detergents
(2) Wetting agents
Vol. I. 52, 53, 96, 216, 248, 276, 292, 303, 339, 410, 413, 414, 415, 429, 464, 504, 511, 526, 527, 528, 539, 541, 542, 576, 581, 582, 596, 627, 629, 630
Vol. II. 41, 133, 138, 196, 250, 264, 278
Solvents (complete list)
Vol. I. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 20, 24, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 71, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 98, 99, 103, 112, 114, 116, 117, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 148, 152, 153, 165, 176, [illegible], 192, 207, 212, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 221, 222, 223, [illegible], 225, 226, 227, [illegible], 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 236, [illegible], 238, 239, 240, [illegible], 250, 251, 254, 255, 256, 257, 259, [illegible], 264, 265, 267, [illegible], 270, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, [illegible], 279, 280, 281, [illegible], 294, 295, 296, 301, 302, 303, 304, [illegible], 311, 312, 318, [illegible], 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 337, 338, [illegible], 349, 373, 376, [illegible], 378, 380, 381, 382, 383, 385, 386, 388, 390, 393, 394, [illegible], 397, 398, 408, 425, 439, 440, 443, [illegible], 448, 449, 450, 454, 458, 461, 467, 468, 470, 471, 487, 488, 489, 490, 511, 516, 517, 563, 564, 574, 581, 582, 588, 589, 590, 593, 594, 595, 601, 608, 610, 611, 618, 620, 626, 628,
Vol. II. 1, 2, 3, 6, 23, 24, 41, 52, 53, 54, 78, 84, 97, 106, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 118, 119, 121, 122, 126, 129, 131, 132, 133, 135, 137, 138, 139, 148, 149 152, 154, 160, 172, 173, 174, 177, 178, 208, 209, 210, 211, 213, 215, 216, 220, 221, 222, 226, 234, 235, 236, 237, 243, 249, 258, 276, 277, 307, 317, 322, 325, 335, 336,
Solvents for—
Bituminous products
Vol. I. 1, 4, 5, 14, 90, 103, 114, 128, 147, 176, 192, 212, 218, 230, 233, 277, 283, 294, 318, 340, 341, 400, 418, 468, 506, 511, 516, 540, 563, 574, 581, 588, 612
Vol. II. 114, 129, 148, 160, 177, 236, 277, 317, 346
—, Cellulose acetate—
Vol. I. 7, 10, 11, 64, 89, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 98, 103, 122, 123, 125, 127, 152, 165, 176, 212, 218, 223, 225, 230, 231, 237, 240, 249, 251, 264, 270, 273, 274, 276, 278, 279, 281, 292, 295, 311, 331, 337, 338, 378, 379, 383, 385, 386, 388, 390, 395, 447, 449, 450, 461, 470, 490, 594, 595, 610, 611, 640
Vol. II. 82, 114, 131, 132, 133, 134, 138, 152, 153, 209, 211, 213, 216, 234, 235, 240, 277, 336
—, Cellulose esters and ethers—
Vol. I. 7, 10, 11, 64, 66, 67, 68, 89, 92, 95, 96, 99, 121, 122, 123, 214, 125, 127, 152, 212, 221, 222, 225, 233, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 249, 251, 257, 264, 269, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 281, 292, 295, 311, 312, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 338, 378, 379, 382, 383, 385, 386, 388, 390, 393, 447, 449, 450, 451, 458, 461, 470, 489, 490, 589, 590, 593, 608, 610, 611, 640
Vol. II. 1, 6, 23, 78, 110, 112, 119, 122, 126, 131, 135, 154, 173, 209, 211, 220, 234, 335
—, Dyestuffs—
Vol. I. 1, 4, 14, 16, 17, 71, 88, 90, 114, 121, 122, 126, 180, 192, 212, 217, 218, 224, 228, 237, 238, 269, 275, 302, 318, 330, 332, 339, 340, 341, 380, 383, 389, 394, 401, 428, 467, 468, 504, 506, 511, 516, 538, 546, 574, 588, 595
Vol. II. 2, 111, 113, 114, 122, 212, 213, 234, 235, 236, 276, 317, 345
—, Fats and oils—
Vol. I. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 14, 16, 71, 87, 88, 90, 103, 126, 128, 148, 152, 176, 180, 192, 207, 212, 215, 216, 224, 228, 230, 232, 237, 249, 267, 269, 275, 294, 296, 311, 318, 330, 331, 332, 340, 341, 376, 380, 401, 418, 447, 448, 453, 467, 468, 470, 489, 506, 511, 516, 563, 581, 588, 612
Vol. II. 3, 24, 52, 97, 104, 106, 111, 118, 122, 129, 132, 134, 149, 160, 172, 173, 211, 213, 234, 235, 236, 237, 249, 276, 317, 325
—, General purposes other than those listed—
See: (1) Solvents
(2) Extracting agents
(3) Degreasing agents
—, Gums—
Vol. I. 5, 6, 7, 10, 16, 17, 67, 91, 112, 125, 126, 127, 148, 153, 176, 177, 180, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 264, 275, 295, 311, 331, 380, 443, 447, 448, 470, 489, 589, 595, 612
Vol. II. 1, 2, 24, 53, 111, 112, 114, 118, 127, 129, 131, 152, 153, 154, 160, 172, 209, 236, 237, 249, 277
—, Nitrocellulose—
Vol. I. 7, 16, 24, 64, 66, 87, 91, 92, 94, 95, 96, 98, 99, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 152, 165, 212, 214, 218, 228, 230, 231, 236, 237, 238, 239, 249, 251, 264, [illegible], 270, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 281, [illegible], 304, 311, 312, 328, 330, 331, 332, 376, 378, 379, [illegible], 386, 388, 390, 449, 450, 461, 470, 489, 490, 589, [illegible], 595, 608, 610, 620, 640
Vol. II. 23, 53, 82, 110, 111, 114, 118, 121, 132, [illegible], 138, 139, 153, 154, 172, 209, 210, 211, 215, 216, [illegible], 258, 277, 336
—, Resins—

Vol. I. 1, 4, 7, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 67, 68, 71, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 95, 103, 112, 114, 125, 126, 127, 128, 148, 152, 153, 177, 181, 192, 206, 207, 212, 215, 216, 218, 224, 226, 229, 230, 233, 237, 239, 264, 268, 269, 272, 273, 275, 276, 278, 279, 283, 294, 295, 296, 308, 311, 312, 318, 331, 332, 333, 340, 341, 373, 376, 377, 378, 380, 383, 388, 390, 395, 398, 400, 401, 418, 443, 467, 468, 471, 480, 490, 506, 511, 516, 517, 563, 574, 581, 588, 595, 609, 613, 627, 640
Vol. II. 3, 24, 63, 97, 106, 110, 111, 112, 114, 118, 121, 127, 129, 131, 133, 134, 149, 152, 153, 154, 160, 172, 190, 209, 212, 215, 234, 235, 236, 237, 240, 249, 276, 277, 317, 325, 336
—, Rubber—
Vol. I. 1, 4, 11, 14, 17, 71, 87, 90, 114, 128, 148, 154, 177, 181, 192, 207, 212, 216, 218, 233, 294, 318, 340, 341, 376, 383, 401, 454, 467, 468, 470, 490, 506, 511, 516, 574, 581, 588, 595, 627
Vol. II. 133, 149, 209, 212, 222, 277, 317, 346
—, Waxes—
Vol. I. 1, 4, 6, 10, 14, 16, 71, 87, 88, 90, 103, 114, 127, 128, 148, 152, 176, 180, 192, 212, 215, 216, 218, 224, 228, 229, 230, 232, 238, 249, 267, 275, 283, 294, 296, 308, 311, 318, 331, 332, 340, 341, 380, 398, 401, 418, 443, 447, 448, 454, 467, 468, 489, 506, 511, 516, 574, 581, 588, 595, 612, 627
Vol. II. 106, 114, 122, 172, 173, 212, 213, 234, 235, 236, 237, 240, 276, 317, 325, 345
Solvents in making—
Chemicals
Vol. I. 3, 4, 5, 10, 66, 68, 147, 152, 176, 215, 216, 217, 218, 228, 230, 315, 376, 396, 410, 453, 495, 580, 609
Vol. II. 1, 2, 345
—, Dyestuffs—
Vol. I. 1, 4, 14, 16, 71, 88, 90, 114, 121, 122, 126, 128, 152, 176, 218, 230, 231, 237, 249, 279, 331, 378, 380, 426, 428, 448, 471, 489, 582, 601, 614, 628
Vol. II. 2, 111, 113, 114, 122, 212, 213, 234, 235, 325, 345
—, Miscellaneous products—
See: Solvents (complete list)
—, Paints, varnishes, and lacquers, etc.—
See also: "Solvents" and other classified solvent headings
Vol. I. 6, 10, 64, 65, 66, 91, 95, 103, 120, 121, 123, 125, 127, 148, 153, 218, 223, 226, 229, 230, 232, 233, 237, 240, 249, 268, 269, 270, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 295, 296, 312, 329, 330, 333, 373, 376, 377, 380, 384, 387, 388, 393, 396, 443, 448, 449, 450, 454, 490, 563, 595, 612, 627
Vol. II. 2, 6, 24, 53, 110, 111, 112, 114, 127, 131, 132, 134, 135, 149, 153, 154, 172, 173, 209, 212, 215, 234, 235, 237, 240, 277, 346
—, Resins—
Vol. I. 7, 93, 95, 103, 125, 230, 238, 264, 304, 312, 333, 425, 448, 563
Vol. II. 114, 136, 346
Soothing agents
See also: (1) Emollients
Vol. I. 300, 301
Sound-deadening agents
See: Deadening agents
Source of—
Note: Wherever any chemical, or other material, is stated (in the "Uses and Applications" sections) to be the source of something else then that information is indexed here. To clarify: Vol. I, page 135 states that Calcium Carbide is the source of acetylene (see the second indexing below). It is not intended to give here a complete list of sources of any product the reader may have in mind. The intent is to lead the reader to **only statements** in Volumes I and II where the expression "source of" **happens** to be used.
—, Absorbents and adsorbents
Vol. II. 34
—, Acetylene—
Vol. I. 135
—, Alcohol—
Vol. II. 151, 163
—, Alumina—
Vol. I. 84
Vol. II. 256
—, Aluminum—
Vol. I. 84
Vol. II. 298
—, Ammonia—
Vol. I. 111
Vol. II. 23
—, Anise oil—
Vol. II. 25, 309
—, Antimony metal—
Vol. I. 73, 572
—, Arsenic—
Vol. I. 77
—, Barium—
Vol. I. 80
—, Birch tar oil—
Vol. II. 334
—, Boron—
Vol. II. 47
—, Bromine—
Vol. I. 528
—, Brucine—
Vol. I. 418
—, Butane—
Vol. II. 228
—, Cadmium—
Vol. II. 58
—, Caffiene—
Vol. I. 337
Vol. II. 83
—, Calcium—
Vol. I. 136, 137, 140
Vol. II. 60, 62, 164, 187, 188
—, Carbon black—
Vol. II. 207
—, Carbon dioxide—
Vol. I. 57, 526, 530
Vol. II. 60, 188, 264, 265
—, Carbon monoxide—
Vol. II. 228
—, Chocolate—
Vol. II. 83
—, Citral—
Vol. I. 347
—, Citronellal—
Vol. II. 186
—, Citronellol—
Vol. I. 347
—, Cocoa—
Vol. II. 83
—, Cocoa butter—
Vol. II. 83
—, Cordage—
Vol. II. 127, 176
—, Cresols—
Vol. II. 90
—, Ethane—
Vol. II. 228
—, Eugenol—
Vol. II. 82
—, Fatty acids—
See: (1) oils
(2) Fats, greases, and tallows
—, Fermenting agents—
Vol. II. 347
—, Gases—
Vol. II. 228
—, Gasoline—
Vol. I. 453
Vol. II. 228
—, Geraniol—
Vol. I. 347
—, Glucosides—

Vol. II. 150
—, Glycerin—
See: (1) oils
(2) Fats, greases, and tallows
—, Glycyrrhizic acid—
Vol. II. 187
—, Helium—
Vol. II. 228
—, Heptane—
Vol. II. 228
—, Hexane—
Vol. I. 453
Vol. II. 228
—, Hop oil—
Vol. II. 162
—, Hydrogen—
Vol. I. 51, 52
Vol. II. 207, 228
—, Hydrogen sulphide—
Vol. II. 228
—, Invertase—
Vol. II. 347
—, Iron—
See also: Minerals
Vol. I. 307, 503
Vol. II. 279
—, Kapok oil—
Vol. II. 176
—, Lemon oil—
Vol. II. 186
—, Lime—
Vol. I. 110, 139
—, Lupulin—
Vol. II. 162
—, Magnesia—
Vol. I. 110
Vol. II. 50
—, Magnesium—
Vol. II. 50, 199
—, Manganese—
Vol. I. 364, 365
—, Menthol—
Vol. II. 253
—, Methane—
Vol. II. 228
—, Motion-picture ice—
Vol. I. 543
—, Naphthalene—
Vol. II. 90
—, Nicotine—
Vol. II. 332
—, Nitrogen—
Vol. I. 51, 52, 80, 299, 314, 410
—, Oxalic acid—
Vol. II. 64
—, Oxygen—
See: (1) Oxidizing agents
(2) Various peroxides in Vols. I and II ("Uses and Applications" sections)
—, Panthothenic acid—
Vol. II. 64
—, Pearls (artificial)—
Vol. II. 251
—, Pectin—
Vol. II. 186, 232, 239
—, Pentane—
Vol. II. 228
—, Phosphate—
Vol. I. 110, 111, 624
Vol. II. 68
—, Phosphorus—
Vol. I. 202
Vol. II. 334
—, Potash—
Vol. I. 420, 477, 478, 481
Vol. II. 68, 310
—, Propane—
Vol. II. 228
—, Protein—
Vol. II. 243, 322, 333, 347
—, Pyridine basis—
Vol. II. 47
—, Pyrrole—
Vol. II. 47
—, Rope—
See: Cordage
—, Resin—
Vol. II. 158, 162
—, Rubber—
Vol. II. 159, 286
—, Saponins—
Vol. II. 163
—, Silicon—
Vol. I. 498, 512
—, Silver—
Vol. II. 274, 291, 292, 293
—, Skating rink ice—
Vol. I. 543
—, Soda—
Vol. I. 522, 526, 527, 528, 530, 531, 532, 539, 540, 543, 545, 550, 558, 559
Vol. II. 310
—, Sodium light—
Vol. I. 532
—, Strontium—
Vol. II. 311, 312, 313, 314
—, Strychnine—
Vol. I. 418
—, Sugar—
Vol. II. 151, 162
—, Sulphur—
Vol. II. 279
—, Theobromine—
Vol. I. 337
Vol. II. 83
—, Tomatoseed oil—
Vol. II. 333
—, Vitamins—
Vol. I. 194, 367
Vol. II. 288, 347
Souring agents
(Also termed: Sours. All kinds for all purposes)
See also: Pickling agents
Vol. I. 293, 315, 338, 581, 608
Vol. II. 22, 150, 341, 351
Sparging agents
Vol. II. 7
Spars
See: Minerals
Spiegeleisen
Vol. II. 308
Spinning agents
See: (1) Lubricants
(2) Oils
Spotting agents
See: Stain removers
Spray vehicles
See: Vehicles
Spreading agents
Vol. I. 86, 111, 141, 156, 302
Vol. II. 164, 188, 283, 321
Sprouting agents
Vol. I. 274
Stabilizing agents
(Also termed: Stabilizers)
Vol. I. 3, 6, 9, 11, 12, 14, 18, 19, 25, 31, 38, 53, 54, 60, 68, 85, 86, 90, 91, 103, 127, 129, 139, 146, 147, 148, 159, 166, 180, 213, 219, 222, 235, 243, 244, 245, 257, [illegible] 265, 266, 270, 271, 281, 290, 293, 294, 299, 300, [illegible] 318, 319, 331, 343, 346, 347, 352, 361, 366, 376, [illegible] 390, 392, 394, 401, 422, 426, 434, 440, 443, 445, [illegible]

452, 454, 456, 457, 463, 464, 489, 496, 497, 500, 501, 504, 510, 511, 522, 523, 531, 539, 545, 547, 548, 549, 553, 554, 571, 586, 587, 601, 606, 609, 610, 611, 614, 620, 621, 622, 623, 630, 631, 634, 644
Vol. II. 6, 7, 19, 21, 24, 25, 28, 65, 67, 69, 82, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 99, 103, 107, 108, 110, 117, 118, 120, 122, 124, 127, 138, 141, 142, 176, 182, 196, 207, 217, 218, 224, 226, 227, 250, 280, 281, 295, 296, 297, 299, 300, 326, 327, 330, 333, 335, 338, 340, 349, 350
Staining agents
See: (1) Colors, pigments, etc.
(2) Ingredients of —, paints, varnishes, etc.
Stainproofing agents
Vol. I. 78, 282, 557, 584
Stain removers
Vol. I. 1, 7, 10, 51, 86, 95, 103, 125, 139, 153, 176, 215, 228, 229, 230, 232, 267, 311, 324, 331, 332, 377, 447, 481, 489, 542, 608
Vol. II. 132, 133, 149, 221, 240, 242, 268, 273, 301, 309
—, Emulsifying agents for
See: Emulsifying agents
Standardizing agents
Vol. I. 153, 455
Stand-by agents
See: (1) Gases
(2) Fuels for —, heating
Starches
Vol. I. 205, 366, 486, 505
Vol. II. 88, 281, 323
Starters (fire)
See: (1) Combustion aids, etc.
(2) Ingredients of —, igniting compositions

(Beginning: Starting point in making—)

Starting point in making—
Abrasives
(See also: Abrasives)
Vol. I. 83, 206, 623
—, Accelerators (all kinds)—
Vol. I. 2, 20, 24, 65, 80, 89, 119, 125, 138, 190, 191, 207, 222, 235, 239, 245, 272, 278, 279, 306, 308, 309, 312, 327, 328, 332, 368, 386, 427, 430, 436, 443, 471, 480, 489, 536, 537
Vol. II. 23, 121, 167, 174, 186, 213, 214, 259, 350
—, Acids (inorganic)—
See: Starting point in making—(1) Inorganic chemicals
(2) Well-known raw materials, such as: "Sulphur," "Sodium Chloride," etc. in the "Uses and Applications" sections of Volumes I and II
—, —, (organic)
See: Starting point in making—Organic chemicals
—, Acid bottles—
See: Waxes
—, Activating agents—
Vol. I. 261
—, Adhesives—
Vol. I. 13, 205, 379, 505, 556, 604, 630
Vol. II. 43, 68, 72, 104, 106, 107, 109, 110, 115, 116, 117, 119, 120, 156, 170, 249, 289
—, Absorbents and adsorbents—
Vol. I. 109, 201
Vol. II. 7, 22, 99, 201
—, Albumen derivatives—
Vol. I. 15
—, Alginates—
Vol. I. 18
—, Alloys—
See: Starting point in making—Metals and alloys
—, Alumina—
Starting point in making—(continued)
Vol. I. 31, 32, 33, 54, 84
—, Aluminum—
See: Starting point in making—Metals and alloys (treat other metals similarly when seeking their starting points. See also: "Minerals")
—, Aluminum chemicals—
Vol. I. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 37, 54, 84, 473
Vol. II. 7, 10
—, Alums—
Vol. I. 37, 62, 84
—, Amalgams—
See also: Metals and alloys
Vol. I. 369, 372
—, Ammonium chemicals—
Vol. I. 8, 51, 53, 55, 56, 57, 61, 62, 420, 467
Vol. II. 17, 18, 22
—, Anesthetics—
Vol. II. 109, 122, 131, 137, 215, 228, 258
—, Antiagers—
Vol. II. 128, 208, 338
—, Antifogging agents—
Vol. II. 218, 327
—, Anti-knock agents—
Vol. I. 273
Vol. II. 83, 172, 246, 282
—, Anti-malarials—
Vol. I. 40, 44, 49
—, Antimony chemicals—
Vol. I. 72, 73, 74, 75, 76
—, Antioxidants—
Vol. I. 446
Vol. II. 83
—, Antiseptics—
Vol. II. 109, 122, 137, 215, 251, 252, 258, 291
—, Anti-spattering agents—
Vol. II. 225
—, Aromatics—
Vol. I. 3, 7, 8, 39, 40, 42, 44, 46, 49, 69, 92, 95, 99, 100, 216, 240, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 250, 253, 275, 283, 285, 286, 293, 308, 309, 328, 330, 348, 368, 374, 389, 396, 406, 414, 426, 435, 436, 439, 457, 458, 460, 470, 474, 475, 480, 509, 523, 524, 538, 573, 587, 601, 608, 621, 635
Vol. II. 162, 173
—, Arsenic compounds (inorganic)
Vol. I. 76, 77, 198, 203, 547
—, Asphalts—
See: Starting point in making—Bitumins
—, Bactericides—
Vol. I. 208
Vol. II. 159, 291
—, Baking powders—
Vol. I. 526
—, Barium chemicals—
Vol. I. 79, 80, 81, 83
Vol. II. 27, 29, 32, 35, 38
—, Bating agents—
Vol. II. 17
—, Beer—
Vol. I. 205, 486, 505
Vol. II. 162
—, Beryllium chemicals—
Vol. I. 299
—, Beverages—
See: starting point in making—(1) Beer
(2) Distilled liquors
—, Biological stains—
Vol. I. 208
—, Bismuth chemicals—
Vol. I. 107, 108, 109
—, Bitumins—
Vol. I. 453
—, —, hydrogenated—
Vol. I. 31
—, Bleaching agents—
Vol. I. 116, 164, 466, 576

Starting point in making—(continued)
—, Blown oils—
See: Oils
—, Boiled oils—
See: Oils
—, Boiler compounds—
See: (1) Alkalies
(2) Water-treating agents
(3) Ingredients of —, etc.
—, Borates and boron salts—
Vol. I. 111, 113, 114
—, Boron—
Vol. I. 113, 114
—, Bottles—
Vol. I. 440
Vol. II. 256
—, Bristles (artificial)—
Vol. II. 43, 104, 109, 110, 115, 116, 117, 119, 120, 156
—, Building materials—
Vol. I. 352, 498
—, Cadmium chemicals—
Vol. I. 132
Vol. II. 58, 59
—, Calcium chemicals—
Vol. I. 135, 137, 139, 140, 142, 144
Vol. II. 60, 63, 64, 188, 334
—, Camphor (synthetic)—
Vol. I. 26
—, Candied peel—
Vol. II. 186, 239
—, Candles—
See: Candle stocks—
—, Caramel (burned sugar; sugar coloring)—
Vol. I. 205, 487, 505
Vol. II. 318, 319
—, Carbon (activated)—
Vol. I. 514, 638, 639
—, Carbonizing agents—
Vol. II. 238
—, Carrel-Dakin solution—
Vol. I. 139
—, Catalysts—
Vol. I. 65, 66, 80, 94, 96, 109, 115, 123, 124, 126, 199, 201, 214, 261, 262, 285, 309, 310, 312, 341, 342, 353, 355, 360, 364, 394, 418, 419, 438, 458, 462, 464, 466, 476, 534, 540, 594, 596, 606, 641
Vol. II. 7, 16, 19, 22, 27, 31, 36, 59, 85, 86, 194, 196, 230, 231, 232, 233, 241, 242, 243, 274, 292, 293, 311, 312, 313
—, Cements—
Vol. I. 84, 158, 351, 352, 354, 364, 497, 555
Vol. II. 17, 168, 183, 199, 226
—, Ceramics—
See also: Clays
Vol. I. 34, 283, 352, 497, 572
—, Cerium chemicals—
Vol. I. 163, 164
—, Cesium chemicals—
—, Chars—
See: Starting point in making—Carbon (activated)
—, Chewing-gum ingredients—
Vol. I. 30
Vol. II. 83
—, Chinaware—
See: Starting point in making—Ceramics
—, Chromates—
Vol. I. 475, 527, 533
Vol. II. 268
—, Chromium chemicals—
Vol. I. 186, 187, 189
—, Cleansing agents—
Vol. I. 164, 165, 240, 243, 248, 249, 251, 276, 466, 530, 532, 539, 545, 569, 573, 589, 593, 611
Vol. II. 174, 175
—, Coatings (special)
Vol. I. 83

Starting point in making—(continued)
Vol. II. 282
—, Cobalt chemicals—
Vol. I. 192
—, Cocaine salts—
Vol. I. 194
—, Coke—
Vol. I. 348, 453, 571, 639
—, Colloids—
Vol. II. 106, 249
—, Colors and pigments—
Vol. I. 9, 77, 83, 110, 113, 158, 187, 188, 189, 203, 204, 210, 287, 326, 343, 344, 351, 357, 370, 372, 392, 453, 474, 475, 488, 491, 501, 502, 508, 558, 599, 603, 606, 607, 642, 648, 651, 653
Vol. II. 20, 22, 58, 59, 79, 128, 141, 169, 172, 180, 182, 192, 232, 254, 274, 314, 331, 349
—, Condensation products—
Vol. I. 119, 238, 446, 456, 565, 571
—, Copper chemicals—
Vol. I. 196, 197, 198, 200, 201, 203, 210
Vol. II. 85, 86
—, Crayons—
See: Waxes
—, Cryolite—
Vol. II. 143
—, Cutware—
See: Starting point in making—Glass and glassware
—, De-emulsifying agents—
Vol. II. 282
—, Deliming agents
Vol. II. 17
—, Depilatories—
See: Ingredients of—depilatories
—, Depolarizing agents—
Vol. II. 19
—, Desensitizing agents—
Vol. I. 48
—, Detergents—
Vol. I. 23, 83, 166, 168, 545, 573, 626
Vol. II. 5, 6, 75, 95, 136, 155, 158, 178, 245, 325, 326, 336
—, Developing agents (photographic)—
Vol. I. 6, 304, 391, 436, 456, 497
—, Dielectrics—
Vol. I. 13, 119, 158, 299, 619
Vol. II. 40, 106, 123, 333, 346
—, Digesting agents (technical)—
Vol. I. 357
—, Disinfectants—
Vol. I. 50, 88, 240, 243, 249, 251, 280, 377, 455, 456, 611
Vol. II. 87, 183, 238, 291, 327, 328
—, Dispersing agents—
See: Starting point in making—Emulsifying agents
—, Distilled liquors—
Vol. I. 205, 486, 505, 640
—, Diuretics—
Vol. I. 368
—, Driers (paint and varnish)—
Vol. I. 38, 112, 195, 286, 287, 344, 345, 351, 365, 372, 450, 473, 503, 565, 633
Vol. II. 76, 136, 165, 190, 195, 238, 311
—, Drugs—
See: Starting point in making —, pharmaceuticals and drugs
—, Dry cleaning soaps and preparations—
Vol. I. 242
—, Dust-laying agents—
Vol. I. 354, 453
Vol. II. 163
—, Dyeing protectants—
Vol. I. 96
—, Dyestuffs (includes also: lakes and printings pastes)—
Vol. I. 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, [illegible] 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 65, 67, 68, [illegible] 70, 71, 72, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99, 100,

Starting point in making—(continued)
101, 104, 115, 116, 117, 124, 126, 127, 128, 129, 134, 158, 168, 169, 170, 174, 175, 176, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 185, 188, 189, 206, 207, 211, 213, 216, 217, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 231, 233, 234, 236, 239, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 259, 266, 268, 270, 271, 272, 273, 278, 280, 281, 282, 285, 286, 288, 294, 295, 296, 297, 304, 306, 309, 310, 311, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 325, 326, 327, 328, 332, 338, 347, 348, 352, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 384, 385, 388, 389, 390, 391, 396, 399, 400, 401, 406, 408, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 418, 419, 424, 425, 426, 427, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 451, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 468, 469, 474, 485, 487, 490, 491, 493, 494, 495, 496, 499, 501, 504, 505, 508, 509, 510, 511, 523, 524, 525, 535, 538, 542, 546, 547, 549, 554, 572, 574, 575, 576, 590, 591, 592, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 601, 608, 609, 610, 611, 613, 620, 621
Vol. II. 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 26, 39, 40, 42, 43, 49, 67, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 88, 89, 90, 97, 102, 103, 105, 106, 108, 115, 116, 117, 120, 121, 123, 129, 130, 136, 138, 139, 148, 166, 167, 169, 206, 208, 210, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 233, 240, 244, 245, 246, 248, 249, 250, 251, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 324, 325, 326, 332, 333, 337, 349
—, Earthenware—
See: Starting point in making—Ceramics
—, Electrodes—
Vol. I. 209, 638
Vol. II. 19, 85, 168
—, Emulsifying agents—
Vol. I. 65, 66, 100, 101, 119, 158, 164, 165, 166, 214, 217, 240, 249, 251, 261, 262, 265, 276, 306, 309, 310, 312, 341, 342, 399, 418, 419, 421, 422, 438, 456, 458, 462, 464, 466, 478, 506, 558, 567, 569, 570, 572, 573, 589, 593, 594, 596, 611, 614, 630, 639
Vol. II. 5, 6, 25, 39, 42, 44, 66, 69, 72, 73, 74, 88, 90, 95, 109, 110, 118, 120, 130, 136, 155, 158, 159, 160, 174, 175, 178, 186, 205, 206, 212, 214, 224, 226, 235, 236, 238, 243, 251, 252, 282, 310, 325, 326, 336, 337, 339
—, Explosive retardants—
Vol. II. 19
—, Explosives—
Vol. I. 51, 205, 238, 248, 274, 301, 366, 371, 376, 413, 455, 486, 504, 505, 608
Vol. II. 79, 108, 183, 253, 258
—, Exterminants—
See: Starting point in making—Insecticides
—, Fabricated metal products (for all kinds of industries)—
See: Metals and alloys
—, Fabrics—
See: Starting point in making—Fibers, etc.
—, Fats (synthetic)—
See: Oils
—, Fat-splitting agents—
Vol. I. 65, 66, 94, 96, 115, 123, 124, 126, 158, 164, 214, 261, 262, 309, 310, 312, 341, 342, 418, 419, 438, 458, 462, 594, 596
—, Fatty acids—
See: (1) Oils
(2) Fats, greases, and tallows
—, Ferro-metals—
See: Starting point in making—Metals and alloys
—, Fibers, filaments, threads, fabrics, etc.
Vol. I. 119, 158, 160, 413, 461
Vol. II. 39, 43, 70, 71, 73, 104, 109, 110, 115, 116, 117, 119, 120, 156, 168
—, Fillers—
Vol. II. 19, 191
—, Films—
See also: Cellulose derivatives
Vol. II. 43, 104, 109, 110, 115, 116, 117, 119, 120, 156
—, Filter aids—
Vol. II. 100
—, Finishing agents—

Starting point in making—(continued)
Vol. I. 158
Vol. II. 106, 190, 249
—, Fire-extinguishing agents—
Vol. I. 272, 342
—, Fire-proofing agents—
Vol. I. 9, 51, 465
Vol. II. 320
—, Fixing agents—
Vol. I. 283, 585
—, Flavoring agents—
Vol. II. 25, 68, 91, 149, 162, 209, 309
—, Flotation agents—
Vol. I. 639
Vol. II. 4
—, Flours—
Vol. I. 366
—, Fluids (vacuum pump)—
Vol. II. 257
—, Fluorescence promoters—
Vol. II. 247
—, Fluorides—
Vol. I. 59, 316, 485, 537
—, Foaming agents—
Vol. I. 276, 342
Vol. II. 224
—, Fruit and flowers (imitation)—
See: Waxes
—, Fungicides—
Vol. I. 203
—, Fertilizers—
Vol. I. 51, 110, 111, 415, 581, 630
Vol. II. 19, 108, 199
—, Fuels—
See also: Starting point in making—Gases
Vol. I. 17, 453
—, Fungicides, seed disinfectants, etc.—
Vol. I. 322, 377, 461, 510, 511, 524, 533, 554
Vol. II. 44, 45, 88, 111, 133, 155, 227, 320, 346, 349, 351
—, Gases (all kinds)—
Vol. I. 20, 120, 195, 280, 297, 307, 352, 420, 430, 453, 577, 638
Vol. II. 79, 80, 207, 228, 254, 257, 345
—, Gas purifying agents—
Vol. II. 141
—, Gemstones (artificial)—
Vol. I. 84, 201
—, Germicides—
Vol. I. 88
Vol. II. 71, 80, 176, 246, 327
—, Glass and glassware—
Vol. I. 29, 498
—, Glucose—
See: Starting point in making—Sugars
—, Glucosides—
Vol. I. 151
—, Glues—
See: Starting point in making—Adhesives
—, Glycerin—
See: (1) Oils
(2) Fats, greases, and tallows
—, Gold chemicals—
Vol. I. 304, 305
—, Greases—
See: Starting point in making—Lubricants
—, Gums—
Vol. I. 155, 205, 302, 337, 455
—, Hardened oils—
See: Oils
—, Heat transfer media—
Vol. II. 251, 325
—, Honeycombs—
See: Waxes
—, Hydrogenated fats and oils—
See: (1) Fats, greases and tallows
(2) Oils

Starting point in making—(continued)
—, Ice-melting agents—
Vol. I. 355
—, Impregnating agents—
Vol. I. 300, 472, 635
Vol. II. 68, 90
—, Inhibitors—
Vol. I. 368, 397
—, Inks—
Vol. I. 51, 311
—, Inorganic chemicals—
Vol. I. 5, 8, 29, 30, 31, 37, 53, 54, 55, 56, 59, 60, 62, 63, 67, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81, 83, 84, 107, 109, 111, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 130, 131, 135, 137, 138, 140, 144, 156, 159, 171, 172, 173, 186, 299, 304, 316, 317, 369, 407, 408, 409, 415, 464, 476, 478, 480, 485, 501, 502, 511, 512, 516, 519, 524, 527, 531, 538, 539, 543, 550, 562, 576, 578, 579, 585, 623, 637
Vol. II. 17, 21, 22, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 79, 88, 99, 141, 142, 143, 180, 182, 183, 184, 188, 189, 191, 192, 194, 196, 201, 202, 204, 230, 232, 241, 243, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 273, 274, 290, 291, 292, 293, 311, 312, 313, 314, 320, 330, 331, 334, 349
—, Insecticides, exterminants, pesticides, etc.—
Vol. I. 50, 100, 165, 185, 203, 242, 243, 246, 274, 280, 293, 322, 351, 420, 425, 427, 524, 588, 622, 623
Vol. II. 23, 44, 45, 47, 82, 111, 121, 167, 182, 183, 211, 233, 246, 253, 283, 287, 346
—, Intermediates—
See: Starting point in making—Organic chemicals
—, Iron chemicals—
Vol. I. 284, 285, 287, 288, 326, 497, 503, 553
Vol. II. 141, 142, 170
—, Lanolin—
Vol. II. 305
—, Lead chemicals—
Vol. I. 344, 346, 351, 502
Vol. II. 179, 182, 183, 184
—, Leak-stopping agents—
Vol. II. 17
—, Leavening agents—
Vol. I. 526, 630
—, Lecithin products—
Vol. I. 566
—, Leveling agents—
Vol. II. 5, 6, 69, 95, 155
—, Lithium chemicals—
Vol. I. 103, 351, 567
Vol. II. 191, 192
—, Lubricant addition agents—
Vol. I. 49, 69, 90, 241, 257, 260, 310, 368, 460, 472, 592, 618, 619, 622
Vol. II. 54, 75, 104, 105, 122, 133, 247, 272, 277, 326, 336
—, Lubricants—
See also: Oils
Vol. I. 25, 83, 101, 206, 214, 251, 256, 314, 420, 452, 453, 565, 637
Vol. II. 9, 23, 25, 39, 66, 68, 72, 75, 83, 88, 90, 105, 107, 108, 109, 114, 115, 119, 121, 122, 133, 159, 161, 178, 187, 205, 206, 226, 229, 235, 238, 243, 251, 252, 255, 333, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 346, 347
—, Magnesium chemicals—
Vol. I. 352, 353, 354, 356, 357, 358
Vol. II. 194, 196, 199
—, Maltose—
See: Starting point in making—Sugars
—, Malt sugar—
See: Starting point in making—Sugars
—, Manganese chemicals—
Vol. I. 362, 363, [illegible]
Vol. II. 202, 204
—, Marble-like materials—
Vol. II. 18, 197
—, Mercury chemicals—
Vol. I. 369, 370, 371, 372, 373

Starting point in making—(continued)
—, Metal fabricated products (for all kinds of ind
tries)—
See: Metals and alloys
—, Metal finishes and colorings—
Vol. II. 17
—, Metals and alloys—
See also: Metals and alloys
Vol. I. 32, 84, 187, 188, 305, 352, 354, 355, 364, 393, [illegible] 496, 562, 587, 626, 629, 633, 653
Vol. II. 32, 150, 168, 171, 191, 197, 203, 230, 231, 290
—, Methane—
Vol. I. 30
—, Mildewproofing agents—
See: Starting point in making—(1) Fungicides, et
(2) Waterproofing agents
—, Molds—
See: (1) Molding agents
(2) Ingredients of —, core compounds, etc.
—, Molybdenum chemicals—
Vol. I. 393
—, Mothproofing agents—
See: Starting point in making—, Insecticides, e
—, Musk (artificial)—
Vol. I. 375, 377, 608
Vol. II. 177, 346
—, Mustard oil (artificial)—
Vol. II. 274
—, Nickel chemicals—
Vol. I. 404
Vol. II. 230, 231, 232
—, Nicotine salts—
Vol. II. 233, 332
—, Niobium chemicals—
Vol. I. 407
—, Oils—
See also: (1) Vegetable products
(2) Petroleum (Vol. I)
(3) Marine products
Vol. I. 1, 25, 84, 119, 195, 288, 309, 424, 453, 470, 47
507, 567
—, Oleomargarine—
See: (1) Fats, greases, and tallows
(2) Oils
(3) Substitutes
—, Organic chemicals—
Vol. I. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 55, 56, 57, 59, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 86, 87, 88, 89, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 133, 135, 139, 142, 144, 145, 146, 147, 149, 152, 154, 156, 158, 159, 164, 165, 167, 168, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 211, 212, 213, 214, 216, 217, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 231, 233, 234, 236, 238, 239, 240, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 260, 261, 263, 264, 265, 268, 269, 270, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 285, 286, 288, 289, 290, 292, 293, 295, 296, 297, 301, 303, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 313, 314, 315, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 332, 333, 337, 338, 341, 344, 348, 360, 361, 366, 367, 370, 371, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 379, 380, 381, 382, 384, 385, 386, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 424, 425, 426, 427, 429, 430, 431, 432, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 449, 450, 451, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 460, 461, 462, 464, 469, 470, 471, 472, 474, 475, 480, 482, 486, 487, 489, 490, 491, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 499, 500, 501, 503, 505, 506, 508, 509, 51[illegible], 511, 512, 515, 518, 521, 523, 524, 525, 526, 528, 529, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 542, 543, 547, 549, 554, 555, 561,

Starting point in making—(continued)
563, 564, 569, 570, 572, 573, 575, 576, 580, 582, 585, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 596, 597, 598, 600, 601, 602, 604, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 614, 619, 620, 622, 627, 628, 630, 631, 634, 635, 636, 640
Vol. II. 1, 2, 12, 14, 15, 17, 22, 25, 35, 38, 41, 42, 46, 49, 53, 57, 62, 63, 67, 74, 77, 78, 79, 83, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 114, 116, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 135, 136, 147, 151, 154, 158, 159, 163, 166, 167, 168, 173, 176, 178, 187, 191, 192, 201, 207, 208, 210, 211, 213, 214, 217, 221, 222, 227, 228, 229, 230, 232, 234, 235, 236, 241, 246, 250, 254, 255, 256, 257, 259, 268, 269, 281, 291, 293, 312, 318, 327, 328, 332, 337, 340, 345, 346, 348
—, Osmium chemicals—
Vol. I. 428
Vol. II. 241
—, Ozone—
Vol. I. 430
—, Palladium chemicals—
Vol. II. 242, 243
—, Pearl-like effects—
Vol. I. 107
Vol. II. 251
—, Penetrating agents—
See: Starting point in making—Wetting agents
—, Perfumes and perfume materials—
Vol. I. 87, 207, 240, 248, 281, 309, 312, 375, 377, 426, 440, 443, 456, 619
Vol. II. 160
—, Pesticides—
See: Starting point in making—Insecticides
—, Pharmaceuticals and drugs—
Vol. I. 3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 49, 50, 53, 64, 65, 66, 70, 71, 72, 73, 78, 87, 89, 90, 92, 93, 95, 97, 99, 100, 107, 109, 114, 115, 117, 118, 123, 125, 127, 128, 145, 146, 156, 164, 167, 175, 178, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 188, 190, 193, 208, 212, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 222, 224, 226, 227, 231, 236, 238, 239, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 250, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 268, 272, 274, 278, 279, 280, 282, 283, 285, 286, 296, 298, 304, 306, 309, 312, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 332, 335, 338, 348, 361, 373, 374, 375, 377, 380, 381, 382, 386, 388, 389, 391, 394, 397, 398, 402, 406, 407, 408, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 419, 424, 426, 427, 430, 431, 432, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 443, 444, 445. 446, 449, 450, 455, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 466, 469, 474, 475, 479, 480, 482, 490, 491, 493, 496, 497, 499, 501, 505, 509, 510, 511, 513, 514, 515, 517, 521, 523, 524, 529, 535, 536, 538, 542, 547, 554, 561, 567, 575, 590, 591, 592, 596, 598, 600, 601, 602, 619, 621, 623, 630, 631, 635
Vol. II. 41, 62, 84, 87, 95, 108, 162, 167, 178, 203, 225, 226, 238, 243, 244, 259, 290, 310, 327, 328
—, Phosphorus salts and derivatives—
Vol. I. 463, 467
—, Photographic film—
Vol. I. 160, 413, 472, 635
—, Photographic varnishes (light sensitive)—
Vol. I. 38
Vol. II. 290
—, Phthalates—
Vol. II. 256
—, Picrates—
Vol. II. 257, 258
—, Pigments—
See: Starting point in making—, Colors and pigments
—, Pitches—
See: Starting point in making—, Bitumins
—, Plasticizing agents (plasticizers)—
Vol. I. 564
Vol. II. 111, 197, 235, 248, 253, 256, 345
—, Plastics—
Vol. I. 29, 87, 119, 188, 209, 222, 325, 393, 396, 413, 452, 456, 461, 472, 487, 565, 602, 605, 635, 639

Starting point in making—(continued)
Vol. II. 20, 70, 73, 89, 276
—, Platinum chemicals—
Vol. I. 183
Vol. II. 352
—, Plugging agents
Vol. II. 17
—, Poison gases—
See: Starting point in making—, Gases
—, Polishes—
Vol. II. 33
—, Polymerized products—
Vol. I. 13, 119, 169, 275, 379, 472, 635
Vol. II. 42, 43, 44, 53, 129, 133, 157, 244, 246, 247, 250, 276
—, Porcelain—
See: Starting point in making—, Ceramics
—, Potassium chemicals—
Vol. I. 8, 284, 474, 475, 476, 478, 480, 485
Vol. II. 265, 266, 267, 268
—, Pottery—
See: Starting point in making—, Ceramics
—, Pour-point adjusting agents—
Vol. I. 25, 85, 101, 214, 251, 256, 262, 349, 433, 571
—, Precious stones (artificial)—
See: Starting point in making—, Gemstones (artificial)
—, Preservatives—
Vol. I. 210, 462
—, Pressed ware—
See: Starting point in making—, (1) Glass and glassware
(2) Plastics
—, Protective agents—
Vol. I. 216
—, Quinine salts—
Vol. I. 499, 500, 501
—, Radium chemicals—
Vol. I. 501
—, Rayon identification agents—
Vol. II. 5
—, Rayon spinning solutions—
Vol. I. 52
—, Refractories (and their products)—
Vol. I. 78, 84, 206, 288, 336, 352, 572
Vol. II. 24, 226, 239, 289
—, Refrigerants—
Vol. I. 282, 577
—, Resins—
Vol. I. 13, 14, 20, 64, 65, 68, 70, 89, 119, 129, 181, 192, 207, 239, 251, 257, 262, 291, 293, 294, 295, 302, 306, 327, 329, 332, 339, 361, 366, 390, 391, 396, 400, 424, 425, 437, 443, 451, 452, 489, 495, 507, 511, 516, 523, 524, 529, 536, 537, 543, 544, 546, 553, 563, 565, 570, 572, 573, 593, 595, 596, 602, 616, 617, 631, 633, 635, 639, 640
Vol. II. 6, 15, 40, 44, 70, 73, 84, 89, 90, 92, 95, 108, 115, 116, 123, 147, 158, 167, 201, 204, 206, 207, 224, 240, 244, 245, 246, 248, 250, 253, 254, 257, 276, 282, 283, 287, 308, 322, 337
—, Retting agents—
Vol. II. 191
—, Rot-proofing agents—
See: Starting point in making—, (1) Waterproofing agents
(2) Fungicides, etc.
—, Rubber accelerators—
See: Starting point in making—, vulcanizing accelerators
—, Rubber products (for industrial or domestic use)—
See: Rubbers
—, Rubber (synthetic and also rubber-like materials)
Vol. I. 13, 119, 169, 330, 383, 449, 546
Vol. II. 42, 43, 53, 129, 191, 276
—, Rubidium chemicals—
Vol. I. 508
—, Rustproofings—

Starting point in making—(continued)
Vol. I. 465
Vol. II. 28
—, Saponifying agents—
Vol. I. 23, 94, 116, 118, 174, 175, 194, 226, 227, 394, 466, 531, 575, 614, 619, 634
—, Sausage casings—
Vol. I. 14
—, Scouring agents—
Vol. I. 102, 103, 174, 380, 388
Vol. II. 178
—, Sealing agents—
See: (1) Rubbers
(2) Waxes
(3) Resins
—, Sensitizing agents—
Vol. I. 440
Vol. II. 6, 254, 255, 290, 292
—, Shortenings—
See: (1) Fats, greases and tallows
(2) Oils
—, Silicon (and/or silica products)—
Vol. I. 512, 518, 555
—, Silver chemicals—
Vol. I. 519, 520
Vol. II. 290, 291, 292, 293
—, Sizes—
Vol. I. 14, 300
Vol. II. 39, 43, 104, 109, 110, 115, 116, 117, 119, 120, 156, 247
—, Snow (artificial)—
Vol. I. 143
—, Snow-melting agents—
Vol. I. 355
—, Soaps—
See: Soap stocks
—, Sodium chemicals—
Vol. I. 8, 284, 407, 485, 511, 511, 523, 526, 530, 532, 537, 538, 539, 545, 547, 559
Vol. II. 300
—, Softening agents—
Vol. I. 366, 466, 564, 626
Vol. II. 92, 109, 278, 336
—, Solvents—
Vol. I. 564, 633, 634
Vol. II. 111, 157, 186, 196, 239, 253, 276, 345
—, Stabilizing agents (stabilizers)—
Vol. I. 603
Vol. II. 218, 238, 327
—, Starch—
Vol. I. 366
—, Storage battery pastes—
Vol. I. 502
—, Stripping agents—
Vol. I. 240, 249, 251, 611
—, Strontium chemicals—
Vol. I. 572, 159
Vol. II. 311, 312, 313, 314
—, Substitutes—
Vol. I. 30, 144, 165, 206, 302, 436, 502
Vol. II. 20, 83, 162, 250, 253, 323
—, Sugars—
Vol. I. 205, 487, 505
—, Sulphonated oils and soaps—
See also: Oils
Vol. I. 158, 420, 502
Vol. II. 222, 229, 250
—, Sulphur removing agents—
Vol. I. 351
—, Swelling agents—
Vol. II. 257
—, Syrups—
Vol. I. 205, 487, 505
Vol. II. 162, 205
—, Tableware—
See: Starting point in making—, Glass and glassware

Starting point in making—(continued)
—, Tanning agents—
Vol. I. 70, 101, 205, 207, 254, 255, 455, 498, 505, 549, 621
—, Tar oils—
See: (1) Pitches
(2) Tars
—, Tear gases—
See: Starting point in making—, Gases
—, Tellurium chemicals—
Vol. I. 588, 589
—, Tempering agents—
Vol. II. 28
—, Textile assistants—
Vol. I. 99, 248, 276, 280, 573
Vol. II. 1, 42, 43, 44, 70, 84, 109, 167, 178, 225, 226, [illegible], 238, 243, 245, 250, 278, 310, 336
—, Textile soaps—
Vol. I. 216, 248, 265, 276, 418, 420
—, Thallium chemicals—
Vol. I. 598, 599
—, Thorium chemicals—
Vol. I. 602
—, Tin chemicals—
Vol. I. 568, 602, 603, 604
Vol. II. 329, 330
—, Titanium chemicals—
Vol. I. 605, 606, 607
Vol. II. 331
—, Toning agents—
Vol. II. 243
—, Toys—
Vol. I. 84, 162
—, Turkey red oil—
Vol. I. 15
—, Uranium chemicals—
Vol. I. 628, 629
—, Vanadium chemicals—
Vol. I. 63, 633
—, Vanillin—
Vol. I. 11, 321
—, Vehicles (paint, varnish, linoleum base, an
others)
See also: (1) oils
(2) Vehicles
Vol. I. 367, 502
—,Vermicides—
Vol. II. 326
—, Vinegars—
Vol. I. 17, 497
Vol. II. 341
—, Washing agents—
Vol. I. 164, 186, 573
—, Waterproofing agents—
Vol. I. 158
Vol. II. 71, 227, 351
—, Water purifying and softening agents—
Vol. II. 147, 220
—, Waxes—
Vol. I. 84, 180, 433, 453, 567
Vol. II. 75, 107, 118, 160, 214, 236
—, Wetting agents—
Vol. I. 70, 164, 165, 174, 240, 243, 249, 251, 261, [illegible] 298, 464, 466, 573, 575, 589, 611, 630
Vol. II. 69, 72, 123, 174, 175, 225, 238, 248, 254
—, Whitewashes (Fire-retardant)—
Vol. I. 9
—, X-ray materials—
Vol. I. 125, 490
—, Zinc chemicals—
Vol. I. 641, 643, 645, 648, 650
Vol. II. 349, 350
—, Zirconium chemicals—
Vol. I. 652

(End: Starting point in making—)

S

el
. **II.** 170, 171, 172
nch-producing agents
. **I.** 221
rilizing agents
also termed: Sterilizers)
. **I.** 139, 192, 283, 291, 300, 301, 302, 317, 318, 360, 58, 438, 462, 465, 467, 479, 528, 530, 534, 542, 543, 551, 59, 560, 576, 579, 636
l. **II.** 16, 20, 21, 22, 65, 94, 95, 105, 168, 206, 219, 253, 54, 273, 290, 291, 301, 302, 304, 328, 346
ffening agents
also termed: Stiffeners)
l. **I.** 145, 161, 162, 217, 262, 306, 307, 335, 336, 441, 17, 518
l. **II.** 66, 128, 299, 308, 310
mulating agents
ee: (1) Accelerators
(2) Activating agents
(3) Fertilizers
tching agents
ee: Waxes
one decorating compositions
Plasticizers for—
See: Plasticizers
Solvents for—
See: Solvents
one protecting compositions
Plasticizers for—
See: Plasticizers
, Solvents for—
See: Solvents
oring agents (chemical) for—
Explosives
ol. I. 5
ove polishes
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
rengthening agents
(also termed: Strengtheners)
ol. I. 36, 339
ol. II. 59, 61, 63, 65, 83, 140, 143, 163, 185, 203, 308, 318, 331
tretching agents
ol. I. 239
tripping agents
ol. I. 292, 605, 642
tuffing agents (upholstery)
ol. I. 304, 314, 514
ol. II. 176, 220
typtics
ol. I. 286, 585
ubstitutes for—
Many products
ol. I. 1, 9, 14, 23, 33, 39, 40, 62, 73, 74, 84, 86, 88, 94, 95, 102, 104, 105, 107, 108, 110, 111, 120, 124, 135, 137, 146, 150, 151, 153, 155, 156, 157, 162, 180, 191, 204, 209, 215, 150, 151, 153, 155, 156, 157, 162, 180, 191, 204, 209, 215, [illegible] 225, 231, 234, 240, 256, 265, 275, 276, 294, 307, 318, 323, 324, 325, 332, 333, 334, 339, 340, 344, 345, 346, 351, 352, 356, 357, 364, 367, 374, 379, 383, 392, 397, 398, 400, [illegible] 407, 408, 415, 424, 429, 433, 441, 442, 443, 446, 447, 448, 459, 462, 465, 469, 473, 488, 502, 504, 513, 514, 515, 516, 519, 520, 525, 527, 528, 533, 554, 560, 565, 566, 570, 573, 582, 583, 587, 589, 590, 595, 602, 606, 610, 623, 625, [illegible] 630, 639, 643, 649, 652, 653
Vol. II. 7, 23, 24, 41, 44, 49, 54, 57, 58, 65, 66, 70, 71, [illegible] 76, 83, 86, 89, 90, 99, 102, 111, 125, 127, 128, 138, [illegible], 146, 147, 150, 151, 159, 161, 162, 174, 178, 181, [illegible], [illegible], 189, 191, 198, 201, 204, 205, 207, 211, 217, 219, 220, 226, 235, 236, 238, 240, 241, 243, 244, 248, 250, 253, 254, 263, 269, 276, 281, 287, 292, 298, 299, 300, 302, 305, 306, 309, 310, 311, 314, 315, 316, 317, 323, 326, 337, 340, 344, 348, 351, 352
Substrata
See: Bases

Sugars
Vol. I. 323, 361, 366, 392
Vol. II. 150, 151, 152, 205, 222, 223, 318, 319
Sulphiding agents
Vol. I. 81, 558, 559, 577
Vol. II. 279
Sulphiting agents
Vol. I. 559, 576, 579
Vol. II. 279
Sulphonated oils
Vol. I. 575, 584, 626
Sulphonated oils and preparations
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Sulphonating agents
Vol. I. 553, 580, 581
Vol. II. 40, 44, 249, 320
Suntan materials
See: (1) Ingredients of—, cosmetic preparations
(2) Skin-feeding materials
Superfatting agents
Vol. I. 23
Suppressors of—
Fermentation
See: (1) Antiseptics for—, technical purposes
(2) Repressors of—, side fermentations
Surface-tension modifiers
See: (1) Emulsifying agents
(2) Wetting agents
Surfacing agents
See: (1) Hardening agents
(2) Coating agents
(3) Smoothing agents
(4) Road surfacing agents
Surgical dressing agents
Vol. I. 447
Suspending agents
(does not include emulsifying agents)
Vol. I. 36, 85, 310, 428
Vol. II. 8, 9, 10, 61, 65, 139, 186, 190, 221, 299
Sweetening agents
Vol. I. 301, 324, 361, 392, 525, 541, 565
Vol. II. 60, 87, 151, 152, 161, 162, 188, 205, 223, 248, 270, 287, 318, 319
Swelling agents
Vol. I. 141, 624, 646
Vol. II. 23, 94, 132, 164, 257, 350
Syrups (table)
Vol. II. 150, 161, 205, 223

T

Tackiness adjusting agents
See also: Anti-sticking agents
Vol. I. 365
Tallows
See: Fats, greases, and tallows
Tanning agents
Vol. I. 5, 32, 58, 77, 139, 163, 164, 186, 188, 190, 203, 204, 261, 293, 297, 326, 343, 352, 358, 362, 367, 369, 434, 501, 504, 505, 512, 515, 527, 528, 532, 533, 557, 576, 581, 585, 603, 630
Vol. II. 36, 117, 150, 160, 183, 197, 238, 241, 258, 268, 320, 344, 349
Tantalum (metal)
Vol. I. 586
Tars
See also: Bitumens
Vol. I. 104, 399, 636, 639
Tar (petroleum)
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Tawing agents

Vol. I. 36, 343
Taxidermy agents
Vol. I. 55, 377, 474, 507, 645, 650
Tear gases
See: Gases
Tellurium (metal)
Vol. I. 588
Tempering agents
Vol. I. 195, 302, 367, 502, 514, 515, 637
Vol. II. 10, 203, 293
Tenderizing agents for—
Meat
Vol. II. 49, 244, 341
Termite-proofing agents
See: Insecticides
Terne plate
Vol. II. 324
Textile bleaching baths
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Textile bowking processes
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Textile carbonization processes
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
Textile coating compositions
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Plasticizers for—
See: Plasticizers
—, Softening agents for—
See: Softening agents
—, Solvents for—
See: Solvents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Textile decorating compositions
See: Textile coating compositions
Textile dye baths
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Textile fulling processes
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Textile kier-boiling baths
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Textile lubricants
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Textile mercerizing baths
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Textile oiling compositions
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Textile oils
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Textile printing pastes
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Textile roller materials
Vol. II. 5
Textile scouring compositions
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Textile silk boiling-off processes
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Textile silk degumming processes
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Textile silk soaking processes
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Textile sizing compositions
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Textile soaps (special)
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Textile spinning lubricants
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Textile washing compositions
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Textile waterproofing compositions
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Textile waxing compositions
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Textile wool-degreasing processes
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Thallium (metal)
Vol. I. 598
Thawing agents
Vol. I. 52
Thermoplasticizing agents
See also: Plasticizers
Vol. I. 30, 33, 109, 188, 603
Vol. II. 350
Thermo-softening agents
See: (1) Thermoplasticizing agents
(2) Plasticizers

ckening agents for—
ood, dairy and other products
. I. 14, 327
. II. 65, 83, 151, 155, 318, 319
Technical processes—
l. I. 15, 18, 19, 36, 53, 54, 59, 158, 161, 198, 206, 217,
88, 302, 325, 336, 420, 429, 430, 431, 447, 487, 506, 509,
13, 517, 522, 523, 644, 648
l. II. 7, 8, 9, 10, 61, 65, 66, 69, 127, 150, 151, 152,
55, 162, 170, 194, 210, 211, 223, 227, 238, 243, 297, 299,
05, 306, 310, 318, 319, 323
inners
ee: Solvents
read-forming agents
ee: (1) Cellulose derivatives
(2) Fibers and fabrics
(3) Resins
ghtening agents
l. I. 517, 518
n (metal)
l. II. 328, 329, 330
nning agents
See: Soldering agents
tanium (metal)
ol. II. 353
oilette materials
See: Ingredients of—, cosmetic preparations
oning agents
ol. I. 58, 130, 291, 302, 305, 479, 633
ol. II. 267
oughening agents
ol. I. 103, 351, 565
racer bullet agents
See: Ingredients of—, (1) Explosives
(2) Pyrotechnic compositions
ranslucentizing agents
ol. II. 350
ransparentizing agents
ol. II. 318
ransporting agents
ee: Circulating agents
reating agents
(For waste products, minerals, vegetable products, or any other purposes or materials)
ol. I. 20, 109, 142, 171, 174, 361, 364, 464, 465, 466,
540, 541, 559, 604
ol. II. 11, 12, 19, 20, 21, 28, 30, 32, 33, 38, 69, 70, 88,
141, 145, 146, 161, 163, 183, 192, 195, 196, 197, 198, 204,
266, 267, 269, 271, 272, 273, 287, 297, 298, 322
Tree-basting agents
Vol. I. 556
Tungsten (metal)
Vol. I. 625
Twigs
See: (1) Vegetable products
(2) See specific items in "Uses and Applications" sections of Volumes I and II
Twisting agents
See: (1) Lubricants
(2) Oils

U

Unhairing agents
See: Depilatories

V

Varnishes
See: Paints, varnishes, and lacquers
Vegetable products
(Does not include oils or gums or resins)
Vol. I. 1, 2, 14, 21, 69, 84, 110, 129, 133, 155, 159, 166,
167, 183, 195, 204, 206, 284, 288, 307, 308, 323, 325, 334,
337, 352, 360, 366, 418, 423, 424, 434, 447, 449, 470, 473,
495, 498, 499, 509, 513, 514, 517, 566, 567, 568, 572, 573,
584, 634, 637, 638, 639, 640
Vol. II. 6, 24, 48, 68, 71, 82, 83, 91, 92, 125, 127, 139,
140, 147, 149, 150, 158, 159, 162, 163, 169, 176, 186, 187,
220, 235, 239, 244, 279, 286, 296, 297, 309, 322, 323, 331,
332, 333, 343, 344, 348
Vehicles
Vol. I. 145, 150, 151, 157, 160, 205, 215, 300, 301, 302,
307, 407, 452, 453, 454, 469, 473, 486, 505, 514, 563, 567,
636
Vol. II. 157, 177, 190, 191, 221, 309, 323
Veneering woods
Vol. II. 344
Vermifuges
(also termed: Worm expellers)
Vol. I. 67, 343, 576
Vol. II. 176, 233, 254, 258, 280, 326, 331, 332, 341
Vermin killers
See: Insecticides
Veterinary practice chemicals
See: Materials used in veterinary medical practice
(no proprietary or trade names are used)
Vibration-deadening agents
See: Deadening agents
Vinegar
Vol. II. 341
Viscosity adjusting agents
Vol. I. 52, 314, 348, 522, 569, 627, 643
Vol. II. 6, 7, 37, 87, 226, 227
Vitamins
Vol. II. 342, 343, 347
Volatility adjusting agents
Vol. II. 40, 54, 57, 130, 139, 173, 174, 175, 211, 215, 217,
276, 277, 278
Vulcanizing accelerators
See: Accelerators
Vulcanizing agents
Vol. I. 81, 516, 577, 579
Vol. II. 38, 182, 258, 288, 322

W

Wallpaper removers
Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Warning agents for—
Leaking of dangerous substances
Vol. I. 13, 118, 150, 279, 280, 370
Vol. II. 80
Washing agents (all kinds; all purposes)
See also: (1) Cleansing agents
(2) Detergents
(3) Scouring agents
(4) Emulsifying agents
(5) Ingredients of—, etc.
Vol. I. 152, 192, 216, 228, 248, 338, 410, 527, 530, 531,
542, 580, 625
Vol. II. 7, 20, 21, 86, 226, 239, 295, 296
Washing processes
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Waste products, residues, by-products, etc.
Vol. I. 111, 206, 304, 314, 393, 420, 520, 521, 636, 637,
639, 640
Vol. II. 44, 47, 68, 89, 149, 150, 152, 157, 158, 161, 162,
163, 178, 243, 244, 246, 251, 285, 288, 310, 319, 322, 323,
333
Waste-treating agents
See: (1) Treating agents
(2) Sewage treating agents
Watermark-revealing agents
Vol. I. 153
Waterproofing agents, damp-proofing agents, moisture-proofing agents, water-repellents
Vol. I. 18, 36, 37, 53, 54, 78, 82, 84, 85, 111, 131, 132,
143, 151, 161, 162, 166, 168, 180, 181, 186, 187, 216, 269,
272, 286, 287, 298, 305, 334, 335. 344, 345, 358, 364, 421,

433, 440, 441, 442, 469, 508, 517, 540, 548, 555, 566, 567, 648
Vol. II. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 21, 29, 39, 51, 55, 56, 65, 66, 74, 75, 127, 128, 137, 155, 159, 182, 183, 189, 190, 191, 218, 220, 221, 222, 225, 229, 231, 232, 235, 236, 240, 243, 261, 263, 266, 268, 285, 286, 298, 306, 318, 310, 323, 340, 342, 350, 351
Waterproofing compositions
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Water-purifying agents
See: Water treating agents
Water repellents
See: Waterproofing agents
Water-softening agents
See: Water treating agents
Water-tightening media for—
Cement and concrete
Vol. I. 10
Water-treating agents
Vol. I. 13, 19, 35, 37, 38, 52, 80, 81, 86, 99, 112, 136, 138, 139, 171, 173, 174, 260, 318, 336, 474, 484, 522, 531, 534, 537, 541, 543, 545, 551, 556, 576, 586, 624, 625, 638
Vol. II. 11, 12, 20, 28, 31, 33, 36, 92, 147, 163, 165, 195, 198, 199, 233, 267, 292, 298, 301, 305, 320, 327, 335
Waxes
Vol. I. 84, 155, 161, 179, 180, 181, 334, 397, 433, 440
Vol. II. 39, 65, 66, 68, 84, 89, 112, 113, 127, 128, 134, 142, 241, 246, 247, 319
—, Dispersing agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Suspending agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Waxing compositions
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Weatherproofing agents
See also: (1) Waterproofing agents
(2) Hardening agents
(3) Mildewproofing agents
(4) Moldproofing agents
Vol. I. 137, 507, 508
Vol. II. 26, 297
Weed killers
See: Fungicides
Weighing agents
(also termed: Loading agents)
Vol. I. 128, 155, 260, 282, 336, 343, 352, 359, 392, 556, 583, 602, 603, 604
Vol. II. 11, 12, 20, 31, 60, 188, 220, 294, 299, 330, 340, 350
Welding gases
See: Gases
Wetting agents
Vol. I. 52, 58, 89, 92, 96, 98, 101, 102, 126, 182, 213, 216, 221, 224, 234, 236, 241, 244, 254, 260, 261, 266, 274, 297, 303, 310, 385, 419, 439, 440, 484, 517, 524,
536, 545, 546, 560, 568, 570, 584, 592, 625, 636
Vol. II. 1, 2, 7, 21, 43, 54, 66, 84, 86, 87, 92,
125, 148, 175, 186, 223, 226, 227, 236, 237, 238,
298, 299, 301, 302, 304, 305, 325, 343, 344, 350,
Whitening agents
See also: Colors, etc.
Vol. I. 606, 630, 648, 651, 653
White-smithing materials
See: Coppersmithing materials
Window-display snows
See: Snows (artificial)
Wire-drawing oils
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Woods
See: (1) Vegetable products
(2) Specific item (in "Uses and Applicat
sections of Volumes I and II)
Wood decorating compositions
Plasticizers for—
See: Plasticizers
—, Solvents for—
See: Solvents
Wood (plastic) compositions
Plasticizers for—
See: Plasticizers
—, Softening agents for—
See: Softening agents
—, Solvents for—
See: Solvents
Wood polishes
Emulsifying agents for—
See: Emulsifying agents
—, Wetting agents for—
See: Wetting agents
Wood protective compositions
Plasticizers for—
See: Plasticizers
—, Solvents for—
See: Solvents
Worm expellers
See: Vermifuges
Wrapping agents for—
Perishable and valuable substances
Vol. I. 28, 160, 272, 642
Vol. II. 207, 263, 329, 330

X

X-ray agents
Vol. I. 83, 110, 145
Vol. II. 26, 117, 150, 303

Y

Yeasts
Vol. II. 347

Z

Zinc (metal)
Vol. I. 641
Zirconium (metal)
Vol. II. 352

Part 2

Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials

This section of the book gives the uses and applications in industry for 2642 chemicals and related materials. The data have been compiled as a result of surveys of the world's leading technical and trade magazines; patent literature of the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and other countries; catalogs, booklets, and house magazines of the world's leading manufacturers of chemicals and related materials; trade association bulletins and press releases; Government bulletins, pamphlets, and press releases; magazines, bulletins, and press releases of technical societies; and various other pertinent and trustworthy sources. On account of the mass of data no follow-up information can be given by the author.

If the reader does not find here the particular chemical or related material he is seeking, he is referred to Volume I of this series. It contains surveys on the uses and applications in industry for 5167 products. The two volumes together contain surveys of 5167 plus 2642 or 7809 chemicals and related materials.

All data are arranged as follows:

1. The name of the chemical or raw material is printed in bold face (thick, heavy letters).
2. Synonyms, Latin and foreign language equivalents are printed in light face roman.
3. Industries are printed in italics.
4. Uses and applications are printed in light face roman under the italicized industries.

To illustrate, see page 1 following:

Abietene-Sodium Sulphonate is the name of the chemical.

Dry cleaning is the industry.

Emulsifying and wetting agent, etc., is the use of abietene-sodium sulphonate in that industry.

Part 2

Uses and Applications of Chemicals and Related Materials

(VOLUME II)

bietene-Sodium Sulphonate

hemical
ispersing agent.
mulsifying agent.
Wetting agent.

Dry Cleaning
Emulsifying and wetting agent in—
Stain-removing compositions.

nk
Dispersing agent for—
Pigments.
Wetting agent in—
Inks.

nsecticide and Fungicide
Dispersing and wetting agent in—
Fungicide sprays.
Insecticide sprays.

Miscellaneous
Emulsifying and wetting agent in—
Compositions used for the removal of various kinds of stains from different materials.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Dispersing agent for—
Pigments.
Wetting agent in—
Paint and varnish removers.

Textile
Dispersing agent in making—
Printing pastes.
Emulsifying and wetting agent in—
Compositions for cleansing fabrics of stains and grease.
Wetting agent in—
Printing pastes.

Abietinol Chlorocarbonic Ester

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 484683) in making—
Urethanes for use as textile assistants.

Acetaldehyde-Anilin Condensation Product

Rubber
Accelerator in—
Vulcanizing processes.
Improver in vulcanizing—
Rubber.
Rubber-latex compounds.

Acetamide

(*Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.*)

Adhesives
Solvent for—
Dextrin.
Glue.
Organic products.
Polyvinyl alcohol.
Starch.
Solvent in making—
Adhesive compositions.
Anhydrous thermoplastic adhesives.
Sealing agents for all sorts of cardboard food containers and cartons (claim is made that such sealing agents are nontoxic, odorless, light-colored, chemically neutral, plastic enough to adapt themselves to subsequent ageing or warping of the package and also to humidity changes, deformable enough to prevent shattering from internal strains, and are stable to heat and cold over the temperature range— 40°F. to 104°F. in an atmosphere of 100 percent humidity).

Automotive Specialties
Ingredient of—
Antifreeze solutions.

Brewing
Restrainer of—
Nitrous fumes generation in cleaning beer vats with nitric acid.

Cellulose Products
Solvent for—
Cellulose esters.

Chemical
Medium for conducting reactions.
Reactant in—
Organic syntheses.
Solvent for—
Acetone.
Acetone oils.
Acetonylacetone.
Acetophenone.
Amide derivatives of fatty acids.
Amino derivatives of fatty acids.
Aminophenols.
Ammonium salts.
Anisidins.
Anisole.
Aromatic alcohols, aldehydes, and ketones.
Aromatic sulphonic acids.
Arylamines.
Benzaldehyde.
Benzamide.
Benzene derivatives.
Benzensulphonic acid.
Benzoic acid.
Benzoin.
Benzophenone.
Benzoyl chloride.
Benzil.
Benzyl chloride.
Bromobenzenes.
Butyrone.
Carbazole.
Cellulose esters.
Chloranil.
Chlorobenzenes.
Chlorophenols.
Cinnamic acid.
Cinnamic aldehyde.
Cyclobutanone.
Cycloheptanone.
Cyclohexanol.
Cyclohexanone.
Cymene.
Diacetone alcohol.
Dibenzyl.
Diethyl ketone.

Acetamide (Continued)
  - Di-isopropyl ketone.
  - Halogen derivatives.
  - Hexone.
  - Hydroquinone.
  - Imino derivatives of fatty acids.
  - Inorganic compounds.
  - Mandelic acid.
  - Mesityl oxide.
  - Methylacetone.
  - Methylamyl ketone.
  - Methylbutyl ketone.
  - Methylcyclohexanone.
  - Methylcyclohexone.
  - Methylethyl ketone.
  - Methylisopropyl ketone.
  - Methyl-normal-hexyl ketone.
  - Methylpropyl ketone.
  - Monobasic, dibasic, and polybasic aromatic acids.
  - Napthalene derivatives.
  - Nitrile derivatives of fatty acids.
  - Nitrobenzenes.
  - Nitrophenols.
  - Nitroso derivatives.
  - Organic compounds.
  - Phenolic alcohols, aldehydes, and ketones.
  - Phenols.
  - Phenolsulphonic acids.
  - Phenylacetic acid.
  - Phenylacetylene.
  - Phthalmide.
  - Polyvinyl alcohol.
  - Pyrocatechin.
  - Resorcinol.
  - Salicylic acid.
  - Starch.
  - Stilbene.
  - Tetraethylacetone.
- Solvent in making—
  - Cyclopropane from 1:3-dichloropropane.
  - Various products.
- Solvent (more efficient than water) for—
  - Lead halides.
  - Mercury halides.
  - Mercury oxide.
  - Mercury phosphate.
  - Potassium perchlorate.
- Starting point in making—
  - Double salts.

Cosmetic
- Alkalinity reducer in—
  - Cosmetic creams, ointments, lotions, toilet soaps, and the like.
- Smoothness enhancer in—
  - Cosmetic creams, ointments, lotions, toilet soaps, and the like.
- Solvent for—
  - Inorganic materials.
  - Organic materials.

Dye
- Solvent for—
  - Difficultly soluble dyes.
  - Dyestuffs of various sorts.

Explosives
- Antiacid in—
  - Explosives, especially of the ammonium nitrate type.
- Solvent for—
  - Ammonium salts.
  - Cellulose derivatives.
  - Gelatin.
  - Inorganic salts.
  - Organic materials.
  - Starch.

Glass
- Solvent for—
  - Cellulose derivatives.
- Solvent, plasticizer, and conditioning agent in—
  - Safety glass.

Glue and Gelatin
- Clarifying agent for—
  - Gelatin.
  - Glue.
- Haze eliminator for—
  - Gelatin.
  - Glue.
- Plasticizer for—
  - Gelatin.
  - Glue.
- Solvent for—
  - Gelatin.
  - Glue.

Leather
- Plasticizer, conditioner, and softening agent.

Metal Fabrication
- Flux offering—
  - Elimination of corrosive acids and salts.
- Ingredient of—
  - Flux compositions.
- Valuable flux in—
  - Soldering operations.
  - Soldering tinned products, such as tinned sh tin-can bodies for food, paint, and other purposes.

Metallurgical
- Solvent for—
  - Electrolyte salts in plating metals less active than zin

Miscellaneous
- Clarifying agent for—
  - Organic materials, starch, and the like.
- Plasticizer, conditioner, and softening agent for—
  - Cloth.
  - Coatings.
  - Films.
  - Various products.
- Solvent for—
  - Inorganic chemicals.
  - Organic chemicals.
  - Organic materials of various kinds used in industrial processes, such as glue, starch, dextr. and the like.
- Solvent in—
  - Compositions, containing cellulose esters, used f decorating and coating various products.
  - Sizing compositions for various products.
  - Stiffening compositions for various purposes.
  - Thickening compositions for various purposes.
- Special food for—
  - Promoting certain mold growths.

Paint and Varnish
- Antiacid in—
  - Lacquers.
- Solvent for—
  - Cellulose esters.
  - Dyestuffs.
  - Inorganic pigments, fillers, and extenders.

Paper
- Plasticizer and conditioning agent for—
  - Coating materials.
  - Sizing materials.
- Solvent for—
  - Coating materials.
  - Dyestuffs and colors.
  - Sizing materials.

Pharmaceutical
- Reactant in making—
  - Complex medicinals, such as sedatives.

Photographic
- Clarifying agent for—
  - Gelatin.
- Plasticizer and conditioner for—
  - Gelatin.
- Solvent for—
  - Cellulose derivatives.
  - Gelatin.

Printing
- Solvent in making—
  - Printers' rollers from glue and a polyglycol.

Rubber
- Process material in making—
  - Vulcanization accelerators from mercaptobenzoth

Textile
- Activator of—
  - Bleaching liquors.
- Plasticizer, softener, and conditioning agent for—
  - Coating compositions.
  - Fabrics.
  - Processing agents.
- Solvent for—
  - Cellulose derivatives.
  - Dyes and colors.
  - Sizing agents.
  - Stiffening agents.
  - Thickening agents.
- Wetting and penetration promoter in—
  - Bleaching operations.
  - Dyeing operations.

-Acetamido-2-parabeta-hydroxyethylamino-1-methylquinolinium Methiodide

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 495783) as—
Therapeutically valuable agent (trypanocide) which is advantageous in being more soluble and less toxic than known 2-styrylquinolinium salts.

6-Acetamido-2-paraethylbeta-hydroxyethylamino-1-methylquinolinium Methiodide

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 495783) to be—
Valuable as trypanocide advantageous in being more soluble and less toxic than known 2-styrylquinolinium salts.

6-Acetamido-2-paragamma-hydroxypropylamino-1-methylquinolinium Methiodide

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 495783) to be—
Therapeutically valuable as a trypanocide which is more soluble and less toxic than known 2-styrylquinolinium salts.

6-Acetamido-2-paramethylbeta-hydroxyethylamino-1-methylquinolinium Methiodide

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 495783) to be—
Therapeutically valuable as a trypanocide more soluble and less toxic than known 2-styrylquinolinium salts.

2-Acetaminofluorene

Chemical
New chemical available for experimental use.

1-Acetamino-7-naphthol

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.

Dye
Reactant (Brit. 493781) in making—
Dyes for furs, pelts, and hair (used after treatment by a chrome tannage process).

Acetic Acid

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1).

Agriculture
Reagent for—
Treating soil (used in 1 to 2 percent solution) for the purpose of protecting tobacco seedlings from black and brown root-rot, and bed-rot, or damping off, and to prevent damping off of cucumber, tomato, lettuce, and white spruce seedlings during and after germination.

Analysis
General solvent.
General neutralizing and acidifying agent.
General reagent for acetylizing reactions.
Reagent in—
Determining rosin oil in linseed oil Wijs iodine number.
Microscopy.
Precipitating albumen.
Various laboratory processes.
Solvent for—
Resins.
Volatile oils.
Vehicle for—
Other reagents, such as iodine chloride, iodine bromide, chromic acid.

Chemical
Reagent in making—
Pyrogallol monoacetate (Eugallol).
Monoacetylphenylhydrazin (Hydracetin).
Pyrogallol triacetate (Lenigallol).
Vanillin from mosses, grasses, straw, esparto, hemp, flax, jute, ramie, wood, peat, lignite, brown coal, phenol, lignins, straw-lye lignins (Brit. 319747).
Reagent in organic synthesis.
Reagent in making—
Cellulose acetate.
Synthetic pharmaceutical chemicals.
Microscopy.

Dye
Reagent in making—
Various synthetic dyesuffs.
Cupriferous azo dyestuffs (Brit. 388332).

Fats and Oils
Reagent in—
Refining tallow and various oils.

Food
Reagent in—
Baking and confectionery making.
Treating pimientoes (U.S. 1889123).

Ink
Reagent in making—
Printing inks.
Typewriter ribbon inks.
Writing inks.

Leather
Reagent in —
Treating leather.

Linoleum and Oilcloth
Reagent in making—
Oilcloth and linoleum.

Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
Furniture polishes.
Reagent in—
Laundering.
Treating cork.
Reagent in treating—
Cordage.
Felt.

Paint and Varnish
Reagent in making—
Dry colors.

Paper
Reagent in making—
Paper.

Perfume
Solvent for—
Essential oils.

Soap
Reagent in making—
Certain soaps.

Textile
Coagulant (Brit. 387976) in making—
Rayon filament composed of polyvinyl chloride resin.

Acetic Acid Isopropylbutylester

Miscellaneous
As an emulsifying agent (Germ. 626880)
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

1-Acetoacetamido-2-methyldihydrobenzothiazole

Photographic
Color former (Brit. 517197) in—
Developing processes for producing—
Yellow images from silver salts.
Film emulsions.

5-Acetoacetamido-1-phenylbenzothiazole

Dye
Claimed (Brit. 516851) as—
Dye group member giving shades ranging from greenish-yellow to orange, and having great affinity for cotton.

4-Acetoacetamidophenylmorpholin

Photographic
Color former (Brit. 497463 and 497698) in -
Color photography (may be incorporated either in the developer or in the emulsion).

4-Acetoacetamidophenylthiomorpholin

Photographic
Color former (Brit. 497463 and 497698) in—
Color photography (may be incorporated either in the developer or in the emulsion).

Acetoacetanilide

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Dye
Starting point (Brit. 404198) in making -
Dyestuffs (for coloring bones and bone objects yellow) by reaction with 4-nitro-2-amino-1-phenol-6-sulphonic acid and a chromium salt.

Acetoacet-2:5-dichloroanilide

Dye
New intermediate for making—
  Yellow dyestuffs of the Hansa yellow type, also variations of yellow shades.

Acetoacetorthoanisidide

Dye
New intermediate for making—
  Yellow dyestuffs of the Hansa yellow type, also variations of yellow shades.

Acetoacetorthochloroanilide

Dye
New intermediate for making—
  Yellow dyestuffs of the Hansa yellow type, also variations of yellow shades.

Acetoacetorthotoluidide

Dye
New intermediate for making—
  Yellow dyestuffs of the Hansa yellow type, also variations of yellow shades.

Acetoacetparachloroanilide

Dye
New intermediate for making—
  Yellow dyestuffs of the Hansa yellow type, also variations of yellow shades.

Acetoacetparanitroanilide

Dye
New intermediate for making—
  Yellow dyestuffs of the Hansa yellow type, also variations of yellow shades.

Acetoacetparaphenetidide

Dye
New intermediate for making—
  Yellow dyestuffs of the Hansa yellow type, also variations of yellow shades.

Acetoacetylalphanaphthylamine

Dye
New intermediate for making—
  Yellow dyestuffs of the Hansa yellow type, also variations of yellow shades.

2-Acetoacetylamino-6-ethoxybenzothiazole

Dye
Intermediate in making—
  Synthetic dyestuffs.

1-Acetylamino-5-naphthol

Dye
Coupling agent (Brit. 475966) in making—
  Dyestuffs for furs, pelts, and hair, with diazotized picramic acid (these dyes are claimed to produce level shades, fast to light and rubbing).
Intermediate in—
  Dye manufacture.

Acetyl Chloride

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical
Starting point (French 634127) in making—
  Flotation reagents by reacting with potassium ethylxanthate and ethyl alcohol.

Fats and Oils
Reagent (French 637338) in—
  Sulphonating fatty bodies.

Fuel
Reagent (French 753890) in making—
  Fuels from alcohol.

Textile
Promoter (French 608430) of—
  Affinity of animal fibers for dyestuffs.

Acetyl-2:7-dinitro-3:4:5:6-dibenzocarbazol, Normal

Dye
Reactant in—
  Dye synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 493856) in making—
  Sulphur dyestuffs giving catechu-brown tints.

Acetylglycol Salicylate

Pharmaceutical
Medicament (Brit. 456269) in—
  Fatty ointments intended for percutaneous ap
  claimed to be useful in the treatment of rh

Acetylmethyl Carbinol
  Synonyms: Acetoin; 2-Butanolone-3; Dimethyl
  Methyl-1-hydroxyethyl ketone.

Beverage
Odorant in—
  Essences.
  Flavors.

Food
Odorant in—
  Essences.
  Flavors.

Perfume
  Odorant.

Acetyl Peroxide

Fuel
Ignition accelerator for—
  Diesel engine fuels (No. 6 in the Nygaard, Crandall, and Berger list, which is arranged in the order
  decreasing effectiveness at a concentration of
  weight-percent in straight-run diesel fuels).

Acetyl Tributylcitrate

Cellulose Products
Plasticizer for—
  Cellulose acetate.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

Acetyl Triethylcitrate

Chemical
Plasticizer for—
  Cellulose acetate.
Plasticizer with following properties—
  Colorless, odorless liquid.
  Compatible with most plastic materials.
  Great resistance to hydrolysis.
  Very low volatility.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

Acid Sulphoglucosate

Chemical
Material having following properties—
  Colloid.
  Goes into solution readily.
  Greenish-brown color.
  Immiscible with oxidizing agents.
  Mildly acid reducing agent which reacts directly with oxygen to remove it from solution.
  Nontoxic.
  Oxidized by air.
  Viscous.

Mechanical
Carbonate scale inhibitor in—
  Domestic boiler systems.
  Industrial boiler systems.
  Water systems.
Chlorine inhibitor in—
  Domestic boiler systems.
  Industrial boiler systems.
  Water systems.
Oxygen remover in—
  Domestic boiler systems.
  Industrial boiler systems.
  Water systems.
Reducer of—
  Hydrogen ion concentration.

Acorn Oil

Fats and Oils
Oil having the following properties—
  Deodorizable and bleachable.
  Fatty acids consist principally of saturated acids (
  percent), oleic acid (57-58 percent), and linolic a
  (27-28 percent).
  Intense yellow color in crude state.
  Less intense yellow color in the refined, bleached
Oil offering the following characteristics in the crude state—
  Free fatty acids (as oleic acid), 3.5 per cent.
  Saponification value, 192.9.
  Iodine value (Wijs), 99.4.

Acorn Oil (Continued)
- Acetyl value, 7.0.
- Crismer test (Fryer & Weston), 68.8° C.
- Unsaponifiable matter, 1.11 percent.

Oil offering the following characteristics in the bleached, refined state—
- Specific gravity at 25° C., 0.9158.
- Free fatty acids (as oleic acid), 0.03 percent.
- Saponification value, 193.2.
- Iodine value (Wijs), 97.2.
- Thiocyanogen value, 73.8.
- Acetyl value, 3.6.
- Crismer test (Fryer & Weston), 70.3° C.
- Unsaponifiable matter, 0.45 percent.
- Smoke point (A.O.C.S.), 180° C.
- Titer, 25.9° C.

Food

Suggested for use in making—
- Edible products.

Acronol Yellow T.S.

Rayon

Starting point in making—
- New reagent for identifying rayons (enables identification of rayons in ultraviolet light; thus, it is claimed, Bemberg silk fluoresces with a brilliant bluish color, viscose gives a very dull blue, and cellulose acetate a luminous violet-blue).

Acrylic Acid Isopropylbutylester

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Claimed (Germ. 626880) as powerful emulsifier for—
- Fats.
- Oils.
- Waxes.

For uses see under the general heading: "Emulsifying Agents."

Agate

German: Achat.
Spanish: Agata.
Italian: Agata.

(A form of native silica or quartz.)

Jewelry

Gem stone.

Mechanical

Ball material in—
- Ball mills.

Fulcrum or pivot material in—
- Analytical balances.
- Magnetic needles.
- Other delicate devices.

Roller material in—
- Textile machinery.

Metal Fabricating

Burnishing agent in—
- Gold working.

Miscellaneous

Base material for making—
- Marbles.
- Mortars and pestles.
- Ornamental objects.

Printing

Polishing agent in—
- Bookbinding.

Aldolalphanaphthylamine

Resins

Resinous material with following properties—
- Cherry-red color.
- Insoluble in water, gasoline.
- Melting point 80° to 100° C.
- Soluble in chloroform, benzene, carbon disulphide.
- Sparingly soluble in alcohol.
- Specific gravity, 1.16.

Rubber

Antioxidant in—
- Black soles.
- Tire carcasses.
- Tubes.
- Uncured tape.

Alfafa-seed Oil

(An oil from the seeds of Medicago sativa, L.,*—American "Fancy Utah" variety.)*

Fats and oils

Suggested for use as a vegetable oil offering the following properties—
- Specific gravity (25/25), 0.9253.
- Refractive index, 1.4797.
- Saponification value, 185.2.
- Iodine value (Hanus), 167.8.
- Acid value, 16.6.
- Reichert-Meissl value, 0.6.
- Polenske value, 0.2.
- Unsaponifiable matter, 3.15 percent.
- Titer, 19.7 degrees.
- Saturated fatty acids, 7.1 percent.
- Unsaturated acids, 89.8 percent.

Allyl-Iodide-Hexamine

Synonyms: Allyl iodide hexamethylethylenetetramine; Iodoallylenehexamethylenetetramine; 3-Iodopropylenehexamethylenetetramine.

Analysis

Reagent for detecting and determining—
- Cadmium.

Alpha-acetobenzotetronic Acid

Insecticide

Pesticide (U.S. 2127879).

Alpha-alphadichloroacetophenone

Chemical

Reactant in—
- Organic synthesis.,

Military

As a military poison gas.

Alpha-aminoanthraquinone

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Dye

Condensing agent (Brit. 381920 and 399241) in making—
- Vat dyes.

Oils, Fats, Waxes

Coloring agent (Brit. 432867) for—
- Paraffin and other mineral waxes, stearic acid, tallow and other solid triglycerides, beeswax, carnauba wax, and others.

Alpha-betadichloromethyl Ketone

Chemical

Reactant in—
- Organic synthesis.

Military

As a military poison gas (lachrymator).

Alphabetadinaphthylsulphonylethane

Cellulose Products

Delustering agent (U.S. 2069773 and 2069774) for—
- Cuprammonium products.
- Nitrocellulose products.
- Viscose products.

Alphadeltagalacturonic Acid, Monohydrated

Chemical

New chemical available for experimental use.

Alphadiaminoalphadihydroxyanthraquinonedisulphonic Acid

Dye

Starting point (U.S. 1702022) in making—
- Alphadi(methylamino)alphadihydroxyanthraquinonedisulphonic acids by reacting with formaldehyde in substantially neutral aqueous solution.

Alphagammadibetaethylhexylglyceryl Ether

Chemical

Starting point (Brit. 499879, 500032, 500033, and 500034) in making—
- Detergents.
- Dispersing agents.
- Emulsifying agents.
- Leveling agents.
- Penetrating agents.

Alphagammadi-isoheptyl Glycerylether

Chemical

Starting point (Brit. 499879, 500032, 500033, and 500034) in making—
- Detergents.
- Dispersing agents.
- Emulsifying agents.
- Leveling agents.
- Penetrating agents.

Alphagammadi-isooctylcyclohexyl Glycerylether

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 499879, 500032, 500033, and 500034) in making—
  Detergents.
  Dispersing agents.
  Emulsifying agents.
  Leveling agents.
  Penetrating agents.

Alphagammadiparaisobutylphenyl Glycerylether

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 499879, 500032, 500033, and 500034) in making—
  Detergents.
  Dispersing agents.
  Emulsifying agents.
  Leveling agents.
  Penetrating agents.

Alphagammadiparaisooctylphenyl Glycerylether

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 499879, 500032, 500033, and 500034) in making—
  Detergents.
  Dispersing agents.
  Emulsifying agents.
  Leveling agents.
  Penetrating agents.

4-(Alphahydroxynaphthoyl)-4'-(paranitrobenzoylacetyl) Dichlorobenzidide

Photographic
Starting point (Brit. 490517) in making—
  Dyes used in black and white silver halide emulsion pictures (pictures are claimed to have particularly fine grain and to be suitable for enlargement).

Alphamethylstyrene

Chemical
New chemical available for experimental use.

Alphanaphthyl Isothiocyanate

Insecticide
Toxic agent in—
  Oil sprays for eliminating insects from the interior of warehouses and stored packing cases.
  Spray products for various insects.
Toxic agent said to be—
  Stable to oxidation and sunlight.
  Storable for a considerable time without loss of toxicity.

Alphanaphthyl Thiocyanate

Paper
Inhibitor (Brit. 466877) of—
  Deterioration of paper through the action of light or during storage.

Alphanaphthylvinyl Ketone

Resins
Starting point (Brit. 484599) in making—
  Polymerized products useful as resins.

Alphapicolin

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)
  Synonyms: Alpha-picoline; Alphamethylpyridin; Alphapiccolin; 2-Methylpyridin; Picolin; 2-Picolin.

Adhesives
Viscosity reducer for—
  Rubber cement.

Cellulose Products
Solvent for—
  Benzylcellulose.
  Cellulose ethers (U.S. 1217027 and 1217028).
  Ethylcellulose (U.S. 1188376, 1217027, and 1217028).

Chemical
Agent (U.S. 1292743) for—
  Lowering freezing point of—
    Carbon tetrachloride.
Raw material with following properties—
  Colorless liquid.
  Less volatile than pyridin and more powerful as a solvent.
  Miscible with both water and alcohol.
Reactant in—
  Synthesis of various organic products.
Solvent (U.S. 1350820) for—
  Ethylstarch.
  Starch ethers.
Stabilizing agent (Brit. 391156, 397915, and 493875) for—
  Perchloroethylene.

Miscellaneous
Solvent (U.S. 1217027 and 1217028) in making—
  Artificial filaments, films, threads, and the like.
  Artificial hair.
  Gelatin substitute.

Paint and Varnish
Solvent (U.S. 1127831) in making—
  Paint.

Petroleum
Gum inhibitor (U.S. 1909069) for—
  Motor fuels.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Said to be useful as—
  Anesthetic.
  Lessener of heart action (when diseased).
  Nerve sedative.

Plastics
Process material (U.S. 1217027) in making—
  Celluloid substitute.

Rayon
Solvent (U.S. 1217028) in—
  Manufacturing process.

Alphapicolin-N-dodecylamide

Insecticide
Toxic agent (Brit. 503490 and 503507) in—
  Insecticidal preparations.

Althea Root

  Synonyms: Althea; Marshmallow root; Mortification root; White mallow; Wymote.
  Latin: Althaea; Radix althaeae; Radix bismalvae; Radix hibisci.
  French: Guimauve; Racine guimauve.
  German: Althee; Altheewurzel; Eibisch; Eibischwurzel.
  Spanish: Altea; Raiz de malvavisco.
  Italian: Altea; Malvavischio.
(The root of Althaea officinalis, Linne, deprived of the brown, corky layer and small roots, and carefully dried).

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reported useful as—
  Demulcent.
  Emollient.
  Poulticing medium.
Reported useful as binder in making—
  Electuaries.
  Pills.
Reported useful in treating—
  Coughs and colds.
  Inflammation and irritations of the mucous membranes.

Aluminum Boroformate

  French: Boroformiate aluminique; Boroformiate d'aluminium.
  German: Aluminiumboroformiat; Tonerdeboroformiat.
  Spanish: Boroformiate de aluminio.
  Italian: Boroformiato di alluminio.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Ingredient of—
  Gargles reputed useful in treating throat infections.
Reputed useful as—
  Astringent.
  Disinfectant.

Aluminum Cresylate

Insecticide and Fungicide
Constituent of—
  Improved sheep dip, in admixture with finely divided sulphur (said to be easy to pack and transport, not affected by hard water, easier to mix than plain sulphur dip, dilutable with a high proportion of water to give an efficient bath containing a suspension of finely divided sulphur and a solution of cresylic acid).

Aluminum Fluoarsenate

Insecticide
New insecticide (Brit. 499529) claimed to have following advantages—
  Availability for use in sprays in combination with lime-sulphur and bordeaux mixtures without the disadvantage of decomposition and injury to plants.
  Equal to and in many cases superior to lead arsenate.

luminum Fluoarsenate (Continued)

- Good action against biting insects.
- Harmless to plants because of low content of water-soluble arsenic and stability.
- Very suitable physical properties.

Aluminum Formate

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

extile

- Delustering agent (Brit. 425418) for—
  - Cellulose acetate rayon (used with sodium 1:4-dichlorophthalate).
  - Linen goods (with sodium phthalate).
  - Viscose rayon (with sodium tetrachlorophthalate).

Aluminum Hydroxide

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Ceramics

- Ingredient (U.S. 1844670) of—
  - Acid-resistant enamelling compositions.

Chemical

- Catalyst in—
  - Dehydration (decomposition) of organic substances, especially alcohols (U.S. 1913938).
  - Purifying imides, such as phthalimide and naphthalimide (U.S. 1914723).
  - Recovering elemental sulphur from carbon disulphide and sulphur dioxide (U.S. 1904482).
- Catalyst in making—
  - Acetone from acetic acid.
  - Aldehydes from formic acid and aliphatic acids.
  - Butylene from butyl alcohol.
  - Diphenyl oxide from phenol.
  - Ethylene from alcohol.
  - Hydrocarbons of the olefin series by conversion of alcohols.
  - Nitriles of resin acids by causing gaseous ammonia to act on a resin acid or an ester thereof, in the presence or absence of a solvent or a diluent (Brit. 390120).
- Ingredient of catalytic preparations used in making—
  - Higher ketones from lower alcohols and lower ketones and hydrogen or nitrogen (Brit. 400384).
  - Organic acids, or esters thereof, from carbon monoxide and vapors of an aliphatic alcohol, ether, or ester (Brit. 400189).
  - Primary aromatic amines of the benzene series by hydrogenation of their corresponding azo ethers (U.S. 1890430).
- Reagent in making—
  - Sodium aluminate by reaction with sodium carbonate and sodium aluminite (Brit. 403719).
- Starting point in making—
  - Hard, granular, porous gels having catalytic or adsorbent properties and being particularly useful for extracting water vapor from gases containing carbonaceous matter (Brit. 398517).

Fats and Oils

- Catalyst (Brit. 394073) in making—
  - Lubricating oils by converting animal or vegetable fatty substances into unsaturated products practically free from oxygen and polymerizing or condensing these products.

Insecticide

- Ingredient (U.S. 1911867) of—
  - Fungicidal composition containing also sulphur and other salts.
  - Insecticidal and fungicidal composition with sulphur, magnesium arsenate, and other salts.

Leather

- Starting point (U.S. 1751217) in making—
  - Tanning emulsion by admixture with a fatty substance.

Metallurgical

- Reagent for—
  - Metal cleansing.

Miscellaneous

- Ingredient of—
  - Sealing composition containing also oxidized and polymerized castor oil, mica, and asbestos (U.S. 1906749).

Aluminum Naphthenate

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

French: Naphténate aluminique; Naphténate d'aluminium.

German: Aluminiumnaphtenat; Naphtensaures Aluminium; Naphtensaures Tonerde; Tonerdenaphtenat.

Spanish: Naftenato de aluminio.

Italian: Naftenato di alluminio.

Cellulose Products

- Wetting and washing agent (Brit. 417290 and 446757) in—
  - Desulphurizing processes for viscose products.

Chemical

- Catalyst (Brit. 396311) in making—
  - High molecular alcohols from fats, oils, waxes, fatty acids.
- Emulsifying agent for—
  - Acetic acid.
  - Various purposes.

Lubricant

- Emulsifier for—
  - Greases.
  - Oils.
- Increaser of—
  - Viscosity of oils.
- Ingredient of—
  - Castor machine oils.
  - Castor machine oils (special) (U.S. 1582227 and 1582258).
  - Special greases.
- Thickener for—
  - Oils.

Miscellaneous

- Ingredient (U.S. 1428272) of—
  - Coating compositions.
- Toxic ingredient (Brit. 471415 and 491501) of—
  - Rotproofing compositions.

Petroleum

- Stabilizing agent for—
  - Lubricating oils.
  - Lubricating oils (special) (U.S. 2001108).
  - Transformer oils.
  - Transformer oil (special) (U.S. 2001108).
- Thickener for—
  - Oils.

Paint and Varnish

- Anticorrosive agent in—
  - Paints for iron and steel.
- Antisettling agent for—
  - Pigments.
- Drier for—
  - Paints and enamels (said to be unimportant action).
- Emulsifying ingredient for—
  - Paints and enamels.
- Flow improver for—
  - Paints and enamels.
- Promoter of—
  - Water-resisting properties in paints and enamels.
- Retarder of—
  - Penetration by undercoats and primers.
- Thickener for—
  - Oils.
- Water-resisting agent in—
  - Paints.

Paper

- Ingredient of—
  - Waterproofing compositions for paper.
- Waterproofing agent for—
  - Paper.
  - Paper products.

Rubber

- Extender in—
  - Rubber batches.
- Used by Germany during World War I as an "ersatz" material.

Textile

- Waterproofing agent for—
  - Fabrics.
- Wetting and washing agent (Brit. 417290 and 446757) in—
  - Desulphurizing processes for viscose rayon.

Aluminum Oleate

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Ceramic

- Lustering agent in making—
  - Chinaware.
  - Pottery.
  - Porcelain.

Aluminum Oleate (Continued)

Food
Sealing agent for—
  Eggshells in preserving eggs.

Ink
Suspension agent in—
  Inks.
Thickener in—
  Inks.

Lubricant
Ingredient of—
  Wire-drawing lubricants.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Reducer of—
  Surface penetration by stains and primer coats.
Suspension agent in—
  Enamels.
  Paints.
  Primer coats.
  Stains.
Thickener in-
  Enamels.
  Paints.
  Primer coats.
  Stains.
  Varnishes.
Waterproofing agent in—
  Compounds for testing cement, concrete, bricks, stone, and other porous surfaces.

Woodworking
Lubricant for—
  Wood screws.

Aluminum Palmitate

(Additional uses—supplementary to information given in Volume 1.)

Ceramic
Lustering agent for—
  Chinaware.
  Porcelain.
  Pottery.

Food
Sealing agent for—
  Eggshells in preserving eggs.

Ink
Suspension agent in—
  Inks.
Thickener in—
  Inks.

Lubricant
Ingredient of—
  Wire-drawing lubricants.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Increaser of—
  Color effects by stains.
Reducer of—
  Surface penetration by stains and priming coats.
Thickener in—
  Enamels.
  Paints.
  Priming coats.
  Stains.
  Varnish.
Waterproofing agent in—
  Coatings for concrete, cement, stone, and other porous surfaces.

Plastics
Internal lubricant for—
  Molding powders.
Lubricant for—
  Molds.

Rubber
Lubricant for—
  Molds.

Woodworking
Lubricant for—
  Wood screws.

Aluminum-Silicon Alloy Pigment
Synonym: Sigal pigment.

(A product developed in Germany, consisting essentially of the eutectic alloy (87 percent aluminum and 13 percent silicon) with the addition of elemental silicon.)

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Imparter to paint films of—
  Elasticity and breaking strength claimed to be markedly superior to those of paints containing red lead or white lead, the optimum values also claimed to be maintained for longer periods in use (Schopper testing machine).
  Great covering power coupled with great tenacity, good elasticity, and high tensile strength.
  Improved elasticity of films with increasing substitution of resinous material for linseed oil.
  Rust-inhibiting properties of outstanding excellence.
Pigment claimed to have the following properties—
  Ability to form priming coats without requiring the addition of any oil and finishing coats containing up to 5.8 percent of linseed oil only.
  Covering power of outstanding excellence.
  Durability of outstanding excellence.
  Nonpoisonous.
  Properties based on the well-known corrosion-resistant properties of aluminum-silicon alloys combined with the equally well-demonstrated leafing properties of finely divided aluminum powder.
  Property of forming with synthetic resin mediums a paint film possessing high elasticity and ageing characteristics (claimed to be superior to those possessed by the red lead-white lead-linseed oil films).
  Rust-inhibiting properties of outstanding excellence.
  State of division so fine that the claim is it leaves no residue on a sieve of 300 mesh.
  Pigment claimed to produce great economies.
Pigment in—
  Bridge paints.
  Paints claimed to be valuable for protecting iron and steel structures in—
    Alkali works.
    Chemical plants.
    Coke-oven installations.
    Electric power stations.
    Lubricant factories.
    Metallurgical works.
    Mining undertakings.
    Petroleum refineries.
    Smelting works.
    Sugar refineries.
  Paints for—
    Electrostatic dust-precipitator chambers (in coal briqueting) (said to withstand impinging flame temperatures in coaldust explosions).
    Finishing and brightening coats on tops of underwater bituminous paints (claimed completely to overcome the well-known objection of discoloration by the underlying bitumen).
    Heat-resisting and (claimed to be capable under certain conditions of withstanding temperatures up to 550° C.).
    Iron and steel structures.
    Resistance to chemical attack.
    Resistance to moisture attack.
    Sheet-metal containers which are filled with hot products at 80° C. and in addition must withstand a great deal of rough handling in packing and transport.

Aluminum Sodium Carbonate
French: Carbonate d'aluminium et de sodium.
German: Aluminium-natrium-carbonat.
Spanish: Carbonato de aluminio y de sosa.
Italian: Carbonato di alluminio e di sodio.

Firefighting
Fireproofing agent for various materials.

Paper
Fireproofing agent for—
  Paper
  Pulp products.

Textile
Fireproofing agent for—
  Textile fabrics.

Aluminum Stearate

(List No. 1 of additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

French: Stéarate aluminique.
German: Stearinsaures Aluminium; Stearinsaures Tonerde.

Building Construction
Waterproofing agent for—
  Building stone and blocks.
  Cement.
  Concrete.
  Masonry.
  Mortars.

Ceramic
Ingredient of—
  Waterproofing agents for ceramic products.

Aluminum Stearate (Continued)

Dentistry
- Ingredient (U.S. 1897034) of—
  - Dental impression composition.

Electrical
- Antioxidant in—
  - Transformer oils.
- Ingredient of—
  - Transformer oils and gels.

Explosives
- Lubricant in—
  - Cartridge-making processes.

Fats and Oils
- Ingredient (U.S. 1156119) of—
  - Fat solvent.
  - Oil solvent.

Glue and Adhesives
- Ingredient (U.S. 1957513 and 1957514) of—
  - Defoaming agent for glue and glue-base adhesives during boiling.

Gums
- Ingredient (U.S. 1156119) of—
  - Gum solvent.

Ink
- Ingredient (U.S. 1237136) of—
  - Printing ink.

Insecticide
- Floating agent for—
  - Paris green in applications to ponds, marshes, and other water surfaces for mosquito control.
- Ingredient of—
  - Codling moth band treating composition (in admixture with betanaphthol in cylinder oil).

Leather
- Waterproofing agent.

Lubricant
- Base material in making greases said to offer the following properties—
  - Become more adhesive and cohesive as temperature is increased to about the melting point.
  - Heat-stable; can be heated to above their melting point and on cooling return to a consistent grease.
  - High degree of transparency and clarity.
  - Melting points intermediate between those of calcium and sodium soap greases.
  - Waterproof and not broken down by water.
- Base material in making—
  - Automotive gear greases (not popular).
  - Automotive shackle bearing greases.
  - Automotive spindle and ballbearing greases.
  - Chassis greases ("all oil").
  - Gasoline resistant greases (Brit. 376310).
  - Greases containing rubber (U.S. 1975582 and 1979943).
  - Kerosene-resistant greases (Brit. 376310).
  - Lubricant compositions (Brit. 451891).
  - Locomotive gun greases.
  - Lucid lubricants.
  - Mine-car greases.
  - Nonspattering greases.
  - Pressure gun greases.
- Base material in making—
  - Refrigerator car door greases for railways and fruit express companies (seals the doors and prevents entry of rainwater or warm air; also prolongs life of the canvas seals which are attached to the edges of the doors).
  - Rocker arm lubricants for radial type aviation motors.
  - Roller greases.
  - Stringy (feathery) greases.
  - Transparent high-pressure greases.
  - Valve lubricants for Cortiss valve steam engines (U.S. 1924211).
  - Water-resistant greases (Brit. 376310).
- Improver recommended for enhancing—
  - Adhesion to bearings of low cold test, diluted motor oils (U.S. 1942636).
  - Film-forming capacity of low cold test, diluted motor oils (U.S. 1942636).
  - Freedom from ring-stickiness (suggested).
  - Oil economy of low cold test, diluted motor oils (U.S. 1942636).
  - Oiliness of motor oils (admixture with lubricating oils and neatsfoot oil) (U.S. 1806734).
  - Resistance to friction of low cold test, diluted motor oils (U.S. 1942636).
  - Retention of lubricating qualities by low cold test, diluted motor oils (U.S. 1942636).
  - Temperature-viscosity characteristics.
  - Viscosity of motor oils.
- Ingredient of—
  - Cutting lubricants.
  - High-temperature and high-pressure lubricant (U.S. 2131138).
  - Lubricating grease said to be solid at 212° F. (U.S. 1936632).
  - Miscellaneous compounded lubricants (U.S. 1709311, 1804124, 1881591, 1882664, 1902635, 1939170, and 1998767; Brit. 406399).
- Suspending agent for—
  - Graphite in lubricating oils.

Metallurgical
- Lubricant and water-repellent in—
  - Foundry parting powders for patterns and molds.
- Lubricant in—
  - Extruding processes.
  - Metal stamping.
  - Moulding processes.
  - Wire drawing.

Miscellaneous
- Ingredient of—
  - Antidimming composition (U.S. 1228885).
  - Carbon paper coating and impregnating composition (U.S. 1292404).
  - Coating composition (U.S. 1428272).
  - Motion picture screen (U.S. 1151502).
  - Sizing compositions (U.S. 1299663).
  - Waterproofing processes (U.S. 1385854, 1397738, and Re-15465).
- Ingredient of waterproofing agents for—
  - Canvas.
  - Duck.
  - Ropes.
  - Tarpaulin.
  - Tents.
  - Truck covers.
- Repellent of oil and water (U.S. 2025486) in—
  - Impregnating compositions for fibrous and fabric materials.
- Shortening agent (U.S. 1894731) in—
  - Stencil paper coating (phenol-tung oil-formaldehyde resinous coating).

Paint and Varnish
- Increaser of—
  - Solid content in paints (without increasing body).
- Ingredient of—
  - Paint (U.S. 1156119 and 1421625).
  - Paint remover (U.S. 1156119).
  - Paint vehicle (U.S. 1428273).
  - Varnish (U.S. 1156119).
- Softener for—
  - Varnish films.
- Suspending agent for—
  - Heavy pigments in ready-mixed paints.
- Thickener in—
  - Enamels.
  - Lacquers.
  - Paints.
  - Varnishes.
- Water-repellent in—
  - Enamels.
  - Lacquers.
  - Paints.
  - Varnishes.
  - Special waterproofing preparations.

Paper
- Ingredient of—
  - Defoaming agent for glue and paper-coating compositions (U.S. 1957513 and 1957514).
  - Impregnating compositions for paper, cardboard, and boxboard (Brit. 454769).
  - Paper filler (U.S. 1424306).
  - Waterproofing for paper (U.S. 1370650).

Petroleum
- Pour-point depressant (Brit. 446716) in—
  - Dewaxing oils.

Photographic
- Ingredient (U.S. 1361783) of—
  - Motion picture film.

Plastics
- Antisticking agent and lubricant in—
  - Plastic manufacture.
- Ingredient of—
  - Phonograph record composition (U.S. 1276507, Re-14570).
  - Plastics (U.S. 1280129).
  - Electrical insulating material (U.S. 1280129).

Resins
- Ingredient (U.S. 1156119) of—
  - Solvent for resin.

Rubber
- Antisticking agent and lubricant in—
  - Rubber molding.

Aluminum Stearate (Continued)

- Process material (U.S. 1280129) in making—
  - Substitutes for rubber.

Soap

- Ingredient (U.S. 1992692) of—
  - Detergent compositions.

Stone

- Waterproofing agent for—
  - Stone products and work.
- Water-repellent (U.S. 2008304) in—
  - Sizing compositions for stone prior to painting.

Textile

- Dry lubricant (U.S. 1694148) for—
  - Bobbins used in spinning machines.

Aluminum Stearate

(List No. 2 of additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Ceramics

- Coloring and lustering agent for—
  - Porcelain, pottery, chinaware, etc.

Food

- Sealing agent for—
  - Egg preservation (status is commercial).
  - Fruit preservation (status is experimental).

Fuel

- Hardening agent for—
  - Candles.

Inks

- Suspending agent in—
  - Inks.

Miscellaneous

- Bodying agent for—
  - Various purposes.
- Hardening agent for—
  - Colored crayons.
- Increaser of—
  - Writing smoothness by colored crayons.
- Thickener for—
  - Various purposes.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

- Increaser of—
  - Deeper color effects by stains.
  - Filling and sealing of porous surfaces by priming coats.
  - Heavy bodying effects to flat paints where the pigment content cannot be raised.
- Reducer of—
  - Penetration of surfaces by stains.
- Retarder of—
  - Pigment sedimentation rate.
- Suspending agent in—
  - Paints, varnishes, enamels, stains, etc. (the type with a high stearic acid content is especially useful where the proportion of pigment to vehicle is low as in varnishes).

Aluminum Sulphate

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Synonyms: Alum; Concentrated alum; Papermaker's alum; Pearl alum; Pickle alum; Sulphate of alumina.

Latin: Alumini sulfas; Aluminii sulphas; Aluminium sulfuricum; Sulfas alumicus

French: Sulfate aluminique; Sulfate d'aluminium.

German: Schwefelsaures Thonerde; Schwefelsaures Tonerde.

Spanish: Solfato de aluminio.

Italian: Solfato di alluminio.

Abrasives

- Etching agent for—
  - Abrasives.
  - Corundum.
  - Emery.
  - Garnet.
  - Sand.
- Process material in making—
  - Abrasives and abrasive compositions.

Adhesives

- Fireproofing agent for—
  - Adhesive compositions.
- Ingredient of—
  - Adhesive compositions.

Analysis

- Reagent in—
  - Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.

Aviation

- Fireproofing agent for—
  - Airplane dopes.
  - Airplane fabrics.
  - Balloon fabrics.
  - Dirigible fabrics.

Bituminous

- Tempering agent (U.S. 1372467 and 1328310) for—
  - Asphalt.

Building Construction

- Ingredient of—
  - Building material compositions (U.S. 1256324, 14087[illegible]0, and 1463123).
  - Cement and concrete treating compositions (U.S. 1371555).
  - Flooring compositions (U.S. 1463123).
  - Insulating materials (various patents).
  - Plasterboard (U.S. 1503211).
  - Plasters (U.S. 1317680 and 1463123).
  - Road pavings (various patents).
  - Solutions used for cleaning buildings and statuary by steam-spraying (Brit. 408859).
  - Sorel cements (French 666186).
  - Special plaster having quick initial set and high strength (U.S. 1878206).
  - Tile (U.S. 1463123).
  - Wallboard.
- Waterproofing agent for—
  - Asbestos (U.S. 1280954).
  - Gypsum (U.S. 1256324).

Cellulose Products

- Hardening agent for—
  - Viscose.
- Precipitating agent for—
  - Viscose.
- Process material (Brit. 391153) in making—
  - Moisture-resistant, nonfibrous cellulose sheet claimed to be absorbent and not to disintegrate or fray when wetted.

Ceramic

- Cleaning agent for—
  - Clays.

Chemical

- Catalyst in making—
  - Esters from lower aliphatic acids and olefins (Brit. 398527).
  - Ethyl alcohol.
  - Ethyl lactate.
  - Propyl alcohol.
- Decomposing agent (U.S. 1357025) for—
  - Potassium silicofluoride.
- Extractant (U.S. 1349113) for—
  - Potash from feldspar.
- Ingredient of—
  - Catalytic mixtures used in making various synthetic organic chemicals.
  - Compositions with alkali formate (U.S. 1493945).
- Precipitating agent for—
  - Aklaloids.
  - Arsenic trisulphide.
  - Calcium.
  - Rosin soaps.
- Process material in concentrating—
  - Acetic acid.
  - Acetone.
  - Ethyl alcohol.
  - Formic acid.
  - Methanol.
  - Methyl acetate.
- Process material in making—
  - Alginic acid.
  - Alkali aluminum alginates.
  - Alkali iodides.
  - Alums.
  - Benzin.
  - Catalysts, such as those for hydrogenation processes.
  - Ethylene.
  - Ferrous sulphate.
  - Glycol.
  - Hydrocyanic acid.
  - Iodine.
  - Lactose.
  - Lead sulphate.
  - Manganese sulphate.
  - Mesothorium chloride.
  - Nickel catalysts.
  - Potassium chloride.
  - Potassium iodide.
  - Potassium sulphate.
  - Propanetriol.
  - Radium-barium chloride.

Aluminum Sulphate (Continued)
  Satin white.
  Sodium iodide.
  Sodium sulphate.
  Sulphur dioxide (various patents).
  Sulphur trioxide (various patents).
  Sulphuric acid (U.S. 1415308 and 1252384).
  Titanium hydroxide (U.S. 1504672).
  Titanium oxide (U.S. 1504672).
  Toluene.
Process material in purification of—
  Calcium acetate
  Ergot.
Recovery agent (U.S. 1201392) for—
  Potassium bichromate.

Clay Products
Binder for—
  Clay.
  Flint clay.
Cleaning agent for—
  China clay.
  Fraddon clay.
  Kaolin.
  Mid-Cornwall clay.
  North American clay.
  North Carolina clay.
  Pentruff clay.

Cosmetic
Ingredient (U.S. 1189653) of—
  Bath salts.

Dental
Ingredient (U.S. 1408960) of—
  Dental cement.

Distilling
Treating agent (U.S. 1423042, 1344950, and 1344851) for—
  Slop.

Dye
Diluent (Brit. 399753) in making—
  Solid, stable diazosalts.
Ingredient of—
  Dyeing compositions.
Mordant for—
  Dyestuffs.
Process material in making—
  Methylene blue (Brit. 407856).

Electrical
Ingredient of—
  Battery electrodes.
  Electric insulations and insulators.
Process material (U.S. 1911279) in making—
  Cellulosic carbon for electrical resistances.

Explosives
Ingredient of—
  Hydrated explosives.
  Safety explosives.
Reagent in—
  Dissolving starch.
Reducer of—
  Explosion temperatures.

Fats and Oils
Process material in making—
  Hydrogenation catalysts.

Fertilizer
Granulating agent (U.S. 1495551) for—
  Cyanamide.
Process material in making—
  Fertilizers.

Firefighting
Ingredient of—
  Fire-extinguishing compositions (various patents).
  Fire-extinguishing fluids (various patents).
  Fire-extinguishing systems (various patents).
  Fire-preventing foams (various patents).
  Fire-proofings (various patents).

Food
Process material in making—
  Baking powder (U.S. 1274334).
  Pectin product (U.S. 1497884).
  Self-rising flour (U.S. 1244867).
Reagent in—
  Dissolving starch.

Fuel
Process material (U.S. 1475259) in making—
  Liquid fuel.
Treating agent (U.S. 1426638) for—
  Peat.

Ink
Base in making—
  Color lakes for printing inks.

Insecticide and Fungicide
Ingredient of—
  General insecticidal compositions (U.S. 1911867 and various others).
  Moth-repellents (U.S. 1515182, 1494085, and others).

Leather
Ingredient of—
  Shoe box toe composition (U.S. 1380865).
  Shoe heel composition (U.S. 1477576).
  Shoe sole composition (U.S. 1477576).
Process material in making—
  Coating agent (U.S. 1505044).
  Tanning agents (various patents).
  Waterproofings (U.S. 1223480).
  Waterproof leather-board (U.S. 1142953 and 1152294).

Power Generation
Coagulant for removing—
  Suspended matter in water.
  Turbidity in water.
Remover of—
  Hardness from water (U.S. 1305123).
  Oil from boiler feedwater (U.S. 1243191).

Metallurgical
Cleaning agent (U.S. 1324317) for—
  Iron.
  Steel.
Ingredient (U.S. 1466126) of—
  Tin-plate electrolyte.
Process material in making—
  Ferro-aluminum (U.S. 1489362).
  Galvanized iron (U.S. 1491381).
Reactant in producing—
  Metals of the platinum group.
Rust-removing agent (U.S. 1324317) for—
  Iron.
  Steel.
Scale-removing agent (U.S. 1324317) for—
  Iron.
  Steel.

Mining
Flotation agent for—
  Minerals and ores, particularly silver and gold ores (various patents).

Miscellaneous
Etching agent (U.S. 1482793) for—
  Quartz.
Ingredient of—
  Aluminum polishing composition (U.S. 1491456).
  Binder (U.S. 1400164).
  Brakeband (U.S. 1307857).
  Nonhygroscopic composition (U.S. 1905833).
  Polishing compositions of various kinds.
  Waterproofings (many patents).
  Wood substitute (U.S. 1463123).
Process material in making—
  Carpets (U.S. 1379703).
  Counterboards (U.S. 1332541).
  Waterproofings (many patents).
Waterproofing agent (U.S. 1280954) for—
  Asbestos.

Paint and Varnish
Aggregating agent (Brit. 391973) in making—
  Distempers containing rubber.
Ingredient of—
  Fireproof paints.
  Paint primer (U.S. 1489692).
Process material in making—
  Color lakes (Brit. 404262 and various other patents).
  White pigments.

Paper
Filler and loading agent for—
  Paper products.
Fireproofing agent for—
  Paper products.
  Pulpboard (U.S. 1907711).
Ingredient of—
  Coatings.
  Fillers.
  Sizes.
Process material in making—
  Cardboard.
  Container board
  Fiberboard.
  Waterproofed paper and pasteboard (Brit. 403116).
Treating agent for—
  Papermill waste water.
  Sulphite waste liquor.

Petroleum
Ingredient of—
  Flocculating agent, containing also sawdust and manganese resinate, used in Pier process for hydrogenating petroleum oils (U.S. 1912856).

Aluminum Sulphate (Continued)

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Photographic
Reagent (U.S. 1234391) for—
  Recovering silver from silver-gelatin emulsions.
Plastics
Process material in making—
  Celluloid substitute (U.S. 1264979).
  Ivory substitute (U.S. 1143893).
  Mica substitute (U.S. 1264979).
  Molded products (U.S. 1477576).
  Mother of pearl substitute (U.S. 1264979).
  Plastics (various patents).
Refractory
Binder for—
  Aluminum oxide.
  Bauxite.
Binder in—
  Firebrick.
  Refractories.
Process material in making—
  Refractories.
Rubber
Aggregating agent (Brit. 399870 and 399871) in making—
  Rubber-bonded fibers which normally coagulate rubber latex.
Flocculating agent (Brit. 397270) in making—
  Smooth matt finishes of rubber on various articles.
Soap
Bleaching agent for—
  Glycerin.
Precipitating agent in making—
  Glycerin.
Textile
Manufacturing and Finishing
Fireproofing agent (U.S. 1434549) for—
  Fabrics (used in conjunction with sodium phosphate).
Ingredient of—
  Coating agents for canvas, tent fabrics, and the like.
  Coating agents for various fabrics.
  Cotton bleaching baths (Brit. 412793).
Process material in making—
  Brocaded effects on fabrics (U.S. 1513370).
  Embossed effects on fabrics (U.S. 1379703).
Waterproofing agent for—
  Fabrics.
Weighting agent for—
  Silk.
Water and Sanitation
Coagulant for removing—
  Suspended matter in water.
  Turbidity in water.
Process material in making—
  Water-purification agents.
  Water-softening agents.
  Zeolites (artificial) (various patents).
Wood
Ingredient (U.S. 1223480) of—
  Waterproofing composition.
  Preservative (U.S. 1248022).
Treating agent (U.S. 1390796) for—
  Redwood.

4-Aminoamylbenzene

Chemical
Process material—
  In organic synthesis.
Dye
Starting point (Brit. 449010 and 430160) in making—
  Green dyes, fast to washing and milling, and not needing chroming, by condensing with—
  1-Bromoanthraquinone.
  1-Chloroanthraquinone.
  1:4-Dibromoanthraquinone.
  1:4-Dichloroanthraquinone.
  Leuco-1-hydroxyanthraquinone.
  Leuco-quinazarin.
  Leuco-1:4:5-trioxyanthraquinone.
  Mixture of 1-hydroxyanthraquinone and leuco-1-hydroxyanthraquinone.
  Mixture of quinazarin and leuco-quinazarin

2-Aminoanthraquinone

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)
Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 414136) in making—
  Chlorinated indanthrones by heating with anti pentachloride, and selenium or a selenium ch in nitrobenzene with, if desired, a copper catalyst.
Oils, Fats, Waxes
Coloring agent (Brit. 432867) for—
  Paraffin and other mineral waxes, stearic acid, ta and other solid triglycerides, beeswax, carnauba w and others.

1-Aminoanthraquinone-2-carboxylbetagammadihydroxypropylamide

Cellulose Products
Red dye (Brit. 488863) for—
  Cellulose esters and ethers.
Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 488863) in making—
  Dyestuffs.

1-Aminoanthraquinone-2-carboxyl Chloride

Dye
Reactant in making—
  Synthetic dyestuffs.
Starting point (Brit. 488863) in making—
  Red dyestuffs for cellulose esters and ethers.

3-Aminobenzanthrone, Diazotized

Dye
Starting point in making—
  Blue-black-violet colors with 2:3-hydroxynaphthoi metanitroanilide (Brit. 417197 and 417198).
  Corinth colors with 3-hydroxycarbazole-2-carboxylic parachloroanilide (Brit. 417197 and 417198).
  Other synthetic dyestuffs.

2-Aminobenzene Sulphofluoride

Dye
Reactant in—
  Dye syntheses.
Starting point (Brit. 460224) in making—
  Orange dyes for wool.
  Red dyes for wool.
  Yellow dyes for wool.
Starting point (Brit. 460224) in making—
  Clear, water-soluble dyes by diazotizing and couplin with—
    1-Acetylamino-8-naphthol-4:6-disulphonic acid.
    Aminonaphthalenesulphonic acids.
    Aminonaphtholsulphonic acids.
    1-2′-Chloro-5′-(sulphophenyl)-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone.
    Hydroxynaphthalenesulphonic acids.
    1-Naphthol-4-sulphonic acid.
    2-Naphthol-6-sulphonic acid.
    Pyrazolone sulphonic acids.
    1-(4′-sulphophenyl)-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone.

3-Aminobenzene Sulphofluoride

Dye
Reactant in—
  Dye synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 460224) in making—
  Orange dyes for wool.
  Red dyes for wool.
  Yellow dyes for wool.
Starting point (Brit. 460224) in making—
  Clear, water-soluble dyes by diazotizing and coupling with—
    1-Acetylamino-8-naphthol-4:6-disulphonic acid.
    Aminonaphthalenesulphonic acids.
    Aminonaphtholsulphonic acids.
    1-2′-Chloro-5′-(sulphophenyl)-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone.
    Hydroxynaphthalenesulphonic acids.
    1-Naphthol-4-sulphonic acid.
    2-Naphthol-6-sulphonic acid.
    Pyrazolone sulphonic acids.
    1-(4′-sulphophenyl)-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone.

1-Amino-4-benzoylaminoanthraquinone

Dye
Reactant in—
  Dye synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 480745) in making—
  Brown dyestuffs (tribenzoylaminotrianthrimide carbazoles) with 4:5-dihalogen-1-benzoylaminoanthraquinones.

1-Amino-5-benzoylaminoanthraquinone

Dye
Reactant in—
  Dye synthesis.

1-Amino-4-benzoylaminoanthraquinone (Continued)
Starting point (Brit. 480745) in making—
Brown dyestuffs (tribenzoylaminotrianthrimide carbazoles) with 4:5-dihalogen-1-benzoylaminoanthraquinones.

4′-Aminobenzylanilin-4-sulphonic Acid
Photographic
Claimed (Brit. 481275) as—
Developing agent.

1-Amino-4-betachloroethylamino-2-methylanthraquinone
Dye
Reactant in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Starting point (Brit. 481942) in making—
Dyestuffs with affinity for cellulose acetate by reacting with—
Diethylanilin.
Dimethylanilin.
Pyridin.
Triethylamine.
Trimethylamine.
Triphenylamine.

1-Amino-5:8-bis-alphabetadiphenylethylamino-4-hydroxyanthraquinonesulphonic Acid
Dye
Claimed (Brit. 497016) as—
Bright-blue wool dye of good fastness to washing, milling, and light.

2-Amino-1-butanol
Chemical
Absorbent for—
Acidic gases.
Emulsifying agent in soap form.
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Suggested as emulsifying agent in making—
Emulsions of various chemicals.
Textile lubricants in emulsified form.
Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Emulsifying agent for—
Fats.
Oils.
Waxes.
Suggested as emulsifying agent in making—
Emulsified boring oils.
Emulsified cutting oils.
Emulsified drilling oils.
Emulsified greasing compositions.
Emulsified lubricating compositions.
Emulsified preparations of waxes.
Emulsified sulphonated oils.
Emulsified wire-drawing oils.
Miscellaneous
Suggested as emulsifying agent in making—
Polishes of various kinds for furniture, automobiles, metal, floors, other articles.
Waterproofing compositions of the emulsified wax type.
Soap
Suggested as emulsifying agent in making—
Emulsified soaps and detergent compositions.
Textile
Suggested as emulsifying agent in making—
Emulsified compositions used in textile processing and finishing.

4-Aminobutylbenzene
Chemical
In organic synthesis.
Dye
Starting point (Brit. 449010 and 430160) in making—
Green dyes, fast to washing and milling and not needing chroming, by condensing with—
1-Bromoanthraquinone.
1-Chloroanthraquinone.
1:4-Dibromoanthraquinone.
1:4-Dichloroanthraquinone.
Leuco-1-hydroxyanthraquinone.
Leuco-1:4:5-trioxyanthraquinone.
Leuco-quinazarin.
Mixture of 1-hydroxyanthraquinone and leuco-1-hydroxyanthraquinone.
Mixture of quinazarin and leuco-quinazarin.

4″-Aminodibenzylanilin-4:4′-disulphonic Acid
Photographic
Claimed (Brit. 481275) as—
Developing agent.

3″-Amino-4′:4″-dihydroxy-3:3′-dimethoxyfuchsone
Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 485228, 485266, and 502216) in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 485228, 485266, and 502216) to have medicinal properties.

2-Amino-3:5-di-iodobenzoic Acid
Chemical
New chemical available for experimental use.

3-Aminodiparatoluenesulphonylparatoluidin
Dye
Reactant in—
Dye syntheses.
Starting point (Brit. 448592) in making—
Yellow dyes for wool with 1-parasulphophenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone.
Brownish-red chrome dyes for wool with 1-parasulphophenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone.
Orange dyes with 1:3:6-naphtholdisulphonic acid.
Violet chrome dyes with 1:3:6-naphtholdisulphonic acid.

4-Amino-1:3-diphenoxybenzene
Textile
Starting point (Brit. 488595) in making—
Diazotized red dyes on cotton yarn by coupling on the fiber with—
Acetoacetic acid arylamides.
2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic acid arylamides.

4-Amino-1:3-diphenoxy-6-methoxybenzene
Textile
Starting point (Brit. 488595) in making—
Diazotized red dyes on cotton yarn by coupling on the fiber with—
Acetoacetic acid arylamides.
2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic acid arylamides.

2-Amino-9-dodecylcarbazole
Photographic
Starting point (Brit. 490517) in making—
Dyes used in black and white silver halide emulsions pictures (pictures are claimed to have particularly fine grain and to be suitable for enlargement).

Aminoethylmorpholin
Chemical
Suggested as intermediate in making—
Emulsifying agents.
Rubber vulcanization accelerators.
Dye
Suggested as intermediate in making—
Dyestuffs.

2-Amino-2-ethyl-1:3-propanediol
Chemical
Absorbent for—
Acidic gases.
Emulsifying agent in soap form.
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Suggested as emulsifying agent in making—
Emulsions of various chemicals.
Textile lubricants in emulsified form.
Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Emulsifying agent for—
Fats.
Oils.
Waxes.
Suggested as emulsifying agent in making—
Emulsified boring oils.
Emulsified cutting oils.
Emulsified drilling oils.
Emulsified greasing compositions.
Emulsified lubricating compositions.
Emulsified sulphonated oils.
Emulsified wire-drawing oils.
Miscellaneous
Suggested as emulsifying agent in making—
Polishes of various kinds for furniture, automobiles, metal, floors, and other articles.
Waterproofing compositions of the emulsified wax type.
Soap
Suggested as emulsifying agent in making—
Emulsified soaps and detergent compositions.

2-Amino-2-ethyl-1:3-propanediol (Continued)

Textile
Suggested as emulsifying agent in making—
  Compositions used in textile processing and finishing.

4-Aminoheptylbenzene

Chemical
In organic synthesis.
Dye
Starting point (Brit. 449010 and 430160) in making
  Green dyes, fast to washing and milling and not needing chroming, by condensing with—
    1-Bromoanthraquinone.
    1-Chloroanthraquinone.
    1:4-Dibromoanthraquinone.
    1:4-Dichloroanthraquinone.
    Leuco-1-hydroxyanthraquinone.
    Leuco-quinazarin.
    Leuco-1:4:5-trioxyanthraquinone.
    Mixture of 1-hydroxyanthraquinone and leuco-1-hydroxyanthraquinone.
    Mixture of quinazarin and leucoquinazarin.

4-Aminohexylbenzene

Chemical
In organic synthesis.
Dye
Starting point (Brit. 449010 and 430160) in making—
  Green dyes, fast to washing and milling and not needing chroming, by condensing with—
    1-Bromoanthraquinone
    1-Chloroanthraquinone.
    1:4-Dibromoanthraquinone.
    1:4-Dichloroanthraquinone.
    Leuco-1-hydroxyanthraquinone.
    Leuco-quinazarin.
    Leuco-1:4:5-trioxyanthraquinone.
    Mixture of 1-hydroxyanthraquinone and leuco-1-hydroxyanthraquinone.
    Mixture of quinazarin and leucoquinazarin.

2-Amino-1-hydrodiselenoanthraquinone

Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 423446) in making—
  Synthetic dyestuffs.

5-Amino-1-hydroxyanthracene

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Dye
Starting point (Brit. 481364) in making—
  Dyestuffs for feathers, hair, pelts, skins, and the like, such as white lamb and rabbit skins.

1-Amino-4-hydroxyanthraquinone-2-carboxylbetagammadihydroxypropylamide

Cellulose Products
Red dye (Brit. 488863) for—
  Cellulose esters and ethers.
Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 488863) in making—
  Dyestuffs.

1-Amino-4-hydroxyanthraquinone-2-carboxyl Chloride

Dye
Reactant in making—
  Synthetic dyestuffs.
Starting point (Brit. 488863) in making—
  Red dyestuffs for cellulose esters and ethers.

1-Aminoanthraquinone-2-carboxylmethylglucamide

Cellulose Products
Red dye (Brit. 488863) for—
  Cellulose esters and ethers.
Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 488863) in making—
  Dyestuffs.

2-Amino-1-hydroselenoanthraquinone

Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 423446) in making—
  Synthetic dyestuffs.

3-Amino-2-hydroxybenzoic Acid Hydrochloride

Chemical
Reactant in making various organic chemicals.
Dye
Reactant in—
  Dye syntheses.
Reactant (Brit. 506349) in making—
  Brown, water-soluble dyestuffs, fast to light having a high penetration in dyeing leather.
  Dinitro-oxazin dyestuffs for leather.
  Oxazin dyestuffs for leather.

3″-Amino-4′-hydroxy-3:3′-dimethoxyfuchsone

Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 485228, 485266, and 502216) in m ing—
  Synthetic dyestuffs.
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 485228, 485266, and 502216) to have—
  Medicinal properties.

3-Amino-2-hydroxy-5-sulphobenzoic Acid

Chemical
Reactant in making various organic chemicals.
Dye
Reactant in—
  Dye syntheses.
Reactant (Brit. 506349) in making—
  Brown. water-soluble dyestuffs, fast to light and having a high penetration in dyeing leather.
  Dinitro-oxazin dyestuffs for leather.
  Oxazin dyestuffs for leather.

2-Amino-4-methoxybenzamide

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 443583, 445857, and 466358) in making condensations with—
  6-Brom-2:3-hydroxynaphthoic acid or its chloride.
  7-Chlor-2:3-hydroxynaphthoic acid or its chloride.
  6-Methoxy-2:3-hydroxynaphthoic acid or its chloride.
  7-Methoxy-2:3-hydroxynaphthoic acid or its chloride.
  6-Methyl-2:3-hydroxynaphthoic acid or its chloride.

3′-Amino-4′-methoxybenzyl-4-hydroxy-3-methylphenylsulphone-5-carboxylic Acid

Dye
Starting point (Brit. 452424, 455711, and 491862) in making—
  Violet blue, grey, and green, chrome dyes for wool by reacting with anthraquinone derivatives.

2-Amino-2-methyl-1:3-propanediol

Chemical
Absorbent for—
  Acidic gases.
Emulsifying agent in soap form.
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Suggested as emulsifying agent in making—
  Emulsions of various chemicals.
  Textile lubricants in emulsified form.
Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Emulsifying agent for—
  Fats.
  Oils.
  Waxes.
Miscellaneous
As an emulsifying agent.
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol

Chemical
Absorbent for—
  Acidic gases.
Emulsifying agent in soap form.
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Suggested as emulsifying agent in making—
  Emulsions of various chemicals.
  Textile lubricants in emulsified form.
Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Emulsifying agent for—
  Fats.
  Oils.
  Waxes.

2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol (Continued)
Suggested as emulsifying agent in making—
Emulsified boring oils.
Emulsified cutting oils.
Emulsified drilling oils.
Emulsified greasing compositions.
Emulsified lubricating compositions.
Emulsified preparations of waxes.
Emulsified sulphonated oils.
Emulsified wire-drawing oils.

Miscellaneous
Suggested as emulsifying agent in making—
Polishes of various kinds for furniture, automobiles, metals, floors, and other uses.
Waterproofing compositions of the emulsified wax type.
See also under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

Soap
Suggested as emulsifying agent in making—
Emulsified soaps and detergent compositions.

Textile
Suggested as emulsifying agent in making—
Compositions used in finishing and other processing.

1-Amino-8-naphthol-3:6-disulphonic Acid
Synonym: H Acid.

Dye
Intermediate in making—
Disazo dyes.
Monoazo dyes.
Trisazo dyes.

Aminonitro-2-cyclohexylphenol

Insecticide
As an insecticide (U.S. 2128195).

3-Amino-N-paratoluene Sulphonylacetoparatoluidide

Dye
Reactant in—
Dye syntheses.
Starting point (Brit. 448592) in making—
Orange-red dyes with 1-naphthol-4-sulphonic acid.
Violet chrome dyes with 1-naphthol-4-sulphonic acid.

1-Amino-4-paratoluenesulphonamidoanthraquinone-2-carboxylbetagammadihydroxypropylamide

Cellulose Products
Red dye (Brit. 488863) for—
Cellulose esters and ethers.

Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 488863) in making—
Dyestuffs.

1-Amino-4-paratoluenesulphonamidoanthraquinone-2-carboxyl Chloride

Dye
Reactant in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Starting point (Brit. 488863) in making—
Red dyestuffs for cellulose esters and ethers.

2-Amino-6-piperidylpyridin

Disinfectant
As a germicide (U.S. 2129294).

Insecticide
As an insecticide (U.S. 2129294).

3-Aminopyrene

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.

Dye
Starting point (Brit. 481364) in making—
Dyestuffs for feathers, hair, pelts, skin, and the like, such as white lamb and rabbit skins.

Aminopyridinbeta-arsonic Acid

Chemical
Starting point (U.S. 1802073) in making—
2-Hydroxy-3-aminopyridin-5-arsonic acid.

2-Amino-5-pyridylmercuric Chloride

Adhesives
Suggested preservative for—
Adhesive compositions.
Adhesive substances.

Cosmetic
Suggested as preservative and disinfectant for—
Creams.
Face powders.
Other toiletries.
Emulsions.
Ointments.

Disinfectant
Germicide having the following characteristics—
Maximum effective dilution, parts water per part mercurial:
Staphylococcus aureus, 600,000.
Relatively low host toxicity.

Glue and Gelatin
Suggested as antimold agent for—
Glue.
Gelatin.

Ink
Suggested as preservative for—
Drawing inks.
Emulsified inks.
Lithographic inks.
Printing inks.
Writing inks.

Insecticide and Fungicide
Suggested as disinfectant for—
Plant seeds.

Miscellaneous
Suggested as antimold agent for—
Glue and other adhesives in various uses.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Suggested as antimold agent for—
Glue sizes.

Paper
Suggested as antimold agent for—
Coating compositions.
Glue sizes.

Soap
Suggested as disinfectant and preservative for—
Soap.
Soapstock.

8-Aminoquinolin

Dye
Starting point in making—
Orange colors for wool with metanilic acid (Brit. 417489).
Red colors with naphthionic acid (Brit. 417489).
Other synthetic dyestuffs.

Ammeline

Chemical
In organic synthesis.

Resins
Starting point (Brit. 490687, 490688, 490689) in making—
Synthetic resins with aliphatic aldehydes.
Synthetic resins which are resistant to heat and water and suitable for use in making utensils for domestic, sanitary, and similar purposes.
Synthetic resins useful as electrical insulating material in making switches, fuse boxes, lamp pedestals, and the like.
Synthetic resins useful as surfacing material for phonograph records.

Ammoniated Superphosphates
(A superphosphate which has been subjected to the action of hydrous ammonia or a fortified ammonia liquor. It has a high plant-growth promoting value, with the added advantage that any residual sulphuric acid is neutralized, and the rotting of the bags from that cause is avoided.)

Fertilizer
As a fertilizer.
Ingredient of—
Fertilizer mixtures.

Ammonium Aurintricarboxylate

Analysis
Reagent in—
Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.
New dye-reagent used in testing for—
Aluminum in bearing metals, brasses, bronzes, nonferrous alloys, solders, zinc alloys.

Ammonium Bichromate
Synonyms: Ammonium dichromate; Red ammonium chromate.
Latin: Ammonium bichromicum.
French: Bichromate d'ammoniaque; Bichromate d'ammonium.

Ammonium Bichromate (Continued)
German: Ammonbichromat; Ammondichromat; Doppelte Chromsaures Ammoniak; Rotes Chromsaures Ammoniak; Rotes Chromsaures Ammonium; Zweifachchromsaures Ammoniak; Zweifachchromsaures Ammonium.
Spanish: Bicromato de amonio.
Italian: Bicromato di ammonio.

Aviation
Process material (U.S. 1497167) in making—
Airplane coverings.

Automotive Specialties
Ingredient (U.S. 1405320) of—
Antifreeze.

Chemical
Reagent in making catalysts used in making—
Alcohols from aliphatic esters (Brit. 385625).
Alcohols from aldehydes (Brit. 406714).
Benzaldehyde (U.S. 1486781).
Benzoic acid (U.S. 1486781).
Cresol oxidation products (U.S. 1486781).
Cumene oxidation products (U.S. 1486781).
Cymene oxidation products (U.S. 1486781).
Hydroxybenzoic acid (U.S. 1486781).
Mesitylene oxidation products (U.S. 1486781).
Naphthalene oxidation products (U.S. 1486781).
Paranitrobenzaldehyde (U.S. 1486781).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (U.S. 1486781).
Phthalic acid (U.S. 1486781).
Salicylic acid (U.S. 1486781).
Sulphur trioxide (U.S. 1204143).
Sulphuric acid (U.S. 1205142; 1227044).
Toluene oxidation products (U.S. 1486781).
Xylene oxidation products (U.S. 1486781).
Starting point (U.S. 1366176) in making—
Catalyst used in separating hydrogen from carbon monoxide.

Dye
Reagent in making—
Alizarin.
Catalyst for the oxidation of anthracene (U.S. 1486781).

Electrical
For various purposes.

Explosives and Matches
Ingredient of—
Smokeless sporting powders.

Fats and Oils
Purifying agent for—
Edible oils.
Technical oils.

Fuel
Pickling agent for—
Candlewicks.

Leather
Reagent in—
Tanning processes.

Metallurgical
Etching agent (U.S. 1276599) for—
Brass.
Copper.
Steel.
Zinc.

Perfume
Process material in making—
Synthetic perfumes.

Photographic
Reagent in—
Gum print process.
Sensitizer in making—
Colored films.
Black and white films and plates.

Printing
Ingredient (Brit. 451009) of—
Coating composition for printing plates, in admixture with a polymerized polyvinyl alcohol.
Process material in making—
Grain screens.
Printing plates (many patents).
Sensitizer in—
Lithography.
Process engraving.

Textile
Mordant in—
Dyeing processes.
Printing processes.

Ammonium Bifluoride
Synonyms: Acid ammonium fluoride; Ammonium acid fluoride.
French: Bifluorure d'ammoniaque; Bifluorure d'ammonium; Fluorure acide d'ammoniaque; Fluc[illegible] acide d'ammonium; Fluorure d'ammoniaque, acide. Fluorure d'ammonium, acide.
German: Ammonbifluorid; Ammondoppelte[illegible] Bifluorammoniak; Bifluorammonium; [illegible]orammoniak; Doppeltefluorammonium; [illegible]fluorammoniak; Zweifachfluorammonium.
Spanish: Bifluoro de amonio.
Italian: Bifluoro di ammonio.

Analysis
Reagent in—
Analytical processes involving control and research [illegible] science and industry.

Brewing
Inhibitor of—
Cloudiness in beer.
Secondary fermentation in beer.
Sterilizer for—
Apparatus.
Barrels.
Equipment.
Beer-testing devices.

Ceramic
Process material in—
Manufacturing processes.

Dairying
Sterilizer for—
Apparatus and equipment.

Food
Sterilizer for—
Apparatus.
Containers.
Equipment.

Glass
Etching agent.
Ingredient (U.S. 1997375) of—
Frosting agent for electric lamp bulbs.

Metallurgical
Decomposing agent for—
Beryllium minerals in extracting beryllium from its ores (Brit. 457315).
Silicates in extracting metals from silicates (U.S. 1426890 and 1426891).
Titanium minerals in extracting titanium from its ores (Brit. 456058)
Oxidation inhibitor (Brit. 403891 and 404518) in—
Magnesium metal refining.
Remover (Brit. 377079) of—
Oxides and gases from aluminum and aluminum allo[illegible] (used in admixture with antimony pentachloride carbon tetrachloride, manganous chloride, or silico[illegible] chloride, alone or variously combined).

Miscellaneous
Disinfectant and sterilizing agent for various purposes.
Ingredient (U.S. 1471466) of—
Metal cleaners and polishes.

Spiritous Beverages
Inhibitor of—
Secondary fermentations.
Sterilizing agent.

Textile
Mordant.

Wine
Inhibitor of—
Cloudiness.
Secondary fermentation.
Sterilizer for—
Apparatus and containers.

Ammonium Borofluoride
French: Borofluorure d'ammoniaque; Borofluo[illegible] d'ammonium.
German: Ammonborofluorid; Borofluorammoniak; Borofluorammonium.
Spanish: Borofluoro de amonio.
Italian: Borofluoro di ammonio.

Aviation
Ingredient of—
Molding (parting) sand composition used in castir[illegible] processes for aviation engines.

Ammonium Chloride
(Set No. 1 of additional uses—supplementary to [illegible] given in Volume 1.)

Adhesives
Ingredient (French 697874) of—
Adhesive containing condensation products of urea [illegible] thiourea, with an aldehyde, such as dimethylo[illegible] and starch or glue.

Ammonium Chloride (Continued)

Chemical

- Ingredient of—
  - Catalytic mixtures used in making cellulose acetate (French 752725; Brit. 399509).
  - Catalytic mixtures used in making nonbenzenoid hydrocarbons from acetylene (Brit. 401678).
- Reactant in—
  - Exraction of potash salts (French 681375).
- Reactant in making—
  - Copper oxychloride (Brit. 401603).
  - Magnesium chloride from dolomite (U.S. 1912469).
  - Magnesium oxide and calcium carbonate respectively from dolomitic limestone (French 711022).
  - Potassium sulphate by reacting potassium chloride and magnesium sulphate (French 662704).
- Starting point in making—
  - Hexamethylenetetramine by reacting with formaldehyde (French 650395).
  - Phosphorescent zinc sulphide by explosive reaction with sulphur, zinc, boric acid, sodium phosphate, and powdered silica, in an atmosphere of nitrogen (French 685768).
  - Strontium chloride by reacting with strontium sulphide (French 636331).

Coal Products

- Accelerator (Brit. 405371) of—
  - Nascent hydrogen formation by decomposing water, for use in the hydrogenation of benzene, coal-tar, bituminous coal, and other materials.

Construction

- Ingredient of—
  - Iron cement containing also ground birch charcoal, rye flour, soda ash, and sodium nitrate.

Cosmetic

- Ingredient of—
  - Bath powder containing also borax and a perfume.

Dry Cleaning

- Ingredient of stain-removing agents for—
  - Beer (in conjunction with glycerin, alcohol, water).
  - Champagne (in conjunction with glycerin, alcohol, water).
  - Fruit (in conjunction with acetic or tartaric acid, or hydrogen peroxide, and water).
  - Henna (in conjunction with hydrogen peroxide and water).
  - Mold (in conjunction with hydrogen peroxide, alcohol, and water).
  - Nicotine (in conjunction with sodium sulphite, hydrochloric acid, water, hydrogen peroxide, and alcohol).
  - Vomit (in conjunction with alcoholic soap and water).
  - Wine (in conjunction with acetic or tartaric acid, or hydrogen peroxide, and water).

Electrical

- Gelatinizing agent (U.S. 1911400) for—
  - Starch used as a coating on dry-cell paper.

Fertilizer

- Ingredient of—
  - Fertilizer composition containing also ammonium nitrate, potassium chloride, and sodium chloride (French 654017).
  - Fertilizer compositions containing also potassium bicarbonate, or its double salt with magnesium carbonate, and ammonium phosphate (French 677899).
  - Fertilizer composition containing also ammonium nitrate, potassium chloride, and potassium nitrate (French 679017).
  - Fertilizer composition consisting of admixture with an alkaline-earth carbonate or magnesium carbonate (French 758566).
  - Fertilizer composition consisting of admixture with potassium chloride subsequently treated with phosphoric acid (Brit. 305132).

Fireproofing

- Fireproofing agent (Brit. 301878) for—
  - Films of regenerated cellulose.
- Ingredient of—
  - Chimney fire-extinguishing compounds, containing also potassium chlorate, sulphur, powdered zinc, magnesium carbonate, potassium bichromate, wood pulp, and paraffin.
  - Fireproofing mixtures, with ammonium phosphate, for curtains, paper, canvas.
  - Fireproofing mixture, with boric acid and aqua ammonia, for fibrous materials.
  - Fireproofing mixtures, with ammonium phosphate, for materials of all kinds (French 594784).
  - Fireproofing mixtures, with ammonium benzylnaphthalenesulphonate, for impregnating wood and other inflammable materials (French 665464).

Insecticide

- Ingredient (French 733973) of—
  - Fumigating agent composed of a coloring agent, trioxymethylene as an irritant, trichlorophenol as a toxicant, potassium oxalate, and mineral wax.

Ink

- Ingredient of—
  - Stencil ink for marking zinc, containing also copper acetate, water, and lampblack.
  - Two-solution, indelible marking ink containing (A) cupric chloride, sodium chlorate, and ammonium chloride; (B) gum arabic, anilin hydrochloride, with or without glycerin.

Laundry

- Ingredient (U.S. 1775195) of—
  - Bluing composition in admixture with prussian blue and oxalic acid.

Leather

- Starting point in making—
  - Proprietary deliming and bating agents for hides and skins.

Lubricant

- Ingredient (French 566646) of—
  - Automobile lubricating compositions.

Metallurgical

- Extractant (U.S. 1920211) for—
  - Zinc introduced in the desilverizing of lead.
- Ingredient of—
  - Electrolytes used in the galvanoplastic joining of aluminum to aluminum (French 523696).
  - Flux, with zinc and hydrochloric acid, in lead-coating metallic surfaces (French 504228).
  - Fluxes, consisting of admixtures with zinc chloride, sodium fluoride, or potassium fluoride, sodium chloride, and aluminum, used in hot galvanizing processes involving zinc or zinc-aluminum alloys (French 701259).
  - Mixtures with caustic soda and sodium chloride, used as electrolytes in lead-stripping processes (French 661253).
  - Mixtures with iron and aluminum. used in extracting metals from aluminous bodies (French 561907).
  - Mixtures with potassium fluoride and zinc chloride, used as protective and cleansing agents in galvanizing processes, especially where the zincing bath contains aluminum (French 620770).
  - Molds used for casting magnesium and its alloys (U.S. 1919939).
  - Protective agents in welding castings and the like (French 556158).
- Process material in—
  - Developing shiny surfaces on iron products previously subjected to hot galvanizing processes (French 614964).
  - Extracting—
    - Lead from its ores (French 596147).
    - Tin from its ores (French 672324).
    - Zinc from its ores (French 596147).
  - Hardening iron (French 640681).
  - Making bearing alloys (French 576736).
  - Remelting and refining crude zinc (U.S. 1913929).
  - Treating roasted concentrates (French 598624).
- Reactant (Brit. 403469) in making—
  - Finely divided metals by precipitation of their salts by means of metals in powdered form.
- Reagent (French 573048) in—
  - Bronze refining.
- Starting point in producing—
  - Cementings, by reacting with the jack-rust, which repair cracks in the water-jackets of blast furnaces.
  - Verde antique finishes on metals with the aid of copper nitrate, calcium chloride, and water.
  - Verde colorings on metals, with the aid of copper nitrate, acetic acid, and water.

Milling

- Ingredient (French 671014) of—
  - Mixtures, with per-salts and per-acids, for activating air used in grain and cereal treatment.

Miscellaneous

- Ingredient of—
  - Aluminum-cleaning powder containing also pumice, silica, sodium sequicarbonate, trisodium phosphate, and powdered soap.
  - Aluminum-cleaning agent (U.S. 1870311).

Ammonium Chloride (Continued)

  - Antifogging agent, containing also glycerin and diluted sulphuric acid, for glass, windows, and the like (French 605615).
  - Snow and ice melting compound, containing also sodium chloride and epsom salt, with or without silica sand and water.

Paper

- Ingredient (French 702351) of—
  - Mixture with zinc chloride and calcium chloride used in making vulcanized fiber of predetermined weight.
- Parchmentizing agent (Brit. 399725) for—
  - Paper.
  - Paper products.

Petroleum

- Accelerator (Brit. 405371) of—
  - Nascent hydrogen formation, by decomposing water, for use in the hydrogenation of petroleum residues.
- Polymerizing agent (U.S. 1917648) for—
  - Converting unsaturated constituents of gasoline, to resins or gums (the purified gasoline being then separated by fractional distillation).

Photographic

- Fireproofing agent (French 645358) for—
  - Regenerated viscose, glycerinated or not, used in making motion-picture film.

Refrigeration

- Ingredient of—
  - Freezing mixture, with ammonium sulphocyanide and water, claimed to produce a fall of temperature from 15° to —19°
  - Freezing mixture with magnesium chloride and potassium chloride (French 645054).

Rubber

- Activator (U.S. 1912448) for—
  - Mercaptobenzothiazole.
- Ingredient of—
  - Latex compound claimed to have a quick breakdown and a high resistance to abrasion and flexing when vulcanized.

Soap

- Ingredient of—
  - Cleansing compounds for floors and oil paintings, containing also hydrogenated naphthalene, cyclohexanol, sulphonated ricinoleates or oleates, turpentine, isoamyl acetate, and water.
  - Paint and general coatings cleaner containing also oxalic acid and white liquor (French 661708).

Stone

- Starting point (U.S. 1337664) in making—
  - Marble-like materials by pressure.

Textile

- Conserver (French 601297) of—
  - Luster, transparency, and general appearance of cellulose acetate products subjected to the action of hot or boiling water.
- Ingredient (French 752725; Brit. 399509) of—
  - Catalytic mixture used in making cellulose acetate.
- Promoter (French [illegible]) of—
  - Enzymatic action in the desizing and purification of textiles.

Water and Sanitation

- Reactant (Brit. 402381 and 402382) in making—
  - Weak concentrations of mixed mono- and dichloramines (in situ) for the sterilization of water.

Woodworking

- Impregnating agent (French 650737)

(Set No. 2 of additional uses—supplementary to those given in Set No. 1 above and to those given in Volume 1.)

Adhesives and Glues

- Ingredient of—
  - Adhesives.
  - Cold-water glue containing also condensation products of urea or thiourea, with an aldehyde, starch, and sulphuric acid (French 697874).
  - Fireproof adhesives.
  - Vegetable glues.

Agricultural

- Ingredient of—
  - Cattle feeds.

Beverage

- Ingredient of—
  - Mineral waters.

Brewing

- Reagent (U.S. 1475494) in propagating -
  - Yeast.

Ceramic

- Reagent in —
  - Coloring porcelain.

Chemical

- Catalyst in making—
  - Diphenylamine (U.S. 1422494).
  - Urea.
- Decomposing agent for—
  - Barium carbonate.
- Dehydrating agent for—
  - Rare earth chlorides.
- Purifying agent for—
  - Managanese dioxide.
  - "Recovered" manganese dioxide (U.S. 1518637).
- Reagent in making—
  - 3-Acetyl-4-hydroxy-5-nitrobenzene-arsenic acid (U.S. 1425930).
  - Alphahydroxy acids, such as alphahydroxyisobutyric acid (U.S. 1479874).
  - 2-Aminoanthraquinone.
  - N-(4-amino-1′-naphthyl)paratoluenesulphonamide (U 1442818).
  - 4-Amino-1-(paratolylsulphonamide)-naphthalene-2-sulphonic acid (U.S. 1442818).
  - 4-Amino-1-(paratolylsulphonamide)-naphthalene-6-sulphonic acid (U.S. 1442818).
  - 4-Amino-1-(paratolylsulphonamide)-naphthalene-7-sulphonic acid (U.S. 1442818).
  - 4-Amino-1-(paratolylsulphonamide)-naphthalene-8-sulphonic acid (U.S. 1442818).
  - Ammonium bisulphate (U.S. 1479874).
  - Ammonium carbonate (U.S. 1473966).
  - Ammonium chloroplatinate.
  - Ammonium cyanate.
  - Ammonium perchloride (U.S. 1453984).
  - Ammonium phosphate.
  - Ammonium silicate.
  - Ammonium sulphate (U.S. 1420129).
  - Ammonium-magnesium chloride.
  - Antimony sulphide.
  - Arsenic compounds (U.S. 1425930).
  - Arsenic derivatives (U.S. 1425931).
  - 4-Arsinosoacetophenone.
  - Barium chloride.
  - Cadmium sulphide.
  - Carbohydrate phosphoric acid esters.
  - Cobalt hydroxide.
  - Copper chloride.
  - Copper hydroxide.
  - Copper sulphide.
  - Diphenylguanidine (U.S. 1422506).
  - Lead salts, such as the chloride, chromate, hydroxid sulphate, sulphide.
  - Magnesium (U.S. 1457225).
  - Magnesium carbonate (basic).
  - Magnesium chloride.
  - Magnesium-ammonium chloride.
  - Mercury sulphide.
  - Methylamines.
  - Nickel catalysts.
  - Nickel hydroxide.
  - Methyl-6-methyl-4-quinolyl ketone.
  - Methyl-4-quinolyl ketone.
  - Normal-methylanilin.
  - Normal-para-arsinophenylalphaphenylglycinamide.
  - Normal-para-arsinophenylglycinanilide.
  - Normal-N′-bis(4-amino-1-naphthyl)metabenzenedisulphonamide (U.S. 1442818).
  - Normal-N′-bis(4-amino-1-naphthyl)-2:6-naphthalenedisulphonamide (U.S. 1442818).
  - Normal-N′-bis(4-amino-2-sulpho-1-naphthyl)metabenzenedisulphonamide (U.S. 1442818).
  - Normal-N′-bis(4-amino-6-sulpho-1-naphthyl)metabenzenedisulphonamide (U.S. 1442818).
  - Normal-N′-bis(4-amino-7-sulpho-1-naphthyl)metabenzenedisulphonamide (U.S. 1442818).
  - Normal-N′-bis(4-amino-8-sulpho-1-naphthyl)metabenzenedisulphonamide (U.S. 1442818).
  - Paracoumarone (U.S. 1413558).
  - Parahydroxyphenylstibnic acid.
  - Paraindene.
  - Phenyl-4-quinolyl ketone.
  - Phenylstibnic acid and its oxychloride and sodium salt
  - Potassium salts, such as the chlorate, chloride, hydroxide.
  - Propanetriol.
  - Silicic acid.

Ammonium Chloride (Continued)

  - Silver salts, such as the chloride and sulphide.
  - Sodium tungstate.
  - Urea.
  - Zinc salts, such as the chloride, carbonate, sulphide.
- Separating agent for—
  - Magnesia in making pure calcium carbonate from dolomite (French 700455).
- Settling agent for—
  - Manganese dioxide suspensions.
- Stabilizing agent for—
  - Potassium-mercuric iodide.
- Starting point in making—
  - Catalysts for nitric acid manufacture.

Coke By-Products
- Absorbent for—
  - Carbon monoxide.
- Remover of—
  - Hydrogen from carbon monoxide.

Construction and Building
- Ingredient of—
  - Artificial building stone.
  - Building blocks.
  - Cements.
  - Cements containing waste asbestos.
  - Insulating compositions (heat and cold).

Disinfectant
- Ingredient of—
  - Antiseptics.
  - Germicides.

Dye
- Reagent in making—
  - Anilin black.

Electrical
- Exciter in—
  - Dry batteries.
- Ingredient of—
  - Depolarizers for dry batteries.
  - Dry batteries (U.S. 1518638 and 1521295).
  - Electrical conducting cements (U.S. 1468930).
  - Electrolytes.
- Reagent in making—
  - Electric vapor lamps.
- Regenerating agent for—
  - Dry batteries.
- Starting point in making—
  - Cathodes.
  - Copper oxide electrodes.
  - Depolarizers.
  - Electrical connections to carbon brushes (U.S. 1485942).

Explosives and Matches
- Ingredient (French 685768) of—
  - Compositions used in making phosphorescent zinc sulphide.
- Smoke cloud producer in—
  - Military maneuvers.
- Starting point in making—
  - Explosive retardants.
- Temperature reducing agent in—
  - Explosives.

Fertilizer
- Extractant (French 681375) for—
  - Potash.
- Starting point (French 687187) in making—
  - Soluble fertilizer, with phosphoric acid.
- Treating agent for—
  - Leucite, in potash manufacture (U.S. 1452186).
  - Phenolite, in potash manufacture.
  - Greensand, in potash manufacture.

Fire Protection
- Fireproofing agent for—
  - Cellulose.
  - Cloth.
- Ingredient of—
  - Chemical fire-extinguishing agents.
  - Fireproofing compositions.
  - Fireproof sizings for paper.
  - Fireproof starch pastes for paper.
  - Textile fireproofing mixture, containing also ammonium carbonate, boric acid, sodium chloride, ammonia, and water (French 686144).

Food
- Ingredient of—
  - Bread doughs.
  - Bread leavener, containing also calcium sulphate and potassium bromate (French 540157).
  - Compositions of persalts and peracids used as activators of atmosphere in grain-storage buildings (French 671014).
- Purifying agent for—
  - Gelatin.
- Reagent (U.S. 1475494) in—
  - Propagating yeast.

Fuel
- Ingredient of—
  - Compositions for treating coke, anthracite, and bituminous coal (U.S. 1493403).
  - Liquid fuel composition (U.S. 1501383).

Furniture
- Fireproofing agent for—
  - Bedding.
  - Excelsior substitutes.

Glass
- Ingredient of—
  - Glass batch (U.S. 1482380).
  - Glass-coloring agent.

Gum
- Reagent in making—
  - Artificial gums.

Leather
- Reagent in dyeing—
  - Animal skins with sulphur dyes.
  - Moleskins.
- Starting point in making—
  - Fillers for shoe leather.

Linoleum and Oilcloth
- Ingredient of—
  - Linoleum substitutes.

Lubricant
- Ingredient of—
  - Fireproof lubricating oils.
  - Lubricants.

Mechanical
- Ingredient of—
  - Carbon removers for internal combustion engines.
  - Compositions for coating cylinders of internal combustion engines.
  - Compositions for repairing scored cylinders.

Metallurgical
- Agglomerating agent (U.S. 1428061) for—
  - Ores.
- Case-hardening agent for—
  - Steel (U.S. 1495446).
- Crystallizing agent for—
  - Brass surfaces.
- Electrolyte in—
  - Brass plating (U.S. 1515042).
  - Copper plating.
  - Gold plating (U.S. 1515042).
  - Silver plating (U.S. 1515042).
  - Tin plating (U.S. 1426678).
  - Zinc plating (U.S. 1419839).
- Etching agent for—
  - Brass.
  - Copper.
  - Iron.
  - Steel.
- Flotation agent for—
  - Minerals (U.S. 1397703).
- Fluxing agent in—
  - Aluminum-coating copper.
  - Aluminum-coating iron.
  - Aluminum-coating iron retorts (U.S. 1454708).
  - Copper-coating iron.
  - Copper-coating steel (U.S. 1484690).
  - Lead-coating iron and steel.
  - Lead-alloy-coating iron.
  - Platinum-coating aluminum and other metals (U.S. 1274995).
  - Tin-coating iron.
  - Tin-alloy-coating iron.
- Fluxing agent in making—
  - Die plates.
- Ingredient of—
  - Etching agents for brass.
  - Etching agents for copper.
  - Etching agents for nickel.
  - Etching agents for steel.
  - Iron hardening solution (U.S. 1351961).
  - Nickel plating baths for iron.
  - Quenching agents for steel (U.S. 1304946).
  - Quenching and tempering solutions, compounds, and compositions for steel treating.
  - Soldering fluxes.

Ammonium Chloride (Continued)
  Soldering agents for tin, aluminum, and other metals (French 515619).
  Tinning compounds and fluxes (U.S. 1431395).
Precipitating agent for—
  Platinum.
Reagent in—
  Gold recovery and refining.
  Lead recovery from sulphide ores.
  Lead refining.
  Separating titanium from iron.
Reagent in making—
  Platinum sponge.
Rust-removing agent for—
  Iron.
Sealing agent for—
  Porous aluminum castings.

Miscellaneous
Decorating agent for—
  Celluloid.
Ingredient of—
  Aluminum metal cleaners.
  Belting compositions.
  Brakeshoe compositions (U.S. 1429358).
  Chemical heating agent (U.S. 1502744).
  Dentifrices.
  Floor coverings.
  Paint cleansers (French 661708).
  Polishes.
  Waterproofing agents.
Leaching agent for—
  Carbon.
Nutrient in—
  Cellulose fermentation.
Reagent in—
  Feather dyeing with sulphur dyes.
  Flax dyeing with sulphur dyes.
  Fur dyeing with sulphur dyes.
  Hair-dyeing with sulphur dyes.
  Jute-dyeing with sulphur dyes.
  Liberating fibers.
  Ramie-dyeing with sulphur dyes.
  Rhea dyeing with sulphur dyes.
  Vegetable fiber dyeing with sulphur dyes.
Reagent in making—
  Golf balls.
  Ivory substitute.
  Obturating materials.
  Packings.
Treating agent for—
  Bast.
  Club-rush.
  Straw.

Paint and Varnish
Ingredient of—
  Airplane dopes.
  Cement paint (U.S. 1510795).
  Enamel removers.
  Finish removers.
  Fireproof paints.
  Fireproof varnishes.
  Lacquer removers.
  Opaque enamels.
  Paint removers.
  Waterproof paints.
Starting point in making—
  Chrome yellow.
  Paint pigments.

Paper
Restrainer of—
  Zinc chloride action on paper.

Petroleum
Cleansing agent for—
  Oil wells.

Photographic
Ingredient of—
  Self-toning photographic emulsions.
Starting point in making—
  Film dyes.
  Light-sensitive emulsions.

Plastics
Reagent in making—
  Plastics.
Starting point in making—
  Celluloid substitutes.

Printing
Reagent in making—
  Grain screen bases.

Resins
Reagent in making—
  Fusible resins.
  Phenol-aldehyde condensates.
  Soluble resins.
Washing agent for—
  Coumarone resins.

Rubber
Reagent in making—
  Rubber articles.
  Rubber substitutes.

Shipbuilding
Reagent in making—
  Packings for watertight compartments of battleships.

Stone, Sand, Gravel
Treating agent for—
  Removing copper, iron, and other compounds from sand.

Textile
Coagulating agent for—
  Viscose.
Ingredient of—
  Viscose precipitating baths.
Reagent in—
  Dyeing textile fabrics with sulphur dyes.
  Dyeing cellulose acetate fabrics.
Reagent in making—
  Silklike finishes on cotton fabrics.
  Waterproof fabrics.
Weighting agent for—
  Silk.

Water and Sanitation
Regenerating agent for—
  Glauconite water-softening compounds.

Woodworking
Coloring agent for—
  Wood.
Fireproofing agent for—
  Wood.
Impregnating agent for—
  Wood.

Ammonium Chloroacetate
  Synonyms: Chloracetate of ammonia.
  French: Chloracétate d'ammoniaque; Chloracétate de ammonium.
  German: Ammoniumchloracetat; Ammoniumchlorazetat; Chloressigsaures Ammoniak; Chloressigsaures Ammonium.
  Spanish: Chloracetato de amonio.
  Italian: Chloracetato di ammonio.

Textile
Protective agent for—
  Wool in using hydrosulphite discharge paste.

Ammonium Diorthoanisylphosphate

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 490991) as—
  New medicinal.

Ammonium Fluoride

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)
  Synonyms: Ammonium monofluoride.
  French: Fluorure d'ammoniaque; Fluorure d'ammonium.
  German: Ammonfluorid; Fluorammoniak; Fluorammonium.
  Spanish: Fluoruro de amonio.
  Italian: Fluoruro di ammonio.

Adhesives
Antiseptic (U.S. 1167454) in—
  Casein glues.

Brewing
Antiseptic.
Inhibitor of—
  Cloudiness in beer.
  Secondary fermentation in beer.
Sterilizer for—
  Apparatus.
  Beer-testing devices.
  Containers.
  Equipment.

Chemical
Catalyst (U.S. 1389191) in—
  Titanium oxide crystallization.
Process material (U.S. 1479874) in making—
  Alphahydroxy acids.

Ammonium Fluoride (Continued)

- Reactant in—
  - Chemical manufacture.
- Starting point in making—
  - Aluminum fluoride (U.S. 1300110).
  - Ammonia (U.S. 1426890 and 1426891).
  - Ammonium bifluoride (U.S. 1426890 and 1426891).
  - Ammonium chloride (U.S. 1475155, 1475156, 1475157, and 1475158).
  - Ammonium nitrate (U.S. 1511561).
  - Ammonium phosphate (U.S. 1251742).
  - Artificial cryolite (U.S. 1475155, 1475156, 1475157, 1475158, and 1511561).
  - Hydrochloric acid (U.S. 1475155, 1475156, 1475157, and 1475158).
  - Potassium fluoride (U.S. 1300110).
  - Sodium fluoride (U.S. 1511561)

Dairying

- Antiseptic.
- Sterilizer for—
  - Apparatus and equipment.

Fertilizer

- Ingredient (U.S. 1251742) of—
  - Fertilizer mixture.

Food

- Sterilizer for—
  - Apparatus.
  - Equipment.
  - Containers.

Glass

- Ingredient of—
  - Etching pastes (U.S. 1266713 and 1470772).
  - Frosting agent for electric lamp bulbs (U.S. 1997375).

Insecticide

- Ingredient (U.S. 1494085) of—
  - Moth repellent.

Metallurgical

- Decomposing agent for—
  - Beryllium minerals in extracting beryllium from its ores (Brit. 457315).
  - Silicates in extracting metals from silicates (U.S. 1426890 and 1426891).
  - Titanium minerals in extracting titanium from its ores (Brit. 456058).
- Oxidation inhibitor (Brit. 403891 and 404518) in—
  - Magnesium metal refining.
- Remover (Brit. 377079) of—
  - Oxides and gases from aluminum and aluminum alloys (used in admixture with antimony pentachloride, carbon tetrachloride, manganous chloride, or silicon chloride, alone or variously combined).

Miscellaneous

- Antiseptic for various purposes.
- Disinfectant for various purposes.
- Ingredient of—
  - Cleaning compound (U.S. 1266713).
  - Metal cleaner (U.S. 1471466).
  - Metal polish (U.S. 1471466).
  - Molded articles (U.S. 1511003).
- Preservative for—
  - Cork (U.S. 1448276).
  - Various purposes.
- Sterilizer for various purposes.

Paper

- Antiseptic and preservative (U.S. 1448276).

Spiritous Beverages

- Antiseptic.
- Inhibitor of—
  - Secondary fermentations.
- Sterilizing agent.

Textile

- Preservative (U.S. 1448276) for—
  - Textile products.

Wine

- Antiseptic.
- Sterilizer for—
  - Apparatus and containers.
- Inhibitor of—
  - Cloudiness.
  - Secondary fermentation.

Wood

- Preservative (U.S. 1448276).

Ammonium Glycerophosphate

Synonyms: Ammonium glycerinophosphate; Glycerophosphate of ammonia.
Latin: Ammonii glycerophosphas.
French: Glycérophosphate d'ammonium; Glycérophosphate d'ammoniaque.
German: Ammoniumglycerophosphat; Glycerinphosphorsaures Ammonium.
Spanish: Glicerofosfato de amonio.
Italian: Glicerofosfato di ammonio.

Pharmaceutical

- In compounding and dispensing practice.
- Reported useful as—
  - Nerve tonic.
- Reported useful in treating—
  - Nervous conditions.
  - Neurasthenia (foreign practice).

Ammonium Lactate

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical

- Ingredient (U.S. 1898961) of—
  - Mash in fermentation process (added to increase yield of acetone and butyl alcohol).

Metallurgical

- Absorbent (Brit. 400998) for—
  - Sulphur dioxide from furnace gases in sulphide ore roasting.
- Ingredient (Brit. 400998) of—
  - Solutions for absorbing sulphur dioxide, containing also one or more alkali, alkaline earth, or ammonium salts of glycollic, citric, or phosphoric acid.

Ammonium Naphthenate

French: Naphténate d'ammoniaque; Naphténate d'ammonium.
German: Ammonnaphtenat; Ammoniaknaphtenat; Naphtensaures Ammon; Naphtensaures Ammoniak.
Spanish: Naftenato de amonio.
Italian: Naftenato di ammonio.

Bituminous Products

- Coagulant (U.S. 1984023 and 1984024) for—
  - Bituminous emulsions.

Building Construction

- Waterproofing agent (U.S. 1285636) for—
  - Concrete.
  - Portland cement.

Cellulose Products

- Wetting and washing agent (Brit. 417290 and 446757) in—
  - Desulphurizing processes and viscose products.

Chemical

- Catalyst (Brit. 396311) in making—
  - High molecular alcohols from fats, oils, waxes, fatty acids.
- Process material (Brit. 443470) in making—
  - Carbon black dispersions for use in inks, lithographic varnishes, lacquers.

Coke By-Products

- Treating agent (U.S. 1439171) for—
  - Naphtha.

Petroleum

- Preventer (U.S. 2025766) of—
  - Evolution of sulphur dioxide or any acid-reacting substance during distillation of an acid-washed mineral oil.
- Stabilizing and treating agent for—
  - Cylinder stock (U.S. 1439171).
  - Gas oil (U.S. 1439171).
  - Gasoline (U.S. 1439171).
  - Kerosene (U.S. 1439171).
  - Lubricating oils (U.S. 1439171 and 2001108).
  - Paraffin (U.S. 1439171).
  - Paraffin distillate (U.S. 1439171).
  - Paraffin slops (U.S. 1439171).
  - Petroleum (U.S. 1439171).
  - Scale wax (U.S. 1439171).
  - Slack wax (U.S. 1439171).
  - Transformer oils (U.S. 2001108).

Rayon

- Wetting and washing agent (Brit. 417290 and 446757) in—
  - Desulphurizing processes for viscose rayon.

Ammonium Oleate

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Dry Cleaning

- Ingredient of—
  - Gasoline cleaning cream of the emulsified type, containing also ammonia, ether, naphtha, and chloroform.

Ammonium Oleate (Continued)

Insecticide
Ingredient of—
- Insecticide in admixture with naphthalene or creosote in a vegetable oil.

Lubricant
Ingredient of—
- Cutting compound and lubricant consisting of solution in oil (U.S. 1881173).
- Lubricants of improved thermal conductivity.
- Lubricants of improved thermal conductivity and especially suited for the cylinders of internal combustion engines, prepared by dissolving a metal soap and an ammonium soap in one or more vegetable oils and combining the solution with one or more mineral oils (Brit. 395867 and 371643).

Metallurgical
Rust preventive (Brit. 386542) for—
- Iron and steel surfaces (method is to dissolve the ammonium soap in water and coat the metal with the aqueous solution which, on exposure to air, evaporates, leaving a protective fatty film).

Paint and Varnish
Ingredient of—
- Paint oil emulsion containing also potato starch, water, casein, and varnish.
- Wool-fat emulsions useful as substitutes for varnish and varnish colors (Brit. 383238).

Ammonium Orthocyanobenzamide

Paint and Varnish
Starting point (Brit. 457786 and 410814) in making—
- Metal phthalocyanin pigments with aminosulphonic acids and metal salts.

Ammonium Orthocyanobenzoate

Paint and Varnish
Starting point (Brit. 457786 and 410814) in making—
- Metal phthalocyanin pigments with aminosulphonic acids and metal salts.

Ammonium Phosphate, Hemibasic

Agriculture
Nutrient for—
- Truck gardens.

Brewing
Nutrient for—
- Yeast.

Chemical
Nutrient for—
- Yeast.

Distilling
Nutrient for—
- Yeast.

Food
Nutrient for—
- Yeast.

Miscellaneous
Nutrient for—
- Yeast.

Ammonium Phthalamate

Paint and Varnish
Starting point (Brit. 457786 and 410814) in making—
- Metal-phthalocyanin pigments with aminosulphonic acids and metal salts.

Ammonium Phthalate

Paint and Varnish
Starting point (Brit. 457786 and 410814) in making—
- Metal-phthalocyanin pigments with aminosulphonic acids and metal salts.

Ammonium Selenocyanate

Agriculture
Sterilizer (Brit. 490436) for—
- Grain.

Insecticide
As a parasiticide.

Paint and Varnish
Ingredient (Brit. 490436) of—
- Antifouling paints.

Ammonium Silicofluoride

German: Kieselfluorwasserstoffsaures Ammoniak; Kieselfluorowasserstoffsaures Ammonium.
Spanish: Fluosilicato de amonio.
Italian: Fluosilicato di ammonio.

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Cellulose Products
Discharging (neutralizing) agent (Brit. 485398) in—
- Antistatic treatments for silk and rayon.

Chemical
Extractant (U.S. 1355381) for—
- Potassium compounds from silicates.

Starting point (U.S. 1903187) in making—
- Adsorbent silica (gel) by reaction with aqueous ammonia.

Fertilizer
Reactant (U.S. 1251742) in making—
- Ammonium phosphate.
- Fertilizer material.

Insecticide
Mothproofing agent.

Laundering
Ingredient (U.S. 1989312) of—
- Laundry sour composition, containing also sodium bifluoride and ammonium biphosphate.

Sour in—
- Rinse waters (added for the purpose of protecting the laundered fabrics from alkali damage).

Miscellaneous
Ingredient (U.S. 1434551) of—
- Bleaching composition.

Mothproofing agent for—
- Furs, feathers, and the like.

Textile
Mothproofing agent for—
- Fabrics.

Ammonium Sulphamate

Synonyms: Sulphamate of ammonia.
French: Sulfamate d'ammoniaque; Sulfamate d'ammonium.
German: Sulfaminsaures Ammoniak; Sulfaminsaures Ammon; Sulfaminsaures Ammonium.

Building Construction
Fire retardant for treating—
- Insulating papers and other insulating materials.

Chemical
Sulphamic acid salt offering following properties—
- Extremely soluble in water.
- Solution stable on boiling.
- White, crystalline solid.

Firefighting
Fire retardant for treating—
- Inflammable materials (said not to impart stiffening effect or otherwise adversely affect the handle or appearance of treated materials). Also said to show no tendency to effloresce to the surface upon prolonged storage and not to be removed by dry-cleaning treatments.

Herbicide
Exterminator for—
- Canada thistle.
- Poison ivy.
- Ragweed.
- Various weeds.

Paper
Fire retardant for treating—
- Paper and paper-base products.

Textile
Fire retardant for treating—
- Fabrics.
- Yarns.

Ammonium Sulphate

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical
Starting point in making—
- Catalysts used in processes involving the hydration of olefins (Brit. 389133).
- Hexamethylenetetramine by reacting with formaldehyde and the oxide, hydroxide, or carbonate of an alkaline earth metal (Brit. 396467).
- Potassium sulphate from potassium chloride (French 765292).

Ammonium Sulphate (Continued)

Cosmetic

Ingredient (U.S. 1720220) of—
  Permanent hair waving preparation.

Electrical

Ingredient of—
  Nonsulphating battery acid containing also sulphuric acid, aluminum sulphate, and basic aluminum acetate.
Process material (U.S. 1911279) in making—
  Cellulosic carbon from paper, sawdust, or other vegetable fibers (such carbons are said to be particularly suitable for making electrical resistances).

Fertilizer

Decomposing agent (Germ. 591457) for—
  Water-insoluble calcium phosphates.
Process material in making—
  Ammonium nitrate and phosphate compositions (Brit. 396729).
  Ammonium nitrate and calcium sulphate from basic phosphate slag of high content of citrate-soluble phosphates, such as Thomas slags, whereby the calcium content is dissolved in great part without the silicic acid, metal, or phosphorus compounds being substantially affected (Brit. 387439).
  Superphosphate fertilizers (Brit. 413636).

Fireproofing

Fireproofing agent for—
  Textile goods, such as curtains, carpets, upholstery.
Ingredient of—
  Dry fire-extinguishing compositions, containing also sodium bicarbonate, ammonium phosphate, red ocher, and silex.
  Fireproofing agent for paper, containing also in solution boric acid and borax.
  Fireproofing composition containing also ammonium phosphate, magnesium borate, and boric acid (U.S. 1720926).
  Fireproofing process, with sodium stannate, for textiles.
  Fireproofing solution used in making nonleaching fireproof wood (U.S. 1909241).

Glass

Adjunct and partial substitute for sodium sulphate in making—
  Bottle glass (the ammonium sulphate is said to possess a more specific and intense action than sodium sulphate on the speed of fusion and refining of glass; this influence seems to be at its maximum for proportions of ammonium sulphate varying between 5 and 10 percent of the weight of the soda in the mix; it is claimed that, at a certain temperature, the ammonium sulphate reacts with the sodium carbonate of the mix, with the formation of sodium sulphate and the liberation of ammonia and carbon dioxide which aerate the mass; under the working conditions adopted the presence of about 0.7 percent of ammonium sulphate in the composition distinctly accelerates the melting and refining, while the fluidity of the final glass is increased, an effect which allows working at a lower temperature and increasing the output of the machine; the glass produced is stated to be clearer and stronger than that without the ammonium sulphate, the bottles produced being capable of resisting a higher pressure than those made with comparable batches, but without the ammonium sulphate; the effect is ascribed to gases liberated by the reaction referred to above, in rendering the mix more homogeneous, increasing its fluidity, and avoiding the losses by volatilization of the sodium carbonate).

Metallurgical

Ingredient of—
  Composition used in making molds for casting magnesium.

Miscellaneous

Ingredient of—
  Metal polish, containing also magnesium carbonate, kieselguhr, china clay, and calcium carbonate (Brit. 384040).

Paper

Impregnating agent (U.S. 1917176) for—
  Fiberboard.

Resins

Process material (Brit. 399817) in making—
  Softeners for resins of the casein-formaldehyle type.

Soap

Ingredient (Brit. 407039) of—
  Antiseptic washing and cleansing agents prepared from water-soluble metallic salts and aliphatic compounds having strong wetting and washing power.

Water and Sanitation

Process material (Brit. 402381 and 402382) in—
  Generating chloramines used in sterilizing water.
Source of—
  Ammonia in large ammonia-chlorine plants for chemically treating domestic water supplies.

Ammonium Thiocyanate

(*Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.*)

Agriculture

Accelerator of—
  Reddening of apples.
Controller of—
  Potato wart infestation.

Cellulose Products

Swelling agent for—
  Cellulose fibers.

Insecticide

Thiocyano group source in making—
  Insecticidal chemicals.

Lubricant

Ingredient of—
  Special lubricating compositions.

Metallurgical

Corrosive agent in making—
  "Black nickel" coatings.
Ingredient of—
  Pickling solutions for iron and steel

Resins

Raw material in making—
  Resinous condensation products by reacting with formaldehyde.
Starting point in making—
  Derivatives useful as accelerators in making—
    Urea-formaldehyle resins.

Textile

Swelling agent for—
  Animal fibers.
  Cellulose fibers.

Ammonium Thiosulphate

Synonym: Ammonium hyposulphite.

Analysis

Reagent in—
  Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.

Insecticide and Fungicide

Ingredient (U.S. 1515803) of—
  Fungicide.
  Insecticide.

Miscellaneous

Ingredient (U.S. 1358084) of—
  Fog screen.

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Photographic

Fixing agent in—
  Developing processes.

Amyl Acetate, Secondary

Cellulose Products

Solvent for—
  Cellulose nitrate.
  Ethylcellulose.
For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

Amyl Alcohol Oleic Acid-Ester

Lubricant

Starting point (Brit. 484964) in making—
  Polymerized viscous products suitable for lubricants or for adding to lubricants.

Amyl Borate

French: Borate amylique; Borate d'amyle.
German: Amylborat; Borsaureamylester.

Note: In addition to the following uses see also applications given under the titles "Plasticizers" and "Solvents." Amyl borate is also suggested as a solvent and inflammability reducer in any of the applications given under the two foregoing titles.

Amyl Borate (Continued)

Chemical
Organic reactant offering following properties—
  High-boiling liquid.
  Miscible with most organic solvents.
  Stable.
Reactant in—
  Organic syntheses.
Solvent for—
  Benzyl abietate.
  Cumar resins.
  Ester gum.
  Mastic.
  Oils.

Fats and Oils
Solvent for—
  Oils.

Firefighting
Solvent in—
  Fireproofing compositions.

Metal Fabrication
Adhesion promoter in—
  Cellulose derivative films used for decorating metal articles.

Miscellaneous
Solvent for—
  Oils in various processes.

Paint and Varnish
Adhesion promoter for—
  Cellulose derivative films on metal surfaces.
Gelling preventer for—
  Nitrocellulose bronze lacquers.
Solvent and inflammability reducer in—
  Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, dopes, and the like.
Solvent for—
  Oils.
  Resins.

Photographic
Inflammability reducer in—
  Films.

Plastics
Inflammability reducer in—
  Plastic compositions.
Solvent for—
  Resins.

Resins
Solvent for—
  Benzyl abietate.
  Cumar resins.
  Ester gum.
  Mastic.

Amyl Chloride

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical
Reagent in—
  Friedel and Crafts, Wurtz, Grignard and other well-known syntheses.

Amyl Dichlorostearate

Lubricant
Addition agent (Brit. 459719 and 422956) in—
  Hydrocarbon lubricating oils.
As a lubricant (Brit. 459719 and 422956).

Amylene

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical
Stabilizing agent (Brit. 397914; U.S. 1904450) for—
  Checking decomposition of chlorinated hydrocarbons (with the production of substances of acid character).

Amylenebenzothiazyl-1-thiohydrin

Rubber
Claimed (U.S. 2070523) as—
  Vulcanization accelerator.

Amyl Nitrate

Fuel
Ignition accelerator for—
  Diesel engine fuels (No. 7 in the Nygaard, Crandall, and Berger list, which is arranged in the order of decreasing effectiveness at a concentration of 0.5 weight-percent in straight-run diesel fuels).

Amyl Parahydroxyphenylsulphide

Disinfectant
Bactericide (U.S. 2129674).

Amylphosphoric Acid

Chemical
As a solvent.
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.

Metal Fabrication
Degreasing agent for—
  Metals and metal products.
Flux in—
  Soldering processes.
Rust remover.

Miscellaneous
Degreasing agent for—
  Metals.
  Various purposes.
Flux in—
  Soldering preparations.
Rust remover.

Amyl Thionitrite

Fuel
Ignition accelerator for—
  Diesel engine fuels (number 1 in the Nygaard, Crandall, and Berger list, which is arranged in the order of decreasing effectiveness at a concentration of 0.5 weight-percent in straight-run diesel fuels).

Andalusite

(Natural silicate of aluminum.)

Jewelry
As a gemstone.

Refractory
Raw material in making—
  Refractories.
  Sillimanite (the refractory, not the mineral).

Animal Muscle Fiber

(A synthetic fiber said to be a protein product obtained from horse or ox muscle and reported to be marketed in Germany under the tradename, "Carnofil Fiber".)

Medical
Substitute for—
  Catgut in surgical procedure.

Textile
Ingredient of—
  Textile fabrics.
Synthetic fiber said to offer the following characteristics—
  As fine as vegetable fibers.
  Cardable and spinnable, either alone or preferably in mixtures with wool, using up to 20 percent of the muscle fiber.
  Mixtures with wool dye as well as all wool and have a similar appearance.

Anise

  Synonyms: Aneys; Anis; Anise seed; Aniseed; Anny; Annyle.
  Latin: Anisi fructus; Anisum; Fructus anisi; Fructus (semen) anisi; Semen anisi vulgaris.
  French: Anis; Anis vert; Graines d'anis.
  German: Anis; Anisfruechte; Anissamen.
  Spanish: Anis; Simiente de anis; Fruto de anis.
  Italian: Anace; Anice; Semi d'aniso.
  Arabic: Anison.

(The dried, ripe fruit of Pimpinella Anisum, L. (Fam. umbelliferae). The plant is a native of Egypt and the Levant, but has been introduced in most warm climates; now cultivated in southern Europe, Germany, Russia, Spain, Italy, France, Turkey, India, Japan, Chili, other parts of South America, and the United States—it is often adulterated with other seeds and vegetable matter, fine gravel, an argillaceous earth, weed seeds, and stems of the anise plant—Russian anise is said to be sometimes admixed with as much as 30 percent of coriander, while Italian anise is also said to be admixed with from 2 to 10 percent, even 50 percent, of conium fruits. Star anised (Cardamomum Siberiense, Annis de Sibérie,

Anise (Continued)

Badiane) is the product of Illicium verum, Hook. f. Gaertn. It contains about 4 percent of a volatile oil, very similar to that of anise, and it is said that there are no known chemical differences between these oils. On the other hand, dealers are reported to be able to distinguish between them on the basis of odor and taste.)

Aromatics
Source of—
Anise oil.

Distilled Beverages
Starting point in making—
Essence of anis.
Flavoring agents for cordials and liqueurs.

Food
Starting point in making—
Flavoring agents for candy, condiments, and the like.

Pharmaceutical
Reported useful, in decoctions, infusions, teas, as—
Aromatic.
Carminative.
Corrigent of griping or unpleasant medicines.
Cough sedative.
Stomachic.

Anise Oil

Synonyms: Oil of anise.
Latin: Oleum anisi.
French: Essence d'anis; Huile de graines d'anis; Huile volatile d'anis vert (badiane).
German: Anethol; Anisoel; Anisöl.
Spanish: Esencia de anis.
Italian: Essenza di anice.

(A volatile oil distilled from the ripe fruit of Pimpinella Anisum, Linne (Fam. Umbelliferae)—because of its high price, it is said to be often adulterated with camphor or waxes—much of the oil available commercially is said to be oil of star anise—the sweet cicely (Osmorrhiza longistylis) of Canada and the United States is also reported to yield an "oil of anise.")

Cellulose Products
Ingredient (U.S. 1199800 and 1388472) of—
Cellulose acetate solvent.
Plasticizer (U.S. 1388472) for—
Cellulose acetate.

Cosmetic
Flavoring agent (U.S. 1488097) for—
Dentifrice.

Distilled Beverage
Flavoring agent for—
Cordials and liqueurs.
Ingredient of—
Flavoring agents.

Exterminant
Flavoring agent (U.S. 1507029) in—
Rat poison.

Firefighting
Ingredient (U.S. 1270395) of—
Carbon tetrachloride fire-extinguisher.

Food
Flavoring agent for—
Candy, condiments, and the like.
Coffee substitute (U.S. 1519789).
Licorice substitute (U.S. 1519789).

Insecticide
Vermicide for—
Body vermin.

Miscellaneous
Flavoring agent for various products.

Pharmaceutical
Flavoring agent (U.S. 1375154) in—
Epsom salt preparation.
Reputed useful as—
Flavoring agent in compounding and dispensing practice.
Reputed useful in—
Colic.
Coughs.

Photographic
Ingredient (U.S. 1199800 and 1388472) of—
Solvent for photographic film.

Textile
Ingredient (U.S. 1164037) of—
Printing composition for fabrics.

Veterinary Medicine
Ingredient (U.S. 1470795) of—
Compound for treating contagious abortion in cows.

Anthranilic Acid Amide

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 443583, 445857 and 466358) in making condensations with—
6-Brom-2:3-hydroxynaphthoic acid or its chloride.
7-Chlor-2:3-hydroxynaphthoic acid or its chloride.
6-Methoxy-2:3-hydroxynaphthoic acid or its chloride.
7-Methoxy-2:3-hydroxynaphthoic acid or its chloride.
6-Methyl-2:3-hydroxynaphthoic acid or its chloride.

Anthraquinone-2-carboxylate, Sodium Salt

Dye
In dye manufacture.

Photographic
Desensitizer (Brit. 461890) for—
Photographic emulsions.

Anthraquinone-2-Sodium Sulphonate

Dye
Process material in manufacturing.

Photographic
Desensitizer (Brit. 461890) for—
Photographic emulsions.

Apricot Extract

Beverages
Flavoring agent for—
Beverages.

Tobacco
Flavoring agent for—
Chewing tobaccos.
Snuff mixtures.

Arachidic Acid Chloride

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Emulsifying agents by sulphonating the products of its reaction with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Lubricants with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

Argentochrome-Tetramethylthionin

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (U.S. 2014519) to have—
Antiseptic and therapeutic properties and to be readily dissociated in contact with tissues.

Arnica Fluid Extract

Synonym: Fluidextract of arnica flowers.
Latin: Fluidextractum arnicae florum.

Chemical
Denaturant for—
Alcohol.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reputed useful as—
Alterative.
Stimulant.
Vulnerary.

Aspartic Acid

Synonyms: Aminosuccinic Acid, Asparagic Acid, Asparaginic Acid.

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic syntheses.

Soap
Antioxidant and stabilizer for—
Soap.

Atabrine Dihydrochloride
Synonym: Quinacrine dihydrochloride
Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Suggested for use in treating—
Malaria (claimed (1) to be the best anti-malarial drug now available, (2) to act by destroying both the asexual and sexual forms of the infecting organism, (3) blood pressure and heart action are also said to be unaffected by normal doses, (4) supplementary medication with "Plasmochin" is desirable).

Azobenzene
Synonyms: Azobenzide; Azobenzol; Azophenylenebenzene; Benzeneazobenzene; Diphenyldi-imide; Nitrogen benzide.
Dye
Starting point in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Firefighting
Ingredient of—
Carbon tetrachloride fire extinguishers (various U. S. patents).
Mining
Flotation agent (U.S. 1364305) for—
Sulphide ores of copper, zinc, and lead.
Paper
Antioxidant (Brit. 468450) for—
Rosin soaps.
Soap
Antioxidant (Brit. 468450) for—
Rosin soaps.

Babbitt Metal
Synonyms: Babbitt, White metal.
(Alloys of varying composition but roughly classifiable into two main groups:—(1) Tin-base metals, containing varying percentages of tin, copper, and antimony; (2) lead-base metals, containing varying percentages of lead, antimony, and tin, and sometimes small amounts of copper.)
Automotive
Metal for—
Bearings.
Bushings.
Aviation
Metal for—
Bearings.
Bushings.
Mechanical
Metal for—
Bearings.
Bushings.
Metal offering service under the following conditions—
Fair hardness and compressive strength (group 2).
High bearing pressure (group 1).
Low elongation (group 2).
Low tensile strength (group 2).
Relatively high heat (group 1).
Self-lubricating qualities (group 2).
Railroading
Metal for—
Bearings.
Bushings.

Barium Acetate
(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)
Chemical
Catalyst (U.S. 1315525) in making—
Acetone.
Ingredient (U.S. 1473543) of—
Catalytic mixtures used in making—
Ammonia.
Process material in making—
Acetone (U.S. 1361131).
Butyleneglycol acetates (U.S. 1259758).
Chloroethyl acetate (U.S. 1259758).
Ethyleneglycol acetates (U.S. 1259758).
Glycol acetate (U.S. 1259758).
Olefinglycol acetates (U.S. 1259758).
Propyleneglycol acetates (U.S. 1259758).
Starting point in making—
Barium carbonate (U.S. 1361131).
Copper acetate.
Other acetates.
Metallurgical
Ingredient of—
Case-hardening agents (U.S. 1361131 and 1492192).
Etching agent (U.S. 1314839, 1314840, 1314841, and 1314842) for—
Brass.
Copper.
Nickel.
Steel.
Zinc.
Paint and Varnish
Ingredient (U.S. 1147852 and 1167641) of—
Finish remover.
Saponifying agent (Brit. 400799) in making—
Driers consisting of complex salts of the fatty acids of wool-grease and acids, such as naphthenic, linoleic, and resin acids.

Barium-Aluminum Silicates
Mechanical
As grinding balls in—
Grinding mills.
Metallurgical
Refractory for—
Aluminum melting furnaces.
Miscellaneous
Material resistant to—
Chemical attack.
Salt glazes.
X-rays.

Barium Bromide
French: Bromure de baryum.
German: Bariumbromid; Brombarium.
Spanish: Bromuro de bario.
Italian: Bromuro di bario.
Chemical
Reagent for—
Removing sulphate impurities from alkaline bromides.
Starting point in making—
Barium bromate.
Photographic
Ingredient (U.S. 1431900 and 1434453) of—
Antistatic photographic film.

Barium Butylxanthate
Rubber
Accelerator in—
Vulcanizing processes.

Barium Carbonate
Synonyms: Carbonate of baryta; Precipitated barium carbonate; Witherite.
French: Carbonate de baryte; Carbonate de baryum.
German: Bariumcarbonat; Bariumkarbonat; Kohlensaures Barium; Kohlensaures Baryt.
Spanish: Carbonato de bario.
Italian: Carbonato di bario.
(Two kinds of barium carbonate are marketed—(1) a mineral, a naturally occurring barium carbonate, known as Witherite, and (2) a manufactured, or artificial, product known as precipitated barium carbonate. The artificial carbonate is the more expensive of the two, and is claimed to be a superior product in certain respects. In the following survey of uses no attempt is made to indicate or suggest which of the two kinds of barium carbonate is the more useful for the purpose indicated; obviously, in some cases, price might be a controlling factor, while in others color would have great bearing on the point.)
Analysis
Reagent in—
Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.
Reagent in detecting—
Free hydrochloric acid in gastric juice.
Reagent in removing—
Sulphuric acid from solutions.
Reagent in separating aluminum and iron from—
Calcium.
Manganese.
Magnesium.
Zinc.
Building Construction
Retarder of disintegrating action of sulphates upon—
Betons.
Cements.
Concretes.
Cement
Ingredient of—
Acid-resisting, hydraulic cement (French 632634).
Cement (U.S. 1296468 and 1456667).
Hydraulic cement (U.S. 1186522, 1224454, and reissue 14773).
Magnesia cement (U.S. 1212575)
Portland cement (U.S. 1194344).

Barium Carbonate (Continued)

Ceramic

- Precipitant for—
  - Soluble sulphates in clays and pugging waters.
- Preventer of—
  - Scum, whitewash, and efflorescence effects in finished products, such as—
    - Common brick.
    - Enamelled brick and tile.
    - Enamelled ware.
    - Face brick.
    - Miscellaneous clay products.
    - Paving brick.
    - Porcelain.
    - Potteries.
    - Salt-glazed brick.
    - Salt-glazed conduit.
    - Sewer pipe.
    - Terra-cotta.
    - Tile.
- Process material in making—
  - Ceramic glazes (U.S. 1245285).

Chemical—

- Energizing agent (U.S. 1374642) for—
  - Carbon.
- Fixing agent (U.S. 1397094) for—
  - Sulphur dioxide.
- Neutralizing agent for—
  - Acids.
  - Hydrochloric acid (U.S. 1298553 and 1298554).
- Precipitant for soluble sulphates in—
  - Brines used in making sodium salts for industrial use and chlorine.
  - Process waters generally.
  - Waters for power plant operation.
- Process material in—
  - Hydrolyzing ethylene dichloride (U.S. 1928240).
  - Nitrogen fixation processes (U.S. 1175007, 1409124, 1441693, 1441695, and 1501760).
  - Purifying maleic acid (U.S. 1914556).
- Process material in making—
  - Acetaldehyde (U.S. 1928240).
  - Alkali cyanides (U.S. 1501840).
  - Aluminum fluoride (U.S. 1518872).
  - Ammonia (U.S. 1209258, 1237485, 1483413, and 1501840).
  - Ammonium carbonate (U.S. 1209258).
  - Barium bromide (U.S. 1343918).
  - Barium chloride (U.S. 1209258, 1428646, 1460180, and 1495893).
  - Barium cyanamide (U.S. 1318258).
  - Barium cyanide (U.S. 1237485, 1295049, 1314231, 1318258, 1352175, 1355642, 1409124, and 1501840).
  - Barium dioxide (U.S. 1243190).
  - Barium fluoride (U.S. 1194344).
  - Barium fluosilicate (U.S. 1518872).
  - Barium hydroxide (U.S. 1191106, 1247510, 1250642, 1460180, and 1490769).
  - Barium manganate (U.S. 1318891).
  - Barium oxide (U.S. 1243190, 1250642, 1305618, 1318258, and 1326332).
  - Barium permanganate (U.S. 1318891).
  - Barium silicates of various kinds (U.S. 1247510, 1463037, and 1490769).
  - Barium sulphate (U.S. 1310384).
  - Beta-acetylethyldiethylamine (U.S. 1126549).
  - Carbons (decolorizing) (U.S. 1250228).
  - Carbon dioxide (U.S. 1209258).
  - Carbon monoxide (U.S. 1326332).
  - Chlorine solution (U.S. 1298553 and 1298554).
  - Chromic acid (chemically pure) (French 669480).
  - Cuprous chloride (U.S. 1207243).
  - Cyanides (U.S. 1364838 and 1386941).
  - Cymenesulphonic acids (U.S. 1316823).
  - Ethyl alcohol (U.S. 1284739 and 1284740).
  - Ethyleneglycol (U.S. 1259757, 1259758, and 1928240).
  - Glycerin (U.S. 1219485, 1219486, and 1248402).
  - Hexamethylenetetramine (Brit. 396467).
  - Ferric arsenate (U.S. 1146373).
  - Ferric arsenite (U.S. 1146373).
  - Ferric oxide (U.S. 1146373 and 1251564).
  - Ferric sulphate (U.S. 1186611 and 1251564).
  - Lithopone (U.S. 1494674).
  - Metaldehyde (U.S. 1432387).
  - Potassium carbonate (U.S. 1194344; French 752507).
  - Potassium chloride (U.S. 1186522, 1194344, 1224454, and reissue 14773).
  - Propyleneglycol (U.S. 1259757 and 1259758).
  - Quebracho tanning compound (U.S. 1241950).
  - Sodium cyanamide (U.S. 1318258).
  - Sodium cyanide (U.S. 1318258 and 1352175).
  - Sodium ferrocyanide (U.S. 1318258).
  - Sodium hydroxide (U.S. 1249314).
  - Sulphosalicylic acid.
  - Tanning compounds (U.S. 1241950, 1414045, and 1421722).
  - Titanium oxide (U.S. 1412027).
  - Zinc sulphate (U.S. 1494674).
- Reagent for removing—
  - Iron compounds from zinc sulphate (U.S. 1494674).
  - Lead from zinc solutions (U.S. 1380514 and 1380515).
  - Sulphates.
  - Sulphuric acid from metaldehyde (U.S. 1432387).
- Starting point in making—
  - Catalysts used in making ammonia (U.S. 1473543 and 1483412).
  - Hydrogenation catalysts (U.S. 1152765).
  - Porous barium oxide (U.S. 1913289; Ger. 590854).
- Starting point in making miscellaneous barium salts, such as—
  - Aluminate.
  - Bromide.
  - Chlorate.
  - Chloride.
  - Cyanamide.
  - Cyanide.
  - Chromate.
  - Fluosilicate.
  - Fluoride.
  - Hydroxide.
  - Manganate.
  - Nitrate.
  - Oxide.
  - Permanganate.
  - Peroxide (dioxide).
  - Selenite.
  - Silicates.
  - Stearate.
  - Sulphate, precipitated (blanc fixe).
  - Titanate.

Coal and By-Products

- Ingredient (U.S. 1361131) of—
  - Charcoal.
- Ingredient and catalyst (U.S. 1430767) in making—
  - Coal briquets.
- Process material (U.S. 1343100) in—
  - Coal distillation process.

Dye

- In color making.
- Process material (U.S. 1471150) in making—
  - Dyestuff.

Electrical

- Process material in making—
  - Arc-lamp electrodes (U.S. 1240628).
  - Cathodes for radio tubes (U.S. 1419530).
  - Electric insulations (U.S. 1131578).

Explosives

- Ingredient of—
  - Incendiary composition (U.S. 1308463).
  - Matchhead composition (U.S. 1360282 and 1360283).
  - Pyrotechnic composition (U.S. 1423264)

Fats and Oils

- Precipitant (U.S. 1416284) for—
  - Sulphonated oleic acid compounds.
- Preventer (Brit. 410834) of—
  - Discoloration of fats on exposure to light and air.
- Process material in making—
  - Candles (U.S. 1248402).
  - Catalysts for hydrogenation processes (U.S. 1152765).
  - Fats (U.S. 1219485 and 1219486).
  - Fatty acids (U.S. 1219485, 1219486, and 1248402).
  - Glycerin (U.S. 1219485, 1219486, and 1248402).
  - Oils (U.S. 1161481, 1219485, and 1219486).
- Process material (French 681274) in—
  - Refining olive oil.

Firefighting

- Fireproofing agent (U.S. 1346287) for—
  - Shingles.
  - Wood.

Glass

- Imparter of—
  - Better resistance of smalt to chemical attack.
  - Greater brilliancy than lime alone.
  - Higher refractive index.
  - Improved brilliancy and intensity of smalt.
  - Improved mechanical properties of smalt.
  - Lower fusion temperatures of smalt.
- Ingredient of—
  - Glass batches of various sorts, such as optical glass, pressed ware, blown ware, translucent glass, and the like.
  - Miscellaneous patented glass compositions (U.S. 1192048, 1327569, 1403752, and 1415980).

Barium Carbonate (Continued)

- Starting point (French 751524) in making—
  - Barium metaphosphate glass claimed to be very permeable to ultra-violet rays.

Ink

- Process material (U.S. 1131578) in making—
  - Lithographic inks.
- Stabilizing agent in—
  - Preventing tarnishing of gilt inks by chemical content of paper.

Insecticide

- Toxic agent in—
  - Insecticidal compositions (U.S. 1276509, 1460012, and reissue 14568; Brit. 404287).
  - Insecticidal compositions for control of Mexican bean beetle.

Mechanical

- Precipitant for—
  - Soluble sulphates in treatment of—
    - Boiler feed water.
    - Cooling water.
    - Make-up water.

Metallurgical

- Flux in making—
  - Enameled ironware.
- Ingredient of—
  - Case-hardening compounds.
  - Case-hardening compound containing also powdered wood charcoal.
  - Case-hardening compounds (special) (U.S. 1209336, 1241909, 1247863, 1248604, 1269957, 1279160, 1310918, 1312339, 1333768, 1358281, 1361131, 1374642, 1454612, 1480230, and 1480418; French 562784 and 640681).
- Neutralizing agent (U.S. 1344869) for—
  - Cobalt electrolytes.
- Precipitant (U.S. 1365358) for—
  - Cobalt.
- Process material in—
  - Carburizing processes.
  - Case-hardening processes.
  - Cementation processes.
  - Cementation processes (French 485871, 651850, and 678506).
  - Extracting aluminum from bauxite (French 684986).
  - Heat-treating processes.
- Process material in making—
  - Arc-welding compositions (U.S. 1467825).
  - Antimony (U.S. 1144402 and 1146373).
  - Arsenic (U.S. 1144402 and 1146373).
  - Barium alloy (U.S. 1359813).
  - Bismuth (U.S. 1144402 and 1146373).
  - Cadmium (U.S. 1144402 and 1146373).
  - Cobalt (U.S. 1146373).
  - Copper (U.S. 1144402, 1146373, 1163286, and 1207243).
  - Flux-coated welding rods (U.S. 1909217 and 1909218).
  - Gold (U.S. 1144402, 1146373, and 1163286).
  - Lead (U.S. 1144402 and 1146373).
  - Mercury (U.S. 1146373).
  - Nickel (U.S. 1146373).
  - Silicon (U.S. 1518872).
  - Silicon alloys (U. S. 1518872).
  - Silver (U.S. 1144402, 1146373, and 1163286).
  - Tin (U.S. 1146373).
  - Zinc (U.S. 1144402, 1146373, and 1163286).
- Starting point in making—
  - Antirusting coatings for iron and steel, with the aid of zinc dust, zinc carbonate, and a silicate (French 641660).
  - Tempering bath for high-speed steel (U.S. 1919846).

Mining

- Treating agent (U.S. 1251564) for—
  - Mine water.

Miscellaneous

- Process material in making—
  - Colloidal solutions (U.S. 1460012).
  - Enameling compounds resistant to acids (U.S. 1844670)
  - Heat insulation (U.S. 1456667).

Paint and Varnish

- Ingredient of—
  - Flat wall paints.
  - Phosphorescent compounds (U.S. 1244058).
  - Pigments (U.S. 1169253, 1183201, and 1411839).
  - Titanium pigments (U.S. 1343468).
- Process material in making—
  - Barium-titanium composite pigments (Brit. 427220).
  - Varnish (U.S. 1131578).
  - Varnish substitutes (U.S. 1315137).
  - White lead substitute by admixture with zinc oxi (French 523050).

Paper

- Process material in making—
  - Binders with cellulose sulphite liquors (U.S. 1
  - Coatings for papier mache (U.S. 1164710).
  - Cymenesulphonic acids (U.S. 1316823).
- Treating agent (U.S. 1284739 and 1284740) for—
  - Cellulose sulphite liquors.

Pest Control

(*See also "Insecticide."*)

- Toxic agent in—
  - Rat exterminants.
  - Rat poison (U.S. 1220593).

Petroleum

- Process material (U.S. 1343100) in—
  - Shale distillation process.
- Process material (U.S. 1152765) in making—
  - Catalyst for hydrogenation of petroleum and shale oil.

Plastics

- Process material (U.S. 1315137) in making—
  - Phonograph record disks.
  - Hard rubber substitutes.
  - Plastics (U.S. 1164710).
  - Shellac substitutes.

Resins

- Process material in making—
  - Phenol-aldehyde condensates (U.S. 1197171).

Rubber

- Filler in—
  - Rubber products.
- Process material in—
  - Vulcanizing processes (U.S. 1203241).
- Process material (U.S. 1156184) in making—
  - Spongy rubber.

Soap

- Process material (U.S. 1219485 and 1248402) in making—
  - Soap.

Stone

- Coating agent (U.S. 1164710) for—
  - Artificial stone.
- Filler in—
  - Artificial stone (U.S. 1456667).
  - Marble substitutes.

Sugar

- Extractant for—
  - Sugar from molasses (particularly beet molasses).

Water and Sanitation

- Precipitant for—
  - Soluble sulphates in water-softening systems for industrial purposes, such as chemical plants, dye works, sugar refineries, textile plants, paper mills, tanneries, laundries, soapworks.
- Process material in—
  - Water purification processes (U.S. 1199098, 1199099, and 1510469; French 507114).

Barium Chromate

Synonyms: Baryta yellow; Chromate of baryta; Lemon chrome; Steinbuhl yellow; Steinbuller yellow; Ultramarine yellow.

French: Chromate de baryte; Chromate de baryum.

German: Bariumchromat; Barytgelb; Chromsaures Barium; Chromsaures Baryt; Gelbin; Steinbühlergelb; Steinbullergelb.

Spanish: Cromato de bario.

Abrasives

- Etching agent (U.S. 1482793) for—
  - Abrasives.
  - Corundum.
  - Emery.
  - Garnet.
  - Quartz.
  - Sand.
  - Silica.
  - Silicon carbide.

Ceramic

- Pigment for—
  - Porcelain and potteries.

Chemical

- Catalyst (U.S. 1322291) in making—
  - Ammonia.
  - Nitrogen oxides.
- Process material (U.S. 1271013) in making—
  - Dehydrogenation catalysts.
  - Hydrogenation catalysts.

Barium Chromate (Continued)

Electrical
Process material (U.S. 1166464) in making—
  Incandescent lamps.

Explosives and Matches
Ingredient of—
  Match-head composition (U.S. 1201191 and 1290146).
  Priming mixture (U.S. 1842556).
  Safety match compositions.

Glass
Pigment for—
  Glassware.

Insecticide
Process material (U.S. 1496436) in making—
  Insecticide.

Metal Fabricating
Process material (Brit. 406445) in making—
  Anticorrosion coatings.

Metallurgical
Process material (U.S. 1287605) in—
  Rustproofing iron and steel.

Miscellaneous
Ingredient (U.S. 1231997) of—
  Shoe polish.

Paint and Varnish
Pigment in—
  Luminous paint (U.S. 1237368).
  Paints of various kinds.
Process material (Brit. 403762) in making—
  Chrome yellow pigments.

Textile
Discharge agent in—
  Printing processes.

Barium Chloride

Synonyms: Chloride of baryta.
Latin: Barii chloridum; Barium chloratum.
French: Chlorure de baryum.
German: Bariumchlorid; Chlorbarium; Chlorbaryum; Salzsaures Barium.
Spanish: Cloruro de bario.
Italian: Cloruro di bario.

Adhesives
Ingredient of—
  Adhesive compositions, in admixture with dextrin (U.S. 1337382).
  Starch pastes (U.S. 1357310).
  Vegetable glues (U.S. 1357310).

Analysis
Reagent in—
  Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.
  Water analysis.
Reagent in detecting—
  Chromates.
  Fluorides.
  Sulphates.
Reagent in estimating—
  Lactic acid in urine.
Reagent in standardizing—
  Soap solutions.

Animal Husbandry
Used (with great caution) in treating horses and cattle.

Automotive Specialties
Ingredient (French 683147) of—
  Radiator antifreeze, in admixture with sodium chloride.

Building Construction
Filler (French 669208) in—
  Magnesium cement artificial stone floorings.
Waterproofing agent (U.S. 1256324) for—
  Gypsum building material.

Cement and Concrete
Process material in making—
  Cement.
  Concrete.
Process material in making miscellaneous patented products, such as—
  Cement (U.S. 1456667).
  Portland cement (U.S. 1239912 and 1250291).
  Waterproof cement (U.S. 1285636).

Ceramic
Reagent for—
  Removing sulphates which, among other things, cause efflorescence.

Chemical
Catalyst (U.S. 1924762, 1924763, 1924764, 1924765, 1924766, 1924767, 1924768, 1924769) and ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in making carboxylic acids from—
  Amylene.
  Butylene.
  Cerotene.
  Decylene.
  Dodecylene.
  Eicosylene.
  Ethylene.
  Heptylene.
  Hexadecylene (cetene).
  Hexylene.
  Melene.
  Nonylene.
  Octadecylene.
  Octylene.
  Pentadecylene.
  Propylene.
  Tetradecylene.
  Tridecylene.
  Undecylene.
Catalyst (U.S. 1477047) in making—
  Allyl chloride.
Chlorinating agent in making—
  Chlorhydrin ethers (Brit. 404938).
  Chlorhydrins (Brit. 404938).
  Halides.
  Metallic chlorides.
  Olefin acid extracts (U.S. 1440976).
  Various chemicals.
Decomposing agent (U.S. 1357482) for—
  Phenolphthalein alkali carbonate compound.
Neutralizing agent (U.S. 1361866 and 1361867) for—
  Sulphuric acid in titanium hydroxide solutions.
Process material in making—
  Acetaldehyde (U.S. 1511754).
  Alcohol (U.S. 1284739, 1284740, and 1511754).
  Aluminum fluoride (U.S. 1518872).
  Artificial barium sulphate (blanc fixe).
  Barium acetylsalicylate (U.S. 1217862).
  Calcium carbide (U.S. 1486618).
  Calcium chloride (U.S. 1146491).
  Catalysts (U.S. 1172062, 1222660).
  Cobalt chloride (U.S. 1247413).
  Copper chloride (U.S. 1247413).
  Copper vanadate (U.S. 1165693).
  Cyclohexene (U.S. 1221382).
  Cyclopentene (U.S. 1221382).
  Dihydrobenzene (U.S. 1221382).
  Decolorizing carbons (U.S. 1250228).
  Glycerin (U.S. 1511754).
  Iron vanadate (U.S. 1165693).
  Lead vanadate (U.S. 1165693).
  Magnesium chloride (U.S. 1262939).
  Nickel chloride (U.S. 1247413).
  Potassium chlorate (U.S. 1247619).
  Potassium chloride (U.S. 1239912, 1247619, and 1250291).
  Potassium hydroxide (U.S. 1247619).
  Sodium cyanamide (U.S. 1160811).
  Sodium cyanide (U.S. 1160811).
  Sodium uranylcarbonate (U.S. 1165693).
  Sodium vanadate (U.S. 1165693).
  Titanium dioxide (U.S. 1189229).
  Titanium hydroxide (U.S. 1504673).
  Titanium oxide (U.S. 1343441 and 1504673).
  Zinc chloride (U.S. 1247413).
Promoter (U.S. 1271013) for—
  Catalysts.
Purifying agent for—
  Salt brines.
  Sodium chloride (U.S. 1475563).
Starting point in making—
  Barium carbonate (U.S. 1191106 and 1378595).
  Barium fluosilicate (U.S. 1518872).
  Barium hydroxide (U.S. 1396315 and 1460180).
  Barium nitrate (U.S. 1273824).
  Barium salts.
  Barium stearate (U.S. 1292404).
  Barium sulphate (U.S. 1146491, 1165693, 1303426, and 1360312).
  Barium thiosulphate (U.S. 1406197).
  Barium trinitroresorcinate (U.S. 1308393).
  Barium vanadate (U.S. 1165693).

Dye
Process material in making—
  Color lakes.
  2-Aminoanthraquinone (U.S. 1338363, 1338364, and 1340603).
Process material in making various color lakes (U.S. 1126591, 1126664, 1232551, 1232552, 1358007, 1369252, 1378418, 1434619, and 1445331; French 608301).
Process material (U.S. 1303426) in—
  Recovering dyestuffs.

Barium Chloride (Continued)

Electrical
- Process material in making—
  - Dry batteries (U.S. 1490450 and 1506189).
  - Electrical insulation (U.S. 1175424).
  - Electric lamp tungsten filaments (U.S. 1240700).
  - Vacuum tube filaments (U.S. 1453267).
- Ingredient (U.S. 2018993) of—
  - Dense, emissive cathode layer.

Exterminants
(*See also "Insecticide."*)
- Ingredient of—
  - Compositions containing also myrobalans, carbonyl chloride, ammonium sulphocyanide, and lime, for destroying crows, parasites, gnawing pests, biting pests, vermin, mites, and the like (French 629710).
  - Rat-exterminating preparations.
  - Vermin destroyers.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
- Process material in making—
  - Hydrogenation catalysts (U.S. 1172062 and 1222660).
  - Linseed oil substitute (U.S. 1197599 and 1220821).

Ink
- Process material in making—
  - Inks (U.S. 1286916 and 1369252).
  - Pigments for lithographic and other inks.
  - Printing ink (U.S. 1283455).

Insecticide
(*See also "Exterminant."*)
- Ingredient of—
  - Insecticidal compositions containing also barium fluosilicate, sodium fluosilicate, sulphur, talc, and copper stearate (French 665500).
  - Vermin destroyers.

Leather
- Process material in—
  - Finishing processes.
  - Tanning processes.
- Process material in making—
  - Kid leather (white).
  - Leather (U.S. 1444546).
  - Tanning compound (U.S. 1421722).

Lubricant
- Hydration agent (Brit. 491522) in making—
  - Synthetic lubricating oils from aromatic hydrocarbons and chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons of high molecular weight.

Meat Packing
- Process material (U.S. 1444546) in—
  - Tanning intestines.

Mechanical
- Ingredient of—
  - Boiler compounds.
  - Boiler feed-water treating compound (U.S. 1260987).
  - Heat-insulation compound (U.S. 1456667).
  - Kiln lining (U.S. 1156018).

Metallurgical
- Hardening agent in—
  - Case-hardening processes.
  - Case-hardening processes (special) (U.S. 1279457, 1279458, 1286061, 1454214, 1520063, and 2002180).
- Ingredient of—
  - Cleansing agent for copper and its alloys (Ger. 345857).
  - Flux used in melting and purifying processes for magnesium and magnesium alloys (Brit. 402311 and 403891).
  - Quenching bath for steel in tempering process (French 754132).
  - Salt bath, containing also other chlorides, used as a protectant against the nitriding of selected portions of steel (French 663297).
  - Salt bath, containing also potassium chloride, used as a cleanser and protectant in coating cast iron, iron, and steel with an impervious layer of aluminum (French [illegible])
  - Salt bath used in cementation process for iron and steel (French 699125).
  - Tempering bath for high-speed steel (U.S. 1919846).
- Process material (Brit. 321638) in—
  - Annealing and pickling processes.
- Process material in making—
  - Aluminum lightweight alloys (French 638159).
  - Barium (U.S. 1521002).
  - Barium alloys (U.S. 1359813 and 1360339).
  - Barium-lead alloys (U.S. 1360339 and 1447143; 514099 and 558444).
  - Bearing metal (U.S. 1520254).
  - Brass (U.S. 1423922).
  - Cadmium (U.S. 1247413).
  - Calcium-lead alloys (U.S. 1360339).
  - Cerium (U.S. 1273223).
  - Cerium alloys (U.S. 1290010 and 1290011).
  - Cobalt (U. S. 1247413).
  - Copper (U.S. 1155102 and 1247413).
  - Lead-calcium-barium a'loys (U.S. 1359813 and 1
  - Magnesium (U.S. 1258261).
  - Magnesium alloys (U.S. 1476192).
  - Misch metal (U.S. 1273223).
  - Platinum (U.S. 1281878).
  - Radium (U.S. 1165693).
  - Radium chloride (U.S. 1165693).
  - Radium sulphate (U.S. 1165693).
  - Silicon (U.S. 1518872).
  - Silicon alloys (U.S. 1518872).
  - Sodium-lead alloys (U.S. 1360339).
  - Strontium-lead alloys for bearings and bushings (Fren 556571).
  - Uranium (U.S. 1165693).
  - Vanadium (U.S. 1165693).
  - Zinc (U.S. 1247413).
- Process material (U.S. 1471252) in recovering—
  - High-speed steel scrap.
  - Tungsten from high-speed steel scrap.
- Treating agent (U.S. 1287939) for—
  - Pickling liquor.

Milk Products
- Precipitant (U.S. 1376652) for—
  - Casein.

Mining
- Flotation agent (U.S. 1203372 and 1203374) in selectiv treatment of—
  - Galena.
  - Lead sulphide ores.
  - Sphalerite.
  - Zinc sulphide ores.

Miscellaneous
- Process material in—
  - Salt brine purification.
- Ingredient of—
  - Cleaner (U.S. 1327631).
  - Fluxes used in soldering aluminum or magnesiu (French 592413).
  - Gelatin-base compositions used in the reproductio of commercial documents, such as bills of lading customs records, and the like (French 493776).

Paint and Varnish
- Process material in making—
  - Blanc fixe.
  - Calcimine (U.S. 1244033).
  - Cement paint (U.S. 1197599 and 1220821).
  - Color lakes of various sorts.
  - Color lakes (special) (U.S. 1126591, 1126664, 1232551 1232552, 1358007, 1369252, 1378418, 1434619, and 1445331 French 608301).
  - Oxidized drying-oil derivatives used as varnish ingre dients (Brit. 402759).
  - Paints of various sorts.
  - Paints (special) (U.S. 1286916 and 1369252).
  - Pigments of various sorts.
  - Pigments (special) (U.S. 1155462, 1220973, 123665 1259708, 1286916, 1504673, and reissue 14289).
  - Titanium dioxide (U.S. 1189229).
  - Zinc sulphide pigment (U.S. 1443077).

Paper
- Agent (U.S. 1284739 and 1284740) for—
  - Treating cellulose sulphite liquor.
- Ingredient (U.S. 1147996) of—
  - Coated paper.
- Retaining agent (Brit. 483964) for—
  - Resinous content of pulps obtained by grinding highly resinous woods.

Petroleum
- Component (U.S. 1421706 and 1452463) of—
  - Cements for sealing and grouting oil wells
- Reagent in—
  - Sulphate determinations in oilfield water analysis

Pharmaceutical
- In compounding and dispensing practice
- Process material (U.S. 1392767) in making—
  - Thyroid product.

Barium Chloride (Continued)

Photographic

- Process material in making—
  - Photographic chemicals.
  - Photographic paper (U.S. 1504150).

Rayon

- Fixing agent (French 601297) for—
  - Luster, brilliancy, transparency, and general "new" appearance of acetate rayon subjected to hot or boiling liquids.
- Ingredient (Brit. 401282) of—
  - Sizes for rayon.
- Insolubilizing agent (Brit. 459388) for—
  - Triethanolamine stearate in lubrication and weighting processes for cellulose derivatives.
- Mordant (French 590738) in—
  - Dyeing acetate rayon.
- Process material in—
  - Delustring rayons.

Refractory

- Process material (U.S. 1156018) in making—
  - Refractory substance.

Refrigeration

- Ingredient of—
  - Brines.
  - Brine containing also potassium chloride and sodium chloride (U.S. 1969124).

Rubber

- Catalyst (U.S. 1202282) in making—
  - Isoprene.
- Process material (U.S. 1509603) in making—
  - Synthetic rubber.

Stone

- Component (U.S. 1256324 and 1456667) of—
  - Artificial stone.

Sugar

- Purifying agent for—
  - Molasses.
  - Sugarcane juices.

Textile

- Fixing agent for—
  - Acid dyes on inert bases.
- Mordant in—
  - Dyeing processes.
- Process material in—
  - Calico printing.
  - Dyeing processes.
  - Linen bleaching (U.S. 1155102).
- Weighting agent for—
  - Fabrics.

Water and Sanitation

- Precipitating and removing agent for—
  - Sulphates.
  - Sulphates (special) (U.S. 1370646 and 1435180).
- Softening agent for—
  - Water.

Barium Cyanide

French: Cyanure de baryum.
German: Bariumcyanid; Cyanbarium; Cyanwasserstoffsaures Barium; Zyanbarium; Baryumcyanid; Cyanbaryum; Zyanbaryum; Cyansaures Barium; Cyansaures Baryum; Zyansaures Barium; Zyansaures Baryum; Cyanwasserstoffsaures Baryum; Zyanwasserstoffsaures Barium; Zyanwasserstoffsaures Baryum.
Spanish: Cianuro barico; Cianuro de bario.
Italian: Cianuro di bario.

Chemical

- Process material in making—
  - Ammonia (U.S. 1123763, 1159989, 1441693, 1453210, and 1501840).
  - Catalyst for the manufacture of hydrocyanic acid (U.S. 1352176).
  - Sodium cyanamide (U.S. 1160811 and 1318258).
  - Sodium cyanide (U.S. 1160811, 1318258, and 1352175).
  - Sodium ferrocyanide (U.S. 1318258).
- Starting point in making—
  - Alkali cyanide (U.S. 1501840).
  - Ammonium formate, with the aid of water and carbonic anhydride (Brit. 143850).
  - Barium carbonate (U.S. 1352175).
  - Barium cyanamide (U.S. 1352176, 1352177, and 1352179).

Electrical

- Electrolyte in making—
  - Fluorescent screens used as detectors of alpha rays and X-rays.

Metallurgical

- Suggested for use in—
  - Galvanic baths.

Barium Ethylphenyldithiocarbamate

Rubber

- Accelerator (U.S. 1440962 and 1440963) in—
  - Vulcanizing processes.

Barium Ethylxanthate

(*Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.*)

Rubber

- Accelerator (U.S. 1440961, 1440962, and 1440963) in—
  - Vulcanizing processes.

Barium Ferricyanide

Synonyms: Barium prussiate; Prussiate of Baryta.
French: Ferricyanure barique; Ferricyanure de barium; Ferricyanure de baryte; Ferricyanure de baryum; Prussiate barique; Prussiate de barium; Prussiate de baryte; Prussiate de baryum.
German: Bariumeisencyanid; Bariumferricyanid; Baryumeisencyanid; Baryumferricyanid; Ferricyanbarium; Ferricyanbaryum; Ferricyanursaures Barium; Ferricyanursaures Baryum; Ferricyanwasserstoffsaures Barium; Ferricyanwasserstoffsaures Baryum.
Spanish: Cianuro ferrico de bario; Ferricyanuro de bario; Prussiato de bario.
Italian: Ferricianuro di bario; Prussiato di bario.

Chemical

- Catalyst (U.S. 1454599) in making—
  - Ammonia.
- Starting point (U.S. 1363392, 1363393, and 1454599) in making—
  - Catalysts for ammonia synthesis.

Barium Ferrocyanide

Synonyms: Barium prussiate; Prussiate of baryta.
French: Ferrocyanure barique; Ferrocyanure de barium; Ferrocyanure de baryte; Ferrocyanure de baryum; Prussiate barique; Prussiate de barium; Prussiate de baryte; Prussiate de baryum.
German: Bariumeisencyanür; Bariumferrocyanür; Baryumferrocyanür; Baryumeisencyanür; Einfach cyaneisenbarium; Einfach cyaneisenbaryum; Einfach zyaneisenbarium; Einfach zyaneisenbaryum; Ferrocyanbarium; Ferrocyanbaryum; Ferrocyanürsaures Barium; Ferrocyanürsaures Baryum; Ferrocyanwasserstoffsaures Barium; Ferrocyanwasserstoffsaures Baryum; Cyaneisenbarium; Cyaneisenbaryum; Eisencyanbarium; Eisencyanbaryum.
Spanish: Cianuro ferroso de bario; Ferrocyanuro de bario; Prussiato de bario.
Italian: Ferrocianuro di bario; Prussiato di bario

Chemical

- Catalyst (U.S. 1452027 and 1454599) in making—
  - Ammonia.
- Starting point (U.S. 1363392, 1363393, 1439291, 1439292, and 1454599) in making catalysts for—
  - Ammonia synthesis.

Barium Fluoride

(*Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.*)

Ceramic

- Ingredient (U.S. 1823480) of—
  - Enamels.

Chemical

- Decomposing agent (U.S. 1139774) for—
  - Hydrogen peroxide.
- Process material in making—
  - Barium cyanamide (U.S. 1506269).
  - Barium cyanide (U.S. 1506269).
  - Barium sulphate (U.S. 1244359).
  - Beryllium fluoride (U.S. 1427919).
  - Cerium fluoride (U.S. 1244359).
  - Dehydrogenation catalyst (U.S. 1216933).
  - Hydrogenation catalyst (U.S. 1216933).
  - Lanthanum fluoride (U.S. 1244359).
  - Neodymium fluoride (U.S. 1244359).
  - Praseodymium fluoride (U.S. 1244359).
  - Yttrium fluoride (U.S. 1244359).

Barium Fluoride (Continued)

Electrical

- Process material in making—
  - Arc-Lamp electrodes (U.S. 1164728, 1189265, 1239810, and 1244359).
  - Incandescent lamp (U.S. 1186464).

Insecticide and Fungicide

- Ingredient of—
  - Mixtures with sulphur, used for both insecticidal and anticryptogammic purposes.

Metallurgical

- Ingredient of—
  - Bath for electrodeposition of magnesium (U.S. 1310449 and 1310450).
  - Electrolytic baths in aluminum refining (French 575463, 575464, 575465, 575466, and 575467).
- Purifying agent (U.S. 1387900) for—
  - Aluminum-silicon alloy.
- Starting point in making—
  - Barium alloys (U.S. 1359813).

Refractory

- Process material (U.S. 1156018) in making—
  - Kiln lining.
  - Refractory.

Barium Hydroxide

Synonyms: Barium hydrate; Caustic baryta.
French: Baryte caustique; Baryte hydratée; Baryum caustique; Baryum hydratée; Hydrate de baryum; Hydrate de baryte; Hydroxyde de baryte; Hydroxyde barytique; Hydroxyde de baryum.
German: Baryumhydrat; Baryumhydroxyd; Barythydrat; Hydrasierte Baryum; Hydratisierte Baryum; Kaustisches Baryt.
Spanish: Bario caustica; Hidrato de bario.
Italian: Idrato di bario.

Adhesives

- Process material in making—
  - Adhesives and glues (U.S. 1192783 and 1275799).
  - Starch pastes (U.S. 1357310 and 1396315).
  - Vegetable glues (U.S. 1357310).

Analysis

- Flux in fusing—
  - Silicates.
- Reagent for—
  - Albumin.
  - Glucose.
  - Phosgene.
- Reagent in—
  - Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.
  - Determining alkalies.
  - Precipitating magnesium.
- Saponifying agent for—
  - Fats.

Cellulose Products

- Process material (Brit. 400996) in—
  - Hydrolyzing processes for cellulose esters.
- Treating agent (U.S. 1371300) for—
  - Viscose filaments.

Cement

- Ingredient (U.S. 1502945) of—
  - Cement

Chemical

- Absorbent (U.S. 1290244) for—
  - Carbon dioxide (used with a magnesium salt).
- Catalyst (U.S. 1433308) in making—
  - Esters.
- Catalyst promoter (U.S. 1148570 and 1152930) in making—
  - Ammonia.
- Decomposing agent (U.S. 1336709) for—
  - Methylhexamethylenetetramine salts.
- Ingredient (U.S. 1342148) of—
  - Powder for generating sodium hydroxide.
- Precipitant (Brit. 400984 and 404028) for—
  - Carbon dioxide or silica encountered as impurity in making sodium aluminate solutions from bauxite.
- Process material in—
  - Organic synthesis.
  - Decolorizing with carbon (U.S. 1447461).
- Process material in making—
  - Acetylethyldiethylamine (U.S. 1126549).
  - Aluminum oxide (U.S. 1191106).
  - Ammonium-silver glycocholate (U.S. 1161866).
  - Amyl acetate (U.S. 1491076).
  - Amyl formate (U.S. 1491076).
  - Antimony sulphide (U.S. 1415127).
  - Barium acetylsalicylate (U.S. 1217862).
  - Barium aluminate (U.S. 1191106).
  - Barium arsenate (U.S. 1188740 and 1417232).
  - Barium carbonate (U.S. 1247810)
  - Barium chlorate (U.S. 1391858).
  - Barium chloride (U.S. 1191106, 1391858, and 149589
  - Barium cyanamide (U.S. 1506269).
  - Barium cyanide (U.S. 1506269).
  - Barium dioxide (U.S. 1316133 and 1438377).
  - Barium manganate (U.S. 1236693, 1318891, and 1453562)
  - Barium permanganate (U.S. 1453562).
  - Barium phosphate (U.S. 121330).
  - Barium sulphate (U.S. 1191106 and 1247510).
  - Betamethyl-N:N′-tetramethylene-bis-glycin (U.S. 1150579).
  - Butyl acetate (U.S. 1491076).
  - Catalysts (U.S. 1482740 and 1483412).
  - Caustic alkalies from sulphates.
  - Cuprous chloride (U.S. 1207243).
  - Cyanides (U.S. 1408754 and 1506269).
  - Esters (U.S. 1491076).
  - Ethyl alcohol (U.S. 1284739 and 1284740).
  - Ferric arsenate (U.S. 1146373).
  - Ferric arsenite (U.S. 1146373).
  - Ferric oxide (U.S. 1146373).
  - Ferric sulphate (U.S. 1186611).
  - Hexamethylenetetramine methylhydroxide (U.S. 1336709)
  - 4-Hydroxynaphthalene-1:3-dicarboxylic acid (U.S. 1453659).
  - Manganates and permanganates (U.S. 1232904).
  - Metaldehyde (U.S. 1432387).
  - Organic preparations of various kinds.
  - Phenol (U.S. 1301909).
  - Potassium aluminate (U.S. 1191106).
  - Potassium carbonate (U.S. 1302937).
  - Potassium chlorate (U.S. 1247619).
  - Potassium chloride (U.S. 1191106 and 1247619).
  - Potassium hydroxide (U.S. 1247510, 1247619, and 1302937).
  - Potassium sulphate (U.S. 1302937).
  - Sodium aluminate (U.S. 1191106).
  - Sodium carbonate (U.S. 1302937).
  - Sodium chloride (U.S. 1191106).
  - Sodium hydroxide (U.S. 1247510, 1249314, and 1302937).
  - Sodium sulphate (U.S. 1302937).
  - Tetramethylene-bis-glycin (U.S. 1150579).
  - Tropic acid (U.S. 1305301).
  - Undeconylaminomethyl alcohol (U.S. 1503631).
- Regenerating agent (U.S. 1349750) for—
  - Ammonium hydroxide.
- Remover of—
  - Sodium hydroxide from sodium carbonate (U.S. 1500994).
  - Sulphuric acid from metaldehyde (U.S. 1432387)
- Starting point in making—
  - Barium salts.
- Toxicity inhibitor (U.S. 1415325) for—
  - Saponin.

Dye

- Process material (U.S. 1453659) in making—
  - Dye intermediates.

Electrical

- Coating agent (U.S. 1467398) for—
  - Vacuum tubes.
- Ingredient (U.S. 1371746) of—
  - Electrolytes.
- Process material in making—
  - Coatings for vacuum tubes (U.S. 1467398).
  - Depolarizers for dry batteries (U.S. 1232904 and 1236693).
  - Electric insulations (U.S. 1131578 and 1514508).
  - Primary battery (U.S. 1489240).
  - Storage battery separators (U.S. 1228368).

Explosives

- Ingredient of—
  - Matchhead composition (U.S. 1290146).

Fats and Oils

- Absorbent (U.S. 1438565) for—
  - Boiling oil vapors.
- Process material in making—
  - Catalysts.
  - Hydrogenation catalysts (U.S. 1146373, 1482740, and 1426629).
- Process material in—
  - Refining fats and oils.
  - Removing fatty acids from fish oils and vegetable oils (U.S. 1247516).

Barium Hydroxide (Continued)

Disinfectant
Ingredient (U.S. 1343034) of—
  Germicide.

Fertilizer
Ingredient (U.S. 1188898) of—
  Fertilizer.

Firefighting
Process material (U.S. 1262228) in impregnating—
  Asbestos.
  Wood.

Glass
Ingredient of—
  Batches for special glasses.

Ink
Ingredient (U.S. 1131578) of—
  Lithographic inks.

Insecticide and Fungicide
Ingredient (U.S. 1384304) of—
  Copper sulphate mixture spray.
Process material (U.S. 1343034 and 1417232) in making—
  Insecticide.

Leather
Bating agent (U.S. 1170426) for—
  Hides.
  Skins.
Ingredient (U.S. 1435876) of—
  Depilatory solutions.
Process material (U.S. 1241950) in making—
  Quebracho tanning compound.

Lubricant
Saponifying agent (U.S. 2033148; Brit. 398402) in making—
  Consistent greases from fatty acids, fats, and the like.

Mechanical
Ingredient of—
  Boiler feedwater treating compound (U.S. 1260987).
  Boiler scale compounds.
Process material (U.S. 1456667) in making—
  Heat insulation.
Softening agent for—
  Boiler water (U.S. 1235815).
  Water.

Metallurgical
Ingredient of—
  Case-hardening composition (U.S. 1286061).
  Rustproofing coatings for iron and steel (U.S. 1305331).
Process material in making—
  Arsenic (U.S. 1144402 and 1146373).
  Bismuth (U.S. 1144402 and 1146373).
  Cadmium (U.S. 1144402 and 1146373).
  Cobalt (U.S. 1144402 and 1146373).
  Copper (U.S. 1144402, 1146373, 1163286, and 1207243).
  Gold (U.S. 1144402, 1146373, and 1163286).
  Iron (U.S. 1144402 and 1146373).
  Lead (U.S. 1144402 and 1146373).
  Manganese (U.S. 1146373).
  Mercury (U.S. 1146373).
  Silver (U.S. 1144402, 1146373, and 1163286).
  Tin (U.S. 1146373).
  Zinc (U.S. 1144402, 1146373, and 1163286).

Miscellaneous
In fresco painting.
Ingredient of—
  Artificial pearls (U.S. 1289873).
  Floorings (U.S. 1246805, 1246807, and reissue 14653).
  Kiln linings (U.S. 1156018).
  Ornament compositions (U.S. 1482352).
  Pungent compound (U.S. 1503631).

Paint and Varnish
Alkalinity controller (U.S. 1446637) for—
  Lithopone.
Process material in making—
  Lacquer (U.S. 1502945).
  Paint (U.S. 1131578 and 1213330).
  Pigments (U.S. 1169253, 1205144, 1213330, 1223357, 1223358, 1234260, and 1240405).
  Varnish (U.S. 1131578 and 1502945).
Saponifying agent (Brit. 400799) in making—
  Paints driers consisting of complex salts derived from the fatty acids of wool-grease and common acids, such as naphthenic, linoleic, and resin acids.

Paper
Insolubilizing agent (U.S. 1385941) for—
  Sulphite waste liquor.
Process material (U.S. 1460012) in making—
  Colloidal solutions with cellulose soda liquor.
Treating agent (U.S. 1284739 and 1284740) for—
  Cellulose sulphite liquor.

Petroleum
Treating agent (U.S. 1211721) for—
  Sludge sulphonic acids.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Liberating agent (U.S. 1394233) for—
  Ergot alkaloids.
Process material in making—
  Thyroid product (U.S. 1392767 and 1392768).
  Vitamin product (U.S. 1162907, 1235198, and 1488815).

Plastics
Process material in making—
  Artificial ivory (U.S. 1482358 and 1514509).
  Gears (U.S. 1514508).
  Miscellaneous molded products (U.S. 1146299, 1246805, 1246807, 1482358, 1514508, 1514509, and reissue 14653).
  Novelties, such as billiard balls, cigaret holders, desksets, doorknobs, handles, pipestems, toilet articles (U.S. 1482358).
  Phonograph records (U.S. 1146299 and 1482358).
  Plastics.
  Substitute for amber, nitrocellulose plastics (U.S. 1502945).

Printing
Process material (U.S. 1146299) in making—
  Printing plates.

Rayon
Reagent (U.S. 1371300) for—
  Treating viscose filaments.

Resins
Ingredient (U.S. 1146299) of—
  Solvent for phenol-aldehyde condensate.
Process material in making—
  Formaldehyde-urea resins (U.S. 1458543 and 1482358)
  Phenol-aldehyde resins (U.S. 1146300 and 1187232).
  Synthetic resins (U.S. 1502945).

Rubber
Process material (U.S. 1203241) in—
  Vulcanizing.
Process material (U.S. 1151948) in making—
  Rubber substitute.

Stone
Ingredient (U.S. 1246805, 1246807, and reissue 14653) of—
  Artificial stone.

Sugar
Extractant for—
  Sugar from molasses (particularly beet molasses).
  Sugar from molasses (special) (U.S. 1460180).

Textile
Cleansing agent (U.S. 1327631) for—
  Cotton.
  Silk.
  Wool.
Ingredient (U.S. 1192783) of—
  Size.
Neutralizing agent (U.S. 1298552, 1298553, and 1298554) for—
  Hydrochloric acid in bleach solution.
  Hypochlorous acid in bleach solution.

Water and Sanitation
Softening agent for—
  Sewage (U.S. 1222637).
  Water.
  Water (special) (U.S. 1222637, 1333393, and 1510469).

Barium Linoleate

Miscellaneous
Starting point in making—
  Gels, with turpentine, useful as—
    Floor polishes.
    Shoe polishes.
    Leather polishes.
    Linoleum polishes.

Barium Meta-antimoniate

Chemical
Catalyst (Brit. 408304) in hydrating—
  Amylene.
  Butylene.
  Cerotene.
  Decylene.
  Dodecylene.
  Eicosylene.
  Ethylene.
  Heptylene.
  Hexadecylene.
  Hexylene.
  Melene.
  Nonylene

Barium Meta-antimoniate (Continued)
Octadecylene.
Octylene.
Pentadecylene.
Propylene.
Tetradecylene.
Tridecylene.
Undecylene

Catalyst (Brit. 408304) in making—
Alcohol from ethylene.
Ether from ethylene.

Petroleum
Catalyst (Brit. 408304) in hydrating—
Amylene.
Butylene.
Cerotene.
Decylene.
Dodecylene.
Eicosylene.
Ethylene.
Heptylene.
Hexadecylene.
Hexylene.
Melene.
Nonylene.
Octadecylene.
Octylene.
Pentadecylene.
Propylene.
Tetradecylene.
Tridecylene.
Undecylene.

Catalyst (Brit. 408304) in making—
Alcohol from ethylene.
Ether from ethylene.

Barium Nitrate
Synonyms: Nitrate of baryta.
French: Azotate de barium; Azotate de baryte; Azotate de baryum; Nitrate de barium; Nitrate de baryum.
German: Bariumnitrat; Baryumnitrat.
Spanish: Nitrato de bario.
Italian: Nitrato di bario.

Adhesives
Process material (U.S. 1248092) in making—
Fireproof adhesives.

Analysis
Reagent in various processes.

Cement and Concrete
Ingredient of—
Cements (U.S. 1456667 and 1519285).
Process material (U.S. 1519285) in—
Waterproofing—
Cement.
Mortar.
Concrete.

Ceramic
Ingredient of—
Glazes.

Chemical
Process material in making—
Acetic anhydride (U.S. 1153402).
Barium acetylsalicylate (U.S. 1217862).
Barium manganate (U.S. 1453562).
Barium oxide (U.S. 1273824, 1305618, 1376604, 1376605, and 1376606).
Barium peroxide.
Barium sulphate (U.S. 1303426).
Butyric anhydride (U.S. 1153402).
Catalysts for hydrogenation processes (U.S. 1172062).
Hydrogen (U.S. 1506323).
Hydrogen peroxide (U.S. 1364558).
Manganese peroxide (U.S. 1325129 and 1415395).
Nitric acid (U.S. 1415395).
Nitrogen pentoxide (U.S. 1153402).
Nitrous acid (U.S. 1273824).
Propionic anhydride (U.S. 1153402).
Water gas (U.S. 1506323).
Reagent (U.S. 1260811 and 1260812) for—
Removing zinc sulphate from lithopone.

Electrical
Ingredient (U. S. 1164464) of—
Storage battery plates.
Process material in making—
Arc-lamp electrodes (U.S. 1240628).
Flashlight powder (U.S. 1240027).
Photoelectric cells (U.S. 1376604 and 1376605).
Source (U.S. 1912680) of -
Absorbent for water vapor in luminous tubes.

Explosives and Matches
Ingredient of—
Black powder (U.S. 1354640).
Detonators.
Detonator (special) (U.S. 1194095 and 1206456).
Explosives.
Explosives (special) (U.S. 1132873, 1174546, 1188244, 1188245, 1188246, 1307766, 1310466, 1335790, 1350465, 1386440, 1392851, 1393984, 1395775, 1397042, 1404653, 1416121, 1416122, 1416123, 1420364, 1464012, 146466 1509362, 1509393, 1779851, and 1880235).
Fireproof starch (U.S. 1248092).
Incendiary compositions (U.S. 1181278 and 1308463).
Marine signals (greens).
Nitrostarch explosive (U.S. 1305845).
Primer compositions.
Primer compositions (special) (U.S. 1174669, 118431 1312156, 1416121, 1416122, 1416123, 1779851, an 1880235; Brit. 393449).
Propellent powder (U.S. 1354640).
Pyrotechnic compositions (greens).
Pyrotechnic composition (special) (U.S. 1145421 an 1423264).
Railway signal fuse (U.S. 1180438).
Signal lights (greens).
Smoke-producing composition (U.S. 1244940).

Fats and Oils
Process material (U.S. 1172062) in making -
Hydrogenation catalysts.

Firefighting
Ingredient (U.S. 1248092) of—
Fire-extinguishing agent.
Fireproofing agent.
Fireproof starch.

Food
Curing agent (U.S. 1259377) for—
Corned beef.
Ham.
Meat.

Leather
Process material (U.S. 1180902) in making—
Artificial leather.

Mechanical
Process material (U.S. 1456667) in making—
Heat insulation.

Metallurgical
Enameling frit said to offer the following advantages—
Capillary cracking of the enamels and glazes is less marked.
Decolorizing action of barium nitrate is better than that of the alkaline nitrates or of barium carbonate.
Decomposition of the barium nitrite, formed during the fusion, takes place at only very high temperatures, and consequently, more limpid enamels result.
Does not attack the walls of the fusion vessel.
Frits obtained powder easily.
It is superior to barium carbonate in that it has a lower melting point.
Less hygroscopic than nitrate of soda or potash.
Less soluble than nitrate of soda or potash.
Nitrate-based frits are much easier to fuse.
Ingredient (U.S. 1314839, 1314840, 1314841, and 1314842 of—
Etching agent for—
Brass.
Copper.
Nickel.
Steel.
Zinc.
Ingredient (U.S. 1395769) of—
Thermite igniting mixture.
Process material (U.S. 1493012) in -
Rustproofing process.

Miscellaneous
Process material in making—
Belting (U.S. 1180902).
Chemical heater (U.S. 1506322 and 1506323).
Filament (U.S. 1180902).
Target (U.S. 1145585).
Thread (U.S. 1180902).
Waterproofing agent (U.S. 1180902).

Paint and Varnish
Ingredient (U.S. 1248092) of -
Fireproof paints and varnishes.
Precipitating agent (Brit. 406445) in making -
Chromates.
Reagent (U.S. 1260811 and 1260812) for -
Removing zinc sulphate from lithopone.

Paper
Process material (U.S. 1248092) in making—
Fireproof sizings for paper.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice

Photographic
Process material in making -
Anti-static photographic film (U.S. 1431900 and 1434453)
Flashlight powder (U.S. 1240027).

Barium Nitrate (Continued)

Plastics

- ngredient (U.S. 1180902) of—
  - Plastic.

Rubber

- Bath material (U.S. 1152834) in—
  - Vulcanizing processes for—
    - Balata articles.
    - Gutta-percha articles.
    - Rubber boots and shoes.
    - Rubber hose.
    - Rubber tires.
- Process material (U.S. 1180902) in making—
  - Rubber substitutes.

Stone

- Ingredient (U.S. 1456667) of—
  - Artificial stone composition.

Textile

- Process material (U.S. 1303426) in recovering—
  - Dyestuff.

Barium Oleate

Synonyms: Oleate of baryta.
French: Oléate de barium; Oléate de baryte; Oléate barytique; Oléate de baryum.
German: Baryumoleat; Oleinsaures Baryum.
Spanish: Oleato de bario.
Italian: Oleato di bario.

Chemical

- Starting point (Brit. 385488) in making—
  - Alcohols by reacting with calcium formate in the presence of a solvent and hydrogenating.

Insecticide

- Toxic agent in—
  - Exterminating agents for—
    - Mice.
    - Pests.
    - Rats.
    - Roaches.
    - Vermin.

Miscellaneous

- Ingredient (U.S. 1428272) of—
  - Coating composition.

Barium Oxide

Synonyms: Barium monoxide; Barium protoxide; Calcined baryta; Oxide of baryta.
French: Baryte calcinée; Oxyde de barium: Oxyde de baryum.
German: Baryterde; Gebrannte Baryte; Baryumoxyd.
Spanish: Oxido de bario.
Italian: Ossido di bario.

Abrasives

- Process material (U.S. 1257356) in making—
  - Abrasives.

Adhesives

- Process material (U.S. 1248092) in making—
  - Fireproof adhesives.

Analysis

- Drying agent (porous form) offering following properties—
  - Does not form canals.
  - Does not paste.
  - Holds its power to absorb humidity even at temperature up to 1000°C.
  - Powerful desiccator.
- Reagent in—
  - Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.

Cement and Concrete

- Ingredient of—
  - Cement (U.S. 1456667).
  - Hydraulic cement (U.S. 1186522, 1224454, and reissue 14773).

Ceramic

- Ingredient (U.S. 1451562) of—
  - Antislipping tile.

Chemical

- Activator (Brit. 450876) for catalysts used in making—
  - Carbon black from—
    - Anthracene.
    - Benzene.
    - Cyclohexane.
    - Methylnaphthalene.
    - Mixtures of hydrocarbons.
    - Naphthalene.
    - Phenanthrene.
    - Tetrahydrobenzene.
    - Tetrahydronaphthalene.
    - Toluene.
- Catalyst in making—
  - Acetylene (U.S. 1144800 and 1144801).
  - Ammonia (U.S. 1123763 and 1206155).
  - Ethylene (U.S. 1144800 and 1144801).
  - Methane (U.S. 1144800 and 1144801).
- Catalyst carrier in—
  - Ammonia oxidation (U.S. 1322291).
- Catalyst promoter in making—
  - Synthetic ammonia (U.S. 1148570 and 1152930).
- Drying agent (U.S. 1410087) for—
  - Calcium hydroxide.
- Drying agent (porous form) offering following properties—
  - Does not form canals.
  - Does not paste.
  - Holds it power to absorb humidity even at temperatures up to 1000°C.
  - Powerful desiccator.
- Ingredient (Brit. 406808) of catalytic mixtures used in dehydrogenating—
  - Betabenzyltetrahydronaphthalene.
  - Betacyclohexyltetrahydronaphthalene.
  - Betaphenyldecahydronaphthalene.
  - Dicyclohexylbenzenes.
  - Methylcyclohexylbenzene.
  - Naphthyltetrahydronaphthalene.
  - Partly or completely hydrogenated polynuclear hydrocarbons to produce aromatic hydrocarbons.
  - Tetrahydronaphthalene.
- Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in making—
  - Alcohols from glycerides (Brit. 457358).
  - Alcohols from olefins other than ethylene, and steam (Brit. 415417).
  - Ammonia (U.S. 1306862).
  - Cyanogen (U.S. 1306862).
  - Ethyl alcohol from ethylene (Brit. 392289 and 396724).
  - Formaldehyde from methane (Brit. 433559).
- Precipitating agent (Brit. 404028) for—
  - Silica and carbon dioxide in making—
    - Sodium aluminate solutions from bauxite.
- Process material in—
  - Decolorizing with carbon (U.S. 1447461).
- Process material in making—
  - Aluminum fluoride (U.S. 1518872).
  - Aluminum nitride (U.S. 1268240).
  - Aluminum oxide (U.S. 1191106).
  - Aluminum sulphate (U.S. 1126408).
  - Antimony pentasulphide (U.S. 1414837).
  - Antimony sulphide (U.S. 1415127).
  - Barium acetylsalicylate (U.S. 1217862).
  - Barium aluminate (U.S. 1191106).
  - Barium carbide (U.S. 1327738 and 1403633).
  - Barium chloride (U.S. 1133392 and 1191106).
  - Barium cyanide (U.S. 1355642).
  - Barium fluosilicate (U.S. 1518872).
  - Barium hydroxide (U.S. 1133392 and 1247510).
  - Barium nitrate (U.S. 1133392).
  - Barium peroxide (U.S. 1273824 and 1305618).
  - Barium sulphate (U.S. 1191106).
  - Calcium silicate (U.S. 1126408).
  - Catalysts for hydrogenation processes (U.S. 1152765).
  - Catalysts for making sulphuric acid (U.S. 1489497).
  - Catalysts for making synthetic ammonia (U.S. 1206155, 1473543, 1489497, and 1491588).
  - Cesium sulphate (U.S. 1126408).
  - Cuprous chloride (U.S. 1207243).
  - Cyanides (U.S. 1206155 and 1408754).
  - Decolorizing carbon (U.S. 1250228).
  - Ethyl alcohol (U.S. 1284739 and 1284740).
  - Formates (U.S. 1206155).
  - Indoxyl (U.S. 1211413 and reissue 14364).
  - Iron (ferric) arsenate (U.S. 1146373).
  - Iron (ferric) arsenite (U.S. 1146373).
  - Iron (ferric) oxide (U.S. 1146373).
  - Lithium sulphate (U.S. 1126408).
  - Naphthol (U.S. 1274961).
  - Nitrogen (U.S. 1207567).
  - Phenols (U.S. 1274961).
  - Phosphoric acid (U.S. 1126408).
  - Potassium aluminate (U.S. 1191106).
  - Potassium chloride (U.S. 1186522, 1191106, 1224454, 1254450, 1254451, and reissue 14773).
  - Potassium compounds (U.S. 1354450 and 1354451).

Barium Oxide (Continued)
  - Potassium hydroxide (U.S. 1302937).
  - Potassium sulphate (U.S. 1261408 and 1302937).
  - Potassium-aluminum sulphate (U.S. 1126408).
  - Resorcinol (U.S. 1274961).
  - Rubidium sulphate (U.S. 1126408).
  - Sodium aluminate (U.S. 1191106).
  - Sodium chloride (U.S. 1191106).
  - Sodium hydroxide (U.S. 1302937).
  - Sodium sulphate (U.S. 1126408 and 1302937).
  - Zinc sulphide (U.S. 1198241).
- Process material (U.S. 1500994) in removing—
  - Sodium carbonate from sodium hydroxide.
- Purifying agent (Brit. 414497) in—
  - Freeing aqueous alkali hydroxide solutions from—
    - Aluminum.
    - Iron.
- Starting point in making—
  - Barium salts.
  - Catalysts.

Coke By-Products
- Process material (U.S. 1152765) in making—
  - Catalysts for hydrogenation of hydrocarbons.

Dye
- Process material (U.S. 1221077) in making—
  - Normal methylanilin.

Electrical
- Ingredient of—
  - Cores for arclight electrodes (Brit. 405445).
  - Electric insulations (U.S. 1131578, 1143885, and 1196505).
  - Electrodes for mercury-vapor lamps (U.S. 1002936).
  - Photoelectric cells (U.S. 1376604, 1376605, and 1376606).
  - Vacuum-tube cathode coating agent (U.S. 1419530).
  - Vacuum-tube filament coating agent (U.S. 1453267).
- Offsetting preventer (U.S. 1363162) for—
  - Tungsten filaments.

Explosives
- Ingredient of—
  - Incendiary composition (U.S. 1308463).
  - Railway signal fuses (U.S. 1180438).

Fats and Oils
- Ingredient (U.S. 1152765) of—
  - Catalytic mixtures for hydrogenation processes.

Fertilizer
- Ingredient (U.S. 1126408) of—
  - Fertilizer.

Firefighting
- Process material (U.S. 1248092) in making—
  - Fire extinguisher.
  - Fireproof sizings for paper.
  - Fireproof starch pastes.
  - Fireproofing.

Fuel
- Catalyst (U.S. 1144800 and 1144801) in making—
  - Illuminating gas.
- Ingredient (Brit. 403770) of—
  - Compounds for improving the combustion of fuels.

Glass
- Ingredient of—
  - Glass batches.
  - Glass batches (special) (U.S. 1143885, 1151911, '1305793, 1305794, 1449793, and 1513923).

Ink
- Process material (U.S. 1131578) in making—
  - Lithographic inks.

Leather
- Process material in making—
  - Artificial leather (U.S. 1334297).
  - Quebracho tanning compound (U.S. 1241950).

Meat Packing
- Tanning agent (U.S. 1444546) for—
  - Intestines.

Mechanical
- Ingredient (U.S. 1456667) of—
  - Heat insulation.

Metallurgical
- Ingredient (U.S. 1273432) of—
  - Electrolyte.
- Pore-closing agent (U.S. 1214630) for—
  - Bronze castings.
- Process material in making—
  - Aluminum-zirconium alloy (U.S. 1248648).
  - Antimony (U.S. 1144402 and 1146373).
  - Arsenic (U.S. 1144402 and 1146373).
  - Bismuth (U.S. 1144402 and 1146373).
  - Cadmium (U.S. 1144402 and 1146373).
  - Castings resistant to calcium bisulphite (U.S. 1214630).
  - Case-hardening compounds (U.S. 1361131).
  - Cobalt (U.S. 1146373).
  - Cobalt-zirconium alloy (U.S. 1248648).
  - Columbium-zirconium alloy (U.S. 1248648).
  - Copper (U.S. 1144402, 1146373, 1163286, and 1207248).
  - Gold (U.S. 1144402, 1146373, and 1163286).
  - Iron (U.S. 1144402 and 1146373).
  - Iron-zirconium alloy (U.S. 1248648).
  - Lead (U.S. 1144402 and 1146373).
  - Manganese (U.S. 1146373).
  - Manganese-zirconium alloy (U.S. 1248648).
  - Mercury (U.S. 1146373).
  - Nickel (U.S. 1146373).
  - Nickel-zirconium alloy (U.S. 1248648).
  - Silicon (U.S. 1518872).
  - Silicon alloy (U.S. 1518872).
  - Silver (U.S. 1144402, 1146373, and 1163286).
  - Tin (U.S. 1146373).
  - Titanium-zirconium alloy (U.S. 1248648).
  - Zinc (U.S. 1144402, 1146373, and 1163286).

Miscellaneous
- Ingredient of—
  - Powder for generating sodium hydroxide (U.S. 1342148).
  - "Xylium" composition (U.S. 1175422 and 1175423).
- Process material (U.S. 1196144) in making—
  - Light-transforming composition.

Paint and Varnish
- Process material in making—
  - Fireproof paint (U.S. 1248092).
  - Fireproof varnish (U.S. 1248092).
  - Paint (U.S. 1131578).
  - Varnish (U.S. 1131578, 1381863, and 1482919).

Paper
- Insolubilizing agent (U.S. 1284739, 1284740, and 1385941) for—
  - Sulphite waste liquor.

Petroleum
- Process material (U.S. 1152765) in making—
  - Catalysts for hydrogenation of—
    - Lamp oils.
    - Hydrocarbons.
    - Petroleum.
    - Shale oil.

Plastics
- Ingredient of—
  - Molded products (U.S. 1146299).
  - Phonograph record composition (U.S. 1206034).

Printing
- Process material (U.S. 1146299) in making—
  - Printing plates.

Resins
- Process material in making—
  - Resinous materials (U.S. 1482919).
  - Synthetic resins (U.S. 1381863).

Rubber
- Accelerator (U.S. 1320166) in vulcanizing—
  - Balata.
  - Dimethylerythrene rubber.
  - Gutta-percha.
  - Isoprene rubber.
  - Synthetic rubber.

Stone
- Ingredient (U.S. 1456667) of—
  - Artificial stone composition.

Sugar
- Process material in—
  - Refining beet sugar (European practice).

Water and Sanitation
- Process material (U.S. 1343927) in making—
  - Base-exchangers.

Barium Parabenzamidobenzoate

Rayon
- Delustering agent (U.S. 2069773 and 2069774) for—
  - Cuprammonium products.
  - Nitrocellulose products.
  - Viscose products.

Barium Paranaphthamidobenzoate

Rayon
- Delustering agent (U.S. 2069773 and 2069774) for—
  - Cuprammonium products.

Barium Paranaphthamidobenzoate (Continued)

- Nitrocellulose products.
- Viscose products.

Barium Peroxide

Synonyms: Barium binoxide; Barium dioxide; Barium superoxide; Dioxide of baryta; Oxylithe.
French: Baryte oxygenée; Bioxyde de baryum; Dioxyde de baryum; Peroxyde de baryum.
German: Baryumhyperoxyd; Baryumperoxyd.
Spanish: Peroxido de bario.
Italian: Biossido di bario; Perossido di bario.

Analysis

- Reagent in—
  - Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.

Chemical

- Oxidizing agent in making various chemicals.
- Process material in making—
  - Boric acid (U.S. 1262589).
  - Butylene oxide (U.S. 1253617).
  - Butylenechlorhydrin (U.S. 1253617).
  - Butyleneglycol (U.S. 1253617, 1308796, and 1308797).
  - Calcium chloride (U.S. 1153502).
  - Chlorhydrin (U.S. 1308796 and 1308797).
  - Ethylene oxide (U.S. 1253617).
  - Ethylenechlorhydrin (U.S. 1253617, 1308796, and 1308797).
  - Ethyleneglycol (U.S. 1253617).
  - Glycol (U.S. 1308796 and 1308797).
  - Glycol esters (U.S. 1308796 and 1308797).
  - Glycol ethers (U.S. 1308796 and 1308797).
  - Hydrogen (U.S. 1506323).
  - Hydrogen peroxide (U.S. 1139774, 1210651, 1216338, 1235664, 1262589, 1271611, 1273824, 1364558, 1379221, 1398468, and 1412755; Brit. 398399; French 628360 and 628441).
  - Mesothorium chloride (U.S. 1142154).
  - Oxygen (U.S. 1153502).
  - Propylene oxide (U.S. 1253617).
  - Propylenechlorhydrin (U.S. 1253617).
  - Propyleneglycol (U.S. 1253617, 1308796, and 1308797).
  - Radium-barium chloride (U.S. 1142154).
  - Sodium sulphate (U.S. 1262589).
  - Zinc sulphate (U.S. 1139427 and 1140354).
- Starting point in making—
  - Barium carbonate (U.S. 1235664).
  - Barium manganate (U.S. 1453562).
  - Barium nitrate (U.S. 1273824).
  - Barium permanganate (U.S. 1273824).
  - Barium phosphate (U.S. 1273824).
  - Barium sulphate (U.S. 1216338 and 1235664).
  - Barium salts.
  - Hydrogen peroxide.
  - Oxygen.
  - Ozone.
  - Peroxides.

Disinfectant

- Ingredient of—
  - Disinfecting compositions.

Dye

- Catalyst (U.S. 1466683) in making—
  - Anthraquinone.

Electrical

- Oxygen carrier (U.S. 1451392) in—
  - Electric cutting and welding process.
- Process material in making—
  - Electric insulation (U.S. 1233415 and 1233416).
  - Electrodes for arc lamps (U.S. 1240628).
  - Lightning arrester (U.S. 1238660).
  - Vacuum-tube filaments (U.S. 1453267).

Explosives

- Ingredient of—
  - Dynamite cartridge (U.S. 1502646).
  - Explosives (U.S. 1350465, 1416121, 1416122, and 1416123).
  - Luminous shot (U.S. 1305113, 1305114, and 1305115).
  - Signal fuse primers (U.S. 1430590).
  - Thermite igniter (U.S. 1142154).
  - Tracer bullets.

Fats and Oils

- Viscosity promoter (French 685719) for—
  - Castor oil.
  - Linseed oil.
  - Chinawood oil.

Fuel

- Process material (U.S. 1506323) in making—
  - Water gas.

Glass

- Process material in making—
  - Glass (U.S. 1488914).
  - Special glasses.

Insecticide and Fungicide

- Ingredient of—
  - Seed disinfectant, containing also trichlorodinitrobenzene and talc as a filler.

Metallurgical

- Ingredient (U.S. 1142154) of—
  - Thermite igniter.
- Primer in—
  - Aluminic thermic welding (used in combination with aluminum powder).
- Process material in—
  - Electroplating processes (U.S. 1464149).
  - Galvanizing processes (U.S. 1464149).
- Process material in recovering—
  - Iridium.
  - Rhodium.
- Remover (U.S. 1425436 and 1425437) of—
  - Iron from zinc solutions.

Miscellaneous

- Bleaching agent for—
  - General purposes.
  - Straw hat materials.
- Ingredient of—
  - Binder (U.S. 1233415 and 1233416).
  - Chemical heater (U.S. 1506322 and 1506323).
- Process material in making—
  - Chicle substitute (U.S. 1283728).
  - Tennis racket strings (U.S. 1231911).
- Purifying agent (U.S. 1379221) for—
  - Air.

Paint and Varnish

- Process material in making—
  - Lithopone (U.S. 1139427 and 1140354).
  - Pigment (U.S. 1216980, 1216981 and 1413565; French 614762).
- Promoter (Brit. 256302) of—
  - Film strength and surface hardness in paints.

Paper

- Bleaching and oxidizing agent in processing—
  - Cellulose sulphite liquor (U.S. 1155256).
  - Paper (U.S. 1502646).

Photographic

- Coating agent (Brit. 385522) for—
  - Blueprint paper (coats back of paper and promotes oxidation in developing).

Rubber

- Process material (U.S. 1146253) in making—
  - Synthetic caoutchouc.

Soap

- Ingredient of—
  - Antiseptic soap powder, containing also soda ash, powdered soap, and trioxymethylene.

Textile

- Bleaching agent for—
  - Animal fibers.
  - Blanket materials.
  - Vegetable fibers.
- Process material in—
  - Dyeing processes.
  - Printing processes.

Barium Silicate

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical

- Process material in making—
  - Alkali silicates (U.S. 1463037).
  - Ammonia (U.S. 1453210 and 1501840).
  - Barium acetylsalicylate (U.S. 1217862).
  - Barium chloride (U.S. 1495893).
  - Barium cyanide (U.S. 1501840).
  - Barium hydroxide (U.S. 1247510 and 1490769).
  - Potassium hydroxide (U.S. 1440211).
  - Sodium hydroxide (U.S. 1440211).
- Starting point (Germ. 567521) in making—
  - Alkaline carbonates with the aid of alkaline sulphates and carbonic anhydride.

Electrical

- Process material (U.S. 1495568) in making—
  - Storage battery separators.

Barium Silicate (Continued)

Glass

- Ingredient (U.S. 1415980) of—
  - Glass composition.

Barium Silicofluoride

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Abrasives

- Etching agent (U.S. 1482793) for—
  - Abrasives.
  - Corundum.
  - Emery.
  - Garnet.
  - Quartz.
  - Sand.
  - Silica.
  - Silicon carbide.

Ceramic

- Precipitant (French 665439) for—
  - Soluble sulphates in clays.

Chemical

- Process material in making—
  - Aluminum fluoride (U.S. 1518872).
  - Caustic soda (Germ. 578792).

Insecticide

- As an insecticide.
- As an insecticide (special) (U.S. 1620208).
- Ingredient of—
  - Apple sprays.
  - Dust compositions.
  - Insecticide containing also sodium fluosilicate, barium chloride, sulphur, and talc (French 665500).
  - Insecticide (colloidal suspensions) (French 758010; Brit. 404287).
  - Insecticide containing also a dispersing agent, glue, cetylpyridinium bromide, and water (Brit. 423504).
  - Spray compositions.
- Insecticide for controlling—
  - Apple insects.
  - Bean insects.
  - Cucumber beetles (Brit. 414110).
  - Fuller's rose beetle.
  - Mole crickets.
  - Various other insects.
- Replacer of—
  - Zinc phosphide in controlling mole crickets.

Metallurgical

- Process material (U.S. 1518872) in making—
  - Silicon.
  - Silicon alloys.

Barium Stearate

Synonyms: Stearate of baryta.
French: Stéarate de barium; Stéarate de baryte; Stéarate barytique; Stéarate de baryum.
German: Bariumstearat; Stearinsaures Baryum.

Chemical

- Starting point (Brit. 385488) in making—
  - Alcohols by reacting with calcium formate in the presence of a solvent and hydrogenating.

Miscellaneous

- Ingredient (U.S. 1428272) of—
  - Coating composition.

Paper

- Ingredient (U.S. 1292404) of—
  - Carbon-paper coating compositions.

Barium Sulphide

Synonyms: Barium monosulphide; Sulphide of baryta; Sulphuret of baryta.
Latin: Barium sulphidum.
French: Sulfure de baryte; Sulfure barytique; Sulfure de baryum.
German: Schwefelbaryum.
Spanish: Solfuro barico; Solfuro de bario.
Italian: Solfuro di bario.

Building Construction

- Process material (U.S. 1346287) in—
  - Fireproofing shingles and other wooden materials.

Chemical

- Precipitating agent (U.S. 1434693) for—
  - Antimony.
  - Arsenic.
  - Cadmium.
- Process material in making—
  - Ethyl alcohol (U.S. 1284739 and 1284740).
  - Lithopone (U.S. 1139437, 1140354, 1142795, 1256593, 1259708, 1260811, 1260812, 1301909, 1356387, 1395811, 1399500, 1411645, 1411646, 1411647, 1411648, 1414793, 1425436, 1425437, 1427826, 1446637, 1455963, 1474766, 1478347, 1480807, 1486077, 1494674, and 2007527).
  - Phenol (U.S. 1301909).
  - Phosphoric acid (U.S. 1511929).
- Purifying agent for—
  - Sodium chloride (U.S. 1475563).
  - Zinc sulphate solutions (U.S. 1427826).
- Reactant in making—
  - Antimony sulphide (U.S. 1415127).
  - Barium benzenesulphonate (U.S. 1301909).
  - Barium carbonate (U.S. 1247510, 1284739, 12847 1346287, 1378595, and 1444623).
  - Barium chloride (U.S. 1167061, 1378594, and 1495893).
  - Barium hydroxide (U.S. 1238242, 1316133, and 1460180
  - Barium nitrate (U.S. 1285824, 1321013, and 1427441).
  - Barium phosphate (U.S. 1213330).
  - Barium sulphate (U.S. 1256593, 1409648, 14579 1457935, and 1468867).
  - Sodium sulphide (U.S. 1213330).
  - Sulphur, thionate, thiosulphate, and sulphite (U. 1167061 and 1262295).
  - Zinc sulphide (U.S. 1238242, 1347435, and 1460699).
- Reagent for—
  - Recovering ammonia (U.S. 1378594, and 1378595).
  - Removing zinc sulphate from lithopone (U.S. 126081 and 1260812).
- Starting point in making—
  - Barium carbonate (Germ. 565232).
  - Barium salts.
  - Hydrogen sulphide.

Cosmetic

- Ingredient of—
  - Depilatories.

Disinfectant

- Ingredient of—
  - Disinfectant (U.S. 1457652).
  - Germicide (U.S. 1343034).

Electrical

- In making electric batteries (U.S. 1316760).

Fertilizer

- Ingredient (U.S. 1188898) of—
  - Fertilizing composition.

Insecticide and Fungicide

- Ingredient of—
  - Fungicide (U.S. 1457652).
  - Insecticide (U.S. 1343034, and 1457652).
- Process material in making—
  - Polysulphides of barium for use as plant insecticid (Germ. 627622).

Leather

- Depilatory for—
  - Hides.
  - Pelts.
  - Skins.

Miscellaneous

- Process material in making—
  - Light-transforming composition (U.S. 1196144).
  - Motion-picture screen (U.S. 1166569).

Paper

- Reagent (U.S. 1284739, and 1284740) for—
  - Treating cellulose sulphite liquor.

Paint and Varnish

- Pigment in—
  - Luminous composition (U.S. 1407534).
  - Luminous paints.
- Process material in making—
  - Lithopone.
  - Lithopone (special) (U.S. 1139427, 1140354, 11 1256593, 1259708, 1260811, 1260812, 1301909, 1 1395811, 1399500, 1411645, 1411646, 1411647, 1411 1414793, 1425436, 1425437, 1427826, 1446637, 1 1474766, 1478347, 1480807, 1486077, 1494674, 2007527).
  - Ocher substitute (U.S. 1175751).
  - Pigments (U.S. 1175751, 1205144, 1213330, 12209 1234260, 1240405, 1399506, 1405109, and 1413565).
  - Selenium pigments ranging from bright-red to purple (U.S. 1894931).
  - Titanium oxide pigments (U.S. 1223357, and 1223358).

Rubber

- In vulcanizing processes.

Wood

- Process material (U.S. 1346287) in—
  - Fireproofing wood.

Barium Tungstate

Synonyms: Barium wolframate.

French: Tungstate de barium; Tungstate de baryte; Tungstate barytique; Tungstate de baryum.

German: Baryumwolframat; Wolframsaures Baryum.

Chemical

- Promoter (U.S. 1271013) in—
  - Catalytic processes for hydrogenation and dehydrogenation.
- Starting point (U.S. 1244082) in making—
  - Tungsten oxide.

Electrical

- Ingredient of—
  - Battery electrolyte (U.S. 1416738).

Miscellaneous

- Ingredient of—
  - Fluorescent compounds claimed as suitable for X-ray screens (U.S. 1511874).
  - Fluorescent mixtures for screens (admixture with phosphates and silicates of zinc) (Brit. 444949).

Paint and Varnish

- As a pigment.

Bay Oil

Synonyms: Oil of bay; Oil of myrcia.

Latin: Oleum myrciæ.

Chemical

- Denaturant for—
  - Alcohol.

Cosmetic

- Compounding agent in making—
  - Aromatics.
  - Bay rum.
  - Hair tonics.
  - Rubbing preparations (alcoholic).
  - Shaving lotions.
  - Scalp remedies.

Pharmaceutical

- In compounding and dispensing practice.
- Reputed useful as—
  - Antiseptic.

Beeswax

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical

- Ingredient (Brit. 404504) of—
  - Solution used in obtaining polymerized products of acrylic acid, its esters, salts, or homologs; polymerides are insoluble in the wax.
- Purifying agent (Brit. 398136) in making—
  - Aromatic alcohols, such as phenylethyl alcohols and their homologs, by the action of alkylene oxides upon aromatic hydrocarbons.

Disinfectant

- Ingredient (Brit. 397238) of—
  - Candles, containing elemental iodine, used for disinfectant purposes.

Electrical

- Filler for—
  - Cable junctions.
  - Instrument transformers.
  - Terminal boxes.
- Sealing agent (Brit. 402967) in—
  - Electrolytic cells, such as condensers, to prevent escape of liquid from exhaust ports provided for the escape of gases under pressure.

Metallurgical

- Ingredient (U.S. 1948194) of—
  - Soap solution used as a lubricant in drawing and stamping metals.

Miscellaneous

- Ingredient of—
  - Composition for polishing and cleansing paintwork, wood, or rubber (in emulsion) with white spirit, turpentine, water, kieselguhr, perfume, and dye (Brit. 407028).
  - Shoe or floor polish consisting of a solution in turpentine, or other solvent, of the product obtained by reacting the warm, liquefied or dissolved wax with hydrogen in the presence of a hydrogenating catalyst so as to reduce the saponification value at most by 15 percent; improvement in color, iodine value, melting point, content of unsaponifiable matter, solubility is claimed (Brit. 388864).

Paper

- Ingredient of—
  - Coating composition, used in making a washable and greaseproof wallpaper, containing also a cellulose derivative, such as cellulose nitrate or acetate, or ethylcellulose or benzylcellulose, and solvents, plasticizers, and natural or synthetic resins (Brit. 394974).
  - Moistureproof, transparent lacquer for coating wrapping paper, containing also a plasticizer, nitrocellulose or other cellulose derivative, and suitable solvents, but no castor oil, gum, or resin (Brit. 412687).
  - Sizing emulsions (Brit. 395155 and 404386).
  - Waterproofing composition containing also chlorinated rubber and a plasticizer (French 740013).
- Starting point (Brit. 395155) in making—
  - Emulsified sizing agents insensitive to hard water, by reacting with a monocarboxylic acid ester of a polyglycerin, such as polyglycerin coconut oleic acid ester.

Paint and Varnish

- Absorbent in—
  - Paint and varnish removers.
- Ingredient of—
  - Antifouling paints.
  - Lacquers for flexible materials, based on a soluble polymerized vinyl compound, a plasticizer, and a solvent (Brit. 389914).

Plastics

- Ingredient (Brit. 416412) of—
  - Moulded products made from a solution of a cellulose derivative and a polyvinyl resin together with cork, leather dust, or wood pulp, a plasticizer, and other synthetic resins.

Soap

- Ingredient (Brit. 407039) of—
  - Antiseptic washing and cleansing agents prepared by incorporating water-soluble mercury, silver, or gold salts, which dissociate into metal ions, with aliphatic compounds having strong wetting and washing power, containing at least 8 carbon atoms, having an acid sulphuric or phosphoric ester group or sulphonic acid group in an end position and forming water-soluble salts with said metals.

Textile

- Ingredient of—
  - Impregnating or coating agents made from a solution of a cellulose derivative and a polyvinyl resin, a plasticizer and other synthetic resins (Brit. 416412).
  - Waterproofing composition consisting of emulsion with a dispersion agent, and organic amine, pine oil, oleic acid, a synthetic wax, aluminum acetate, and sodium silicate (Brit. 401282).

Behenic Acid Chloride

Chemical

- Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
  - Emulsifying agents by sulphonating products of its reaction with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

Lubricant

- Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
  - Lubricants with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

Behenic Aldehyde

Chemical

- Reagent in—
  - Organic synthesis.

Textile

- Water-repelling agent (Brit. 477029) for—
  - Acetate rayon.
  - Cotton.
  - Cuprammonium rayon.
  - Hemp.
  - Jute.
  - Linen.
  - Viscose rayon.
  - Wool.

4-Benzamido-2:5-diethyoxyanilin

Dye

- Coupling agent (Brit. 434243) in making—
  - Water-insoluble blue dyestuffs with 2:3-hydroxynaphthoic dodecylamide.

Benzenesulphonic Acid Alphanaphthylamide

Dye

- Starting point (Brit. 447646) in making—
  - Diazotizable organic selenium compounds.

Benzenesulphonic Acid Anilide

Dye
Starting point (Brit. 447646) in making—
Diazotizable organic selenium compounds.

Benzenesulphonic Acid Betanaphthylamide

Dye
Starting point (Brit. 447646) in making—
Diazotizable organic selenium compounds.

Benzene Sulphonylchloride

Chemical
Sulphonating in—
Organic synthesis.
Electrical
Starting point (Brit. 469819) in making—
Aromatic sulphones, used as dielectrics, by condensing with isopropylnaphthalene or xylene.

1:2-Benzoanthracene

Chemical
New chemical available for experimental use.

Benzoguanamine

Chemical
In organic synthesis.
Resins
Starting point (Brit. 490687, 490688, and 490689) in making—
Synthetic resins with aliphatic aldehydes.
Synthetic resins, resistant to heat and water and suitable for use in making utensils for domestic, sanitary, and similar purposes.
Synthetic resins useful as electrical insulating material in making switches, fuse boxes, lamp pedestals, and the like.
Synthetic resins useful as surfacing material for phonograph records.

2:1′-Benzothiazoylthiolquinolin Ethiodide

Dye
Process material (Brit. 454687) in making—
Cyanin dyes.

2:1′-Benzothiazolylthiolquinolin Methiodide

Dye
Process material (Brit. 454687) in making—
Cyanin dyes.

Benzothiazyl Bisulphide

Chemical
Organic chemical available for experimental synthesis.
Organic chemical offering following properties—
Insoluble in water, dilute caustic, gasoline.
Melting point, 170° to 175°C.
Nontoxic.
Practical ordorless.
Soluble in carbon bisulphide, benzene, chloroform.
Specific gravity 1.50.
Yellowish-gray color.
Rubber
Vulcanization accelerator in making—
Drug sundries.
Footwear.
Heels.
Inner tubes.
Mechanical goods.
Soles.
Tire tread and carcass.
Wire insulation.

Benzothiazyl Thiobenzoate

Rubber
Accelerator (in combination with tetramethylthiuram monosulphide) in producing—
Flat white stocks.
Stocks where the vulcanized rubber must come in contact with lacquers.
Imparter (in combination with litharge) of—
Excellent electrical properties to rubber stocks.
Promoter of—
Ease of processing.
Plasticity.
Resistance to rubber breakdown.
Vulcanizing accelerator used in producing—
Footwear.
Mechanical stocks.
Proofing stocks.
Tire stocks.
Tube stocks.

5-Benzoylacetamido-1-phenylbenzothiazole

Dye
Claimed (Brit. 516851) as—
Dye group member giving shades ranging from greenish-yellow to orange and having great affini for cotton.

Benzoylacetanilide

Dye
New intermediate for making—
Yellow dyestuffs of the Hansa yellow type, a variations of yellow shades.

1-Benzoylamino-4-betanaphthylaminoanthraquinone

Dye
In dye synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 461432 and 497971) in making—
Brownish-red and other anthraquinonoid vat dyestuffs with—
Amyl cyanide.
Benzyl cyanide.
Benzonitrile.
Butyl cyanide.
Decyl cyanide.
Dodecyl cyanide.
Ethyl cyanide.
Heptyl cyanide.
Hexyl cyanide.
Methyl cyanide.
Nonyl cyanide.
Octyl cyanide.
Propyl cyanide.
Substitution products benzyl cyanide.

Benzoyl Peroxide

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)
Synonyms: Benzoperoxide; Lucidol.
French: Peroxyde de benzoyle; Peroxyde benzoylique.
German: Benzoylperoxyd; Luzidol.
Chemical
Process material (U.S. 1284724) in making—
Oxychloresterol.
Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
Coating compositions for golf balls (U.S. 1956965).
Resins
Catalyst in making—
Condensations of aliphatic vinyl esters and saturated aliphatic aldehydes (U.S. 1872834).
Pulymerized vinyl derivatives (U.S. 1867014).
Resins by polymerizing a vinyl halide, such as vinyl chloride, with an oxygen-containing vinyl compound, such as vinyl acetate (Brit. 388309).
Resins by polymerizing polyvinyls with aldehydes or ketones, or benzyl chloride, or phthalic anhydride, or chlorosulphonic acid, or oleic acid or its chloride (Brit. 396186).

Benzoyl Persulphide

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Claimed as reliever of itching of—
Insect bites.
Poison ivy dermatitis.

Benzyl Abietate

Cellulose Products
Softening and plasticizing agent for—
Cellulose nitrate.
For uses, see under general heading: "Softening agents."
Resins
Softening agent for—
Artificial resins.
Natural resins.

4-Benzylaminophenylmethylsulphone

Chemical
Intermediate (Brit. 490043) in making—
Medicinal chemicals.
Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 490043) in making—
Dyestuffs.

Benzyl Benzoate

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Food
Volatility reducing agent (Brit. 435272) for—
Flavoring agents used in food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, preserves, and the like.

Benzylbutyl Ethylphthalate

Cellulose Products
Softening agent (U.S. 1984283) for—
  Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Softening agents."

Benzyl Butyltartrate

Cellulose Products
Softening agent (U.S. 1984283) for—
  Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Softening agents."

Benzyldiethyldodecyl Ammonium Chloride

Insecticide
Mothproofing agent (Brit. 483368) for treating—
  Feathers and fibrous materials of animal origin, such as spun or unspun wool (claim is made that it can be applied from neutral or slightly alkaline aqueous solutions and is very fast to washing).

Benzylethyl Ethylphthalate

Cellulose Products
Softening agent (U.S. 1984283) for—
  Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Softening agents."

Benzyl Ethyltartrate

Cellulose Products
Softening agent (U.S. 1984283) for—
  Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Softening agents."

Benzylideneacetone

Synonyms: Acetocinnamone; Benzalacetone; Benzylidin acetone; Dibenzylideneacetone; Methylcinnamylketone; Methylstyrylketone; Monobenzylideneacetone.
French: Benzylidèneacétone.
German: Dibenzylidenaceton.
Spanish: Acetone de dibenzilidene.
Italian: Acetone di dibenzilidene; Chetone di dibenzilidene.

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Starting point in making—
  Cinnamic acid.

Cosmetic
Odorant in—
  Lotions.
  Perfumes.
  Toilet waters.

Glass
Absorbent (French 648990) for—
  Rays (of a wavelength below 0.00033 mμ) harmful to nitrocellulose in nonscatterable glass.

Perfume
Fixative in—
  Perfumes.
Note donator in—
  New-mown hay odors.
  Sweetpea odors.
Odorant donating—
  Aromatic principle of sweetpea.

Soap
Odorant in—
  Toilet soaps.

Rubber
Process material (U.S. 1161904) in making—
  Artificial rubber.

3-Benzyloxycyclotetramethylenesulphone

Chemical
Intermediate (Brit. 489974) in making—
  Textile assistants.

Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 489974) in making—
  Dyestuffs.

1-Benzyl-3-oxy-1:2:3:4-tetrahydroquinolin

Dye
Claimed (Brit. 456824) as—
  Dyestuff intermediate.

Benzyl Paraoxybenzoate

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Miscellaneous
Preventive of—
  Fermentation.
  Mold.

Benzylpyridinium Chloride

Chemical
Catalyst and solubility promoter (Brit. 461436) in making—
  Cellulose ether-esters said to be particularly resistant to water, acids, and alkalies.

Benzyl Salicylate

Cellulose Products
Ingredient (U.S. 1199800 and 1388472) of—
  Solvent mixture for cellulose acetate.
Plasticizer (U.S. 1388472) for—
  Cellulose acetate.

Insecticide and Fungicide
Suggested for use as—
  Copper substitute in controlling plant mildews (advocated used in suspension through the agency of sodium dioctylsulphosuccinate).

Pharmaceutical
Starting point (U.S. 1436304) in making—
  Benzyl acetylsalicylate.

Photographic
Plasticizer (U.S. 1199800 and 1388472) in making—
  Photographic film.

Plastics
Plasticizer (U.S. 1199800 and 1388472) in making—
  Films of cellulose derivatives.

Benzyl-Sodium Citrate

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Claimed (U.S. 1485377) as—
  Antispasmodic.

Benzyltrimethylammonium Hydroxide

Cellulose Products
Suggested as solvent for—
  Cellulose.

Chemical
Advocated as—
  One of the most powerful organic bases known.
Claimed as offering following properties—
  Aqueous solutions will dissolve cellulose.
  Available in a 42 percent solution.
  Decomposes above 50°C. into benzyl alcohol and trimethylamine.
  Highly dissociated in water.
  Readily forms salts with both inorganic and organic acids.
  Stable up to 50°C.
Suggested for use as—
  Alkaline catalyst.
Suggested for use in making—
  Textile chemicals.
  Various organic complexes.
  Wetting agents.

Textile
Suggested as solvent for—
  Cellulose.

Berberine Carbonate

French: Carbonate de berbérine.
German: Berberincarbonat; Berberiniumcarbonat; Kohlensaures Berberin.
Spanish: Carbonato de berberina.
Italian: Carbonato di berberina.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reputed useful as—
  Antiperiodic.
  Stomachic tonic.
  Quinine adjunct.
Reputed useful in treating—
  Amenorrhea, Anorexia.
  Chronic intestinal catarrh.
  Gastric and intestinal dilation.
  Gastroptosis.
  Malarial splenic enlargement.
  Vomiting of pregnancy.

Beta-aminoethylphenyl Ether
Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 443902) in making—
Emulsifying agents by acylation and sulphonation.

Beta-aminoethyltolyl Ether
Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 443902) in making—
Emulsifying agents by acylation and sulphonation.

Betabenzoylpropionic Acid
Chemical
New chemical available for experimental use.

Beta-betá-dichlorovinylchloroarsin
Military
As a military poison gas (vesicant).

Betabetadichlorovinylmethylarsin
Military
As a military poison gas (irritant-vesicant).

Betacarbamylethylpyridinium Bromide
Textile
Claimed (Brit. 497485) as—
Textile assistant.

Betachlorobutyl Beta-2-furylacrylate
Rubber
Starting point (Brit. 516776) in making—
Polymerized products with—
Ethylene.
Methyl derivatives of ethylene.
Starting point (Brit. 516776) in making—
Polymerized products, latex, which can be coagulated to rubberlike materials (these products are claimed to be compoundable and vulcanizable, to have better resistance than natural rubber to oils and solvents, to be tough and resilient).

Betachlorobutyric Acid
Chemical
New chemical available for experimental use.

1-Betachloroethylaminoanthraquinone
Dye
Reactant in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Starting point (Brit. 481942) in making—
Dyestuffs with affinity for cellulose acetate by reacting with—
Diethylanilin.
Dimethylanilin.
Pyridin.
Triethylamine.
Trimethylamine.
Triphenylamine.

1-Betachloroethylamino-8-betahydroxyethylaminoanthraquinone
Dye
Reactant in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Starting point (Brit. 481942) in making—
Dyestuffs with affinity for cellulose acetate by reacting with—
Diethylanilin.
Dimethylanilin.
Pyridin.
Triethylamine.
Trimethylamine.
Triphenylamine.

Betachloroethyl Beta-2-furylacrylate
Rubber
Starting point (Brit. 516776) in making—
Polymerized products with—
Ethylene.
Methyl derivatives of ethylene.
Starting point (Brit. 516776) in making -
Polymerized products, latex, which can be coagulated to rubberlike materials (said products are claimed to be compoundable and vulcanizable, to have better resistance than natural rubber to oils and solvents and to be tough and resilient).

Betachloroethyl Formate
Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 456269) in making—
Glycol salicylates with sodium salicylate.

Betachloroethyl Isovalerate
Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 456269) in making—
Glycol salicylates with sodium salicylate.

Betachloropropionyl Chloride
Chemical
New chemical available for experimental use.

Betachlorovinyldichloroarsin
Synonyms: Lewisite; MI.
Military
As a military poison gas.

Betachlorovinylmethylchloroarsin
Military
As a military poison gas (irritant-vesicant).

Betachlorovinylmethyl Ketone
Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 466890) in making—
Betaketoacetals with alcohols and alkalies.
Betaketoacetals with alcohols and tertiary amines.

Betadiamylaminoethylurea
Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 497042 and 497043) in making—
Textile assistants.

Betadibutylaminoethylurea
Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 497042 and 497043) in making—
Textile assistants.

4-Betadiethylamino-7:8-benzoquinolin
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 481874) as—
Colorless product useful in destroying blood parasites (malaria), amebae, and worm infections.

4-Beta-diethylaminoethoxy-7:8-benzoquinolin
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 481874) as—
Colorless product useful in destroying blood parasites (malaria), amebae, and worm infections.

Beta′-diethylaminoethylalphaphenyl Normal Butyrate
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 483704) as—
Medicinal agent having marked spasmolytic properties and only very slight toxic action.

Beta′-diethylaminoethylalphaphenyl Normal Valerate
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 483704) to have—
Marked spasmolytic properties and only very slight toxic action.

Beta′-diethylaminoethyl Alphaphenylpropionate
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 483704) as—
Medicinal agent having marked spasmolytic properties and only very slight toxic action.

4 Betadiethylaminoethylamino-5:6-benzoquinolin
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 481874) to be—
Useful in destroying blood parasites (malaria), amebae, and worm infections.

5-Betadiethylaminoethylamino-7-methylparaphenanthrolin
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 481874)—
Useful in destroying blood parasites (malaria), amebae, and worm infections.

3-Betadiethylaminoethylaminoparaphenanthrolin
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 481874) to be -
Useful in destroying blood parasites (malaria), amebae, and worm infections.

Beta′-diethylaminoethylbetavinyl Propionate
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 483704) as -
Medicinal agent having marked spasmolytci properties and only very slight toxicity.

-Betadiethylaminoethylamino-2-methyl-7:8-benzoquinolin

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 481874) as—
Colorless product useful in destroying blood parasites (malaria), amebae, and worm infections.

Beta′-diethylaminoethylbetavinyl N-Hexoate

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 483704) as—
Medicinal products having marked spasmolytic properties and only very slight toxic action.

Beta′-diethylaminoethylbetavinyl Normal Nonoate

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 483704) as—
Medicinal product having marked spasmolytic properties and only very slight toxic action.

0-Betadimethylaminoethoxyethylamino-7-methoxy-3-N-butoxyacridin Dihydrochloride

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 441007, 441132, and addition to Brit. 363392) as—
New pharmaceutical.

Betadimethylaminoethylurea

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 497042 and 497043) in making—
Textile assistants.

Betadipropylaminoethylurea

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 497042 and 497043) in making—
Textile assistants.

Betaethoxybutyl Beta-2-furylacrylate

Rubber
Starting point (Brit. 516776) in making—
Polymerized products with—
Ethylene.
Methyl derivatives of ethylene.
Starting point (Brit. 516776) in making—
Polymerized products, latex, which can be coagulated to rubberlike materials (said products are claimed to be compoundable and vulcanizable, to have better resistance than natural rubber to oils and solvents, and to be tough and resilient).

Betaethoxyethyl Beta-2-furylacrylate

Rubber
Starting point (Brit. 516776) in making—
Polymerized products with—
Ethylene.
Methyl derivatives of ethylene.
Starting point (Brit. 516776) in making—
Polymerized products, latex, which can be coagulated to rubberlike materials (said products are claimed to be compoundable and vulcanizable, to have better resistance than natural rubber to oils and solvents, and to be tough and resilient).

1-Betagammadihydroxypropylaminoanthraquinone-2-carboxylbetagammadihydroxypropylamide

Cellulose Products
Red dye (Brit. 488863) for—
Cellulose esters and ethers.

Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 488863) in making—
Dyestuffs.

1-Betagammadihydroxypropylaminoanthraquinone-2-carboxyl Chloride

Dye
Reactant in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Starting point (Brit. 488863) in making—
Red dyestuffs for cellulose esters and ethers.

Betagammadihydroxypropylisohexylamine

Dye
Wetting agent (Brit. 490567) in—
Strong alkaline solutions.

Laundering
Wetting agent (Brit. 490567) in—
Strong alkaline solutions.

Miscellaneous
Wetting agent (Brit. 490567) in—
Strong alkaline solutions.

Paper
Wetting agent (Brit. 490567) in—
Strong alkaline solutions.

Textile
Wetting agent (Brit. 490567) in—
Mercerizing baths.
Scouring compositions.
Strong alkaline solutions.
Washing compositions.

Betagammadioxypropylparaphenylenediamine

Photographic
Developing agent (Brit. 460580).

Beta-4-hydroxy-3-carboxyphenyloctane

Miscellaneous
Mildewproofing agent for—
Various products, such as textiles, canvas, leather, paper, and the like.

3-Betahydroxyethoxycyclotetramethylenesulphone

Chemical
Intermediate (Brit. 489974) in making—
Textile assistants.

Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 489974) in making—
Dyestuffs.

1-(Betahydroxyethyl)amino-5-naphthol

Dye
Coupling agent (Brit. 475966) in making—
Dyestuffs for furs, pelts, and hair, with diazotized picramic acid (these dyes are claimed to produce level shades, fast to light and rubbing).
Intermediate in—
Dye manufacture.

1-Betahydroxyethylthiolbenothiazole

Insecticide
Toxic agent (Brit. 500197) in—
Emulsified insecticidal compositions.

Betahydroxypropylcellulose

Adhesives
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Aminoalkyl cellulose compounds used in making—
Waterproof adhesive compositions.

Bottling
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Aminoalkyl cellulose compounds used in making—
Sizes (solutions in acids) for regenerated cellulose used for capping and sealing purposes (said to improve the anchorage thereto of printing inks and lacquers).

Cellulose Products
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Aminoalkyl cellulose compounds used in making—
Filaments.
Films which are clear, tough, and pliable.
Bristles.
Self-supporting films.

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Aminoalkyl cellulose compounds used in making—
Addition salts with acids.

Furniture
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Aminoalkyl cellulose compounds used in making—
Waterproof adhesives for veneering purposes.

Miscellaneous
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Aminoalkyl cellulose compounds used in making—
Coating compositions useful for various purposes.

Rubber
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Aminoakyl cellulose compounds in making—
Sizes (solutions in acids) for rayon tire cord (used to improve adhesion to the rubber).

Betaindolylacetic Acid

Horticulture
Rooting stimulator for—
Leafy and woody cuttings of many plants.

Betamethylaminoethylphenyl Ether
Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 443902) in making—
Emulsifying agents by acylation and sulphonation.

Betamethylphenylglycidic Acid Ethylester
Beverage
Imparter of—
Strawberry flavor and aroma to syrups and soft drinks.
Food
Imparter of—
Strawberry flavor and aroma to jellies, jams, and other food products.

Betamethylumbelliferone
Synonyms: 7-Hydroxy-4-methylcoumarin.
Analysis
Fluorescent indicator in—
Analytical processes.
Indicator for determination of—
Acidity or alkalinity of strongly colored solutions which inhibit the use of visual indicators.
Cosmetic
Suggested as—
Light-screening agent in suntan lotions and creams.
Miscellaneous
Suggested absorbent for—
Ultraviolet rays.

Betanaphthalene Sulphonylchloride
Chemical
Sulphonating agent in—
Organic synthesis.

Betanaphthylmethylsulphone
Rayon
Delustering agent (U.S. 2069773 and 2069774) for—
Cuprammonium products.
Nitrocellulose products.
Viscose products.

2-Betanaphthyl-6-methylthiolquinolin Ethiodide
Dye
Process material (Brit. 454687) in making—
Cyanin dyes.

2-Betanaphthyl-6-methylthiolquinolin Methiodide
Dye
Process material (Brit. 454687) in making—
Cyanin dyes.

Betanaphthyl Thiocyanate
Paper
Inhibitor (Brit. 466877) of—
Deterioration of paper through the action of light or during storage.

2-Betanaphthylthiolquinolin Ethiodide
Dye
Process material (Brit. 454687) in making—
Cyanin dyes.

Betanaphthylvinyl Ketone
Resins
Starting point (Brit. 484509) in making—
Polymerized products useful as resins.

Betaphenylethylbetaorthomethoxyphenylethyl Hydrochloride
Chemical
Claimed (U.S. 2006114) as—
Substitute for papaverine.

Betaphenylethyl Diethylcitrate
Cellulose Products
Softening agent (U.S. 1984283) for—
Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Softening agents."

Betaphenylethyl Ethylphthalate
Cellulose Products
Softening agent (U.S. 1984283) for—
Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Softening agents."

Betaphenylisopropylamine Oleate
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (U.S. 2015408) as—
Catarrh medicament.

4-Betapiperidino-7:8-benzoquinolin
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 481874) as—
Colorless agent useful in destroying blood par (malaria), amebae, and worm infections.

Betapiperidylethylurea
Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 497042 and 497043) in making—
Textile assistants.

Beta′-thiocyanobetabutoxydiethyl Ether
Insecticide
Toxic agent for—
Ephestia elutella, Hb.
Indoor insects.
Plodia interpunctella, Hb.
Toxic agent in—
Oil sprays for eliminating insects from the inter of warehouses and stored packing cases.

Betathiocyanoethyl Thiocyanoacetate
Insecticide
Starting point (Brit. 478604) in making—
Insecticides and plant fungicides useable in sprays, dusting powders, or emulsions.

Betaureidoethyltriethyl Ammonium Chloride
Textile
Claimed (Brit. 497368) as—
Highly useful agent for processing fabrics.

Betu Oil
Synonyms: Helig oil; Lugba oil.
(An oil from the fruit kernels of Balanites aegypti, indigenous to West Africa, the Sudan, Nig, Uganda, Tanganyika, Palestine, and Arabia.)
Fats and Oils
Suggested for use as a vegetable oil offering the following properties—
Golden-yellow color.
Nutty odor.
Iodine value 92 to 98.
Saponification value 191 to 196.
Food
Suggested for use as—
Edible oil (refined product).
Soap
Suggested for use as—
Soapstock.

Betu Oilcake
Fertilizer
Suggested for use as—
Fertilizer ingredient which is rich in protein.

Biacetoacetobenzidide-N:N
Dye
New intermediate for making—
Yellow dyestuffs of the Hansa yellow type, variations of yellow shades.

Biacetoacetylmetatoluylenediamine
Dye
New intermediate for making—
Yellow dyestuffs of the Hansa yellow type, variations of yellow shades.

Biacetoacetylparaphenylenediamine
Dye
New intermediate for making—
Yellow dyestuffs of the Hansa yellow type, variations of yellow shades.

Bile Acids Basic Cinchona-Alkaloid Salts
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (U.S. 1701138) as—
Therapeutic agents which are—
Amorphous powders.
Difficulty soluble in ether and water
Soluble in acetone, alcohol, and methanol.

Bis-(4-acetamido-2-methylbenzoxazole-1)betamethylcarbocyanin Perchlorate
Photographic
Sensitizer (U.S. 2072908) in—
Photographic emulsions.

:5′-Bisacetoacetamido-1-phenylbenzothiazole
Dye
Claimed (Brit. 516851) as—
Dye giving shades ranging from greenish-yellow to orange and having great affinity for cotton.

:4 -Bis-Acetoacetamido-1-phenylbenzoxazole
Dye
Claimed (Brit. 516851) as—
Dye group member giving shades ranging from greenish-yellow to orange and having great affinity for cotton.

Bis-acetoacetorthotolidide
Dye
Intermediate in making—
Azo dyestuffs which do not form salts with weak caustic alkalies (said to be an advantage over other intermediates with reactive methylene groups).

Bis(acetoxymethyl) Phthalate
Cellulose Products
Plasticizer (U.S. 2115709) for—
Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."
Resins
Plasticizer for—
Artificial resins.

1:4-Bis-alphabetadiphenylethylamino-4-hydroxyanthraquinonesulphonic Acid
Dye
Claimed (Brit. 497016) as—
Bright-blue wool dye of good fastness to washing, milling, and light.

1:5-Bis-alphabetadiphenylethylamino-4-hydroxyanthraquinonesulphonic Acid
Dye
Claimed (Brit. 497016) as—
Bright-blue wool dye of good fastness to washing, milling, and light.

Bis-Benzothiazyldimethylthiolurea
Rubber
Vulcanizing accelerator in making—
High-clay stocks.
Mechanical goods of all types, including heels, soles, and general molded articles.
Tire sotcks.
Tube stocks.

Bis-(betathiocyanoethoxyethyl) Phthalate
Insecticide
Starting point (Brit. 478604) in making—
Insecticides and plant fungicides for use in sprays, dusting powders, or emulsions.

Bis-(betathiocyanoethoxyethyl) Sebacate
Insecticide
Starting point (Brit. 478604) in making—
Insecticides and plant fungicides usable in sprays, dusting powders, or emulsions.

Bis-(betathiocyanoethoxyethyl) Succinate
Insecticide and Fungicide
Starting point (Brit. 478604) in making—
Insecticides and plant fungicides usable in sprays, dusting powders, or emulsions.

Bis-(betathiocyanoethyl) Phthalate
Insecticide
Starting point (Brit. 478604) in making—
Insecticides and plant fungicides used in sprays, dusting powders, or emulsions.

Bis-(betathiocyanoethyl) Sebacate
Insecticide
Starting point (Brit. 478604) in making—
Insecticides and plant fungicides usable in sprays, dusting powders, or emulsions.

Bis-(betathiocyanoethyl) Succinate
Insecticide
Starting point (Brit. 478604) in making—
Insecticides and plant fungicides usable in sprays, dusting powders, or emulsions.

Bis-bromochlorohydroxyphenylmethane
Miscellaneous
Mildewproofing agent for—
Various products, such as textiles, canvas, leather, paper, and the like.

Bis-(carbamyl)methylpyridinium Chloride
Textile
Claimed (Brit. 497485) as—
Textile assistant.

Bis-(3-carbomethoxy-4-hydroxyphenyl) Thioether
Lubricant
Increaser (Brit. 455235) of—
Film rupture strength of mineral oils (claimed to raise the rupture strength of a pure mineral oil from 3,000 pounds to 15,000 pounds per square inch).

3:3′-Bis(cyclotetramethylenesulphone) Ether
Chemical
Intermediate (Brit. 489974) in making—
Textile assistants.
Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 489974) in making—
Dyestuffs.

Bis-(3:4-dichlorobenzyl)nicotinium Chloride
Insecticide
Mothproofing agent (Brit. 483368) for treating—
Feathers and fibrous materials of animal origin such as spun or unspun wool (claim is made that it can be applied from neutral or slightly alkaline aqueous solutions and is very fast to washing).

Bis-3:5-dichlor-2-hydroxyphenylmethane
Miscellaneous
Mildewproofing agent for—
Various products, such as textile, canvas, leather, paper, and the like.

Bis-2:4-dimethoxy-5-chloroanilide of Terephthaloyldiacetic Acid
Dye
Intermediate in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.

Bis-(5-dimethylamino-2-methylbenzoxazole-1)-carbocyanin Iodide
Photographic
Sensitizer (U.S. 2072908) in—
Photographic emulsions.

Bis-(2:4 - dimethylbenzoxazole-1) - betathienylcarbocyanin Perchlorate
Photographic
Sensitizer (U.S. 2072908) in—
Photographic emulsions.

Bis-(2:4-dimethylbenzoxazole-1)-betaethylcarbocyanin Perchlorate
Photographic
Sensitizer (U.S. 2072908) in—
Photographic emulsions.

Bis-(4:5-dimethyl-2-ethylbenzoxazole-1)-carbocyanin Iodide
Photographic
Sensitizer (U.S. 2072908) in—
Photographic emulsions.

Bis-(2-ethylbenzoselenazole-1)-heptamethincyanin Iodide
Photographic
Claimed (Brit. 485623 and 503337) as—
Valuable light filter.
Sensitizer (Brit. 485623 and 503337) in—
Photographic emulsions to light of wave length greater than 10,000 mμ.

Bis-(2-ethylbenzoselenoazole-1)-nonamethincyanin Iodide

Photographic
Claimed (Brit. 485623 and 503337) as
  Valuable light filter.
Sensitizer (Brit. 485623 and 503337) in--
  Photographic emulsions to light of wave length greater than 10,000 mμ.

Bis-(2-ethylbenzothiazole-1)-heptamethincyanin Iodide

Photographic
Claimed (Brit. 485623 and 503337) as -
  Valuable light filter.
Sensitizer (Brit. 485623 and 503337) in—
  Photographic emulsions to light of wave length greater than 10,000 mμ.

Bis-(2-ethylbenzothiazole-1)-nonamethincyanin Iodide

Photographic
Claimed (Brit. 485623 and 503337) as -
  Valuable light filter.
Sensitizer (Brit. 485623 and 503337) in—
  Photographic emulsions to light of wave length greater than 10,000 mμ.

Bis-(5-hydroxy-2-methylbenzoxazole-1-carbocyanin Perchlorate

Photographic
Sensitizer (U.S. 2072908) in—
  Photographic emulsions.

Bis-3-hydroxyphenylamine

Chemical
Starting point in making—
  Intermediates and other derivatives.
Cosmetic
Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—
  Cosmetic ointments.
  Dentifrices.
Disinfectant
Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—
  Compositions used for disinfecting plants and seeds.
  Germicidal preparations containing also petrolatum, glycerin, paraffin, soap, talc, woolfat, waxes, and other ingredients.
Insecticide
Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—
  Compositions, containing also paraffin, petrolatum, glycerin, talc, soap, waxes, woolfat, and other ingredients, used for treating domestic animals to remove pests.
  Insecticidal and fungicidal preparations containing also paraffin, petrolatum, glycerin, soap, talc, woolfat, waxes, and other ingredients.
Miscellaneous
Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—
  Preparations containing also paraffin, petrolatum, talc, soaps, waxes, woolfat, and other ingredients used for the treatment of catgut and other articles to preserve them.
  Preservatives for treating skins.
  Preservatives for various products.
  Special polishing compositions.
Oils, Fats, and Waxes
Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of-
  Antiseptic wax preparations.
Textile
Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—
  Compositions, containing also paraffin, petrolatum, glycerin, soaps, talc, waxes, and woolfat, used for the treatment of fabrics in order to preserve them.
Wood
Ingredient (Brit. 358508) of—
  Compositions used for preserving wood.

Bis-(hydroxyphenyl)-dimethylmethane

Chemical
Melting-point depresser (Brit. 461237 and 501527) in—
  Spinning and extruding processes for superpolyamides.

Bishydroxyphenylmethane, Brominated

Miscellaneous
Mildewproofing agent for—
  Various products, such as textiles, canvas, leather, paper, and the like.

Bis-Hydroxytolylmethane, Brominated

Miscellaneous
Mildewproofing agent for -
  Various products, such as textiles, canvas, lea
  paper, and the like.

Bis-(5-methoxy-2-methylbenzoxazole-1)-betaethylcarbocyanin Bromide

Photographic
Sensitizer (U.S. 2072908) in—
  Photographic emulsions.

Bis-(5-methyl-2-ethylbenzoxazole-1)-carbocyanin Iodide

Photographic
Sensitizer (U.S. 2072908) in—
  Photographic emulsions.

1:8-Bis-(4′-nitrobenzenesulphonamido)naphthalene

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 502173) as—
  Therapeutically valuable agent for treating bact
  infectious diseases.

4:4′-Bis-(para-anilinesulphoamido)benzophenone

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 502173) to be—
  Therapeutically valuable for treating bacterial inf
  tious diseases.

4:4′-Bis-(para-anilinesulphonamido)diphenyl

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 502173) as—
  Therapeutically valuable product for treating bact
  infectious diseases.

4:4′-Bis-(para-anilinesulphonamido)diphenylenesulphone

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 502173) to be—
  Therapeutically valuable for treating bacterial inf
  tious diseases.

4:4′-Bis-(para-anilinesulphonamido)diphenyl Sulphide

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 502173) as—
  Therapeutically valuable for treating bacterial inf
  tious diseases.

4:4′-Bis-(para-anilinesulphonamido)diphenylsulphone

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 502173) to be—
  Therapeutically valuable for treating bacterial inf
  tious diseases.

1:4-Bis(para-anilinesulphonamido)naphthalene

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 502173) as—
  Therapeutically valuable product for treating bact
  infectious diseases.

1:5-Bis-(para-anilinesulphonamido)naphthalene

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 502173) as—
  Therapeutically valuable agent for treating bacte
  infectious diseases.

1:8-Bis-(para-anilinesulphonamido)naphthalene

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 502173) as--
  Therapeutically valuable for treating bacterial inf
  tious diseases.

2:6-Bis-(Para-anilinesulphonamido)naphthalene

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 502173) to be—
  Valuable for treating bacterial infectious diseases

Bismuth Ricinoleate Quinate

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 443860) as—
  Assimilable organic bismuth salt.

Bismuth Triphenyldibromide

Miscellaneous
Mildewproofing agent for—
  Various products, such as textiles, canvas, lea
  paper, and the like

1:4-Bis-(4′-nitrobenzenesulphonamido)benzene

Pharmaceutical

- Claimed (Brit. 502173) as—
  - Therapeutically valuable agent for treating bacterial infectious diseases.

1:3-Bis-(para-anilinesulphonamido)benzene

Pharmaceutical

- Claimed (Brit. 502173) as—
  - Therapeutically valuable agent for treating bacterial infectious diseases.

1:4-Bis-(para-anilinesulphoamido)benzene

Pharmaceutical

- Claimed (Brit. 502173) as—
  - Therapeutically valuable product for treating bacterial infectious diseases.

4:4′-Bis-(para-anilinesulphoamido)diphenylamine

Pharmaceutical

- Claimed (Brit. 502173) as—
  - Therapeutically valuable product for treating bacterial infectious diseases.

4:4′-Bis(para-anilinosulphonamido)diphenyl Ether

Pharmaceutical

- Claimed (Brit. 502173) to be—
  - Therapeutically valuable product for treating bacterial infectious diseases.

4:4′-Bis-(para-anilinosulphonamido)diphenylmethane

Pharmaceutical

- Claimed (Brit. 502173) to be—
  - Therapeutically valuable product for treating bacterial infectious diseases.

5-Bisterephthalamido-1-phenylbenzothiazole

Dye

- Claimed (Brit. 516851) as—
  - Dye group member giving shades ranging from greenish-yellow to orange, and having great affinity for cotton.

Bis-2:4:6-trichlor-3-hydroxyphenylmethane

Miscellaneous

- Mildewproofing agent for—
  - Various products, such as textiles, canvas, leather, paper, and the like.

Bis(ureidoacetyl)piperidinium Chloride

Textile

- Claimed (Brit. 497368) as—
  - Highly useful agent for processing fabrics.

Bone Oil

Synonyms: Dippel's oil; Hartshorn oil; Jeppel's oil.

Chemical

- Source of—
  - Pyridine bases.
  - Pyrrole.

Insecticides

- Insectifuge.
- Ingredient of—
  - Insecticidal preparations.

Pharmaceutical

- In compounding and dispensing practice.

Bordeaux Mixture

(The factory-made product usually containing 12½ percent to 13 percent of metallic copper is prepared in essentially the same manner as homemade Bordeaux mixture and reduced to a dry powder by evaporating off the water; it is claimed to be somewhat more satisfactory to use, because of greater uniformity and stability.)

Insecticide and Fungicide

- Fungicide for treating—
  - Apples.
  - Beans.
  - Grapes.
  - Potatoes.
  - Small fruits.
  - Tomatoes.
  - Vegetables.

Boron Fluoride

French: Fluorure de bore; Trifluorure de bore.
German: Borfluorid; Bortrifluorid.
Spanish: Fluoruro de boro; Fluoruro borico; Trifluoro de boro; Trifluoro borico.
Italian: Fluoruro di boro.

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Adhesives

- Condensing agent (French 757841) in making—
  - Products having adhesive properties by reacting phenols, or their derivatives, on nonsaturated fatty acids, or their derivatives.

Chemical

- Catalyst (French 671241) in converting—
  - Pentane into ethylisopropyl ketone.
- Dehydrating agent for—
  - Nitration processes.
  - Sulphonation processes.
- Promoter for—
  - Nitration processes.
  - Sulphonation processes.
- Promoter (U.S. 2036353) in making—
  - Esters from—
    - Aromatic amides and alcohols or phenols.
    - Aliphatic amides and alcohols or phenols.

Electrical

- Boron source in making—
  - Electric lamp (U.S. 1286882).
  - Vapor lamp (U.S. 1286316).

Insecticide

- Starting point (Brit. 298538) in making—
  - Salts with organic acids which have the power to protect wool and furs against insects and mites.

Lubricant

- Catalyst (Brit. 484964) in making—
  - Viscous products suitable for lubricants or for adding to lubricants by polymerizing—
    - Acrylic acid ester of cetyl alcohol.
    - Linoleic acid ester of ethyleneglycol.
    - Linoleic acid ester of oleyl alcohol.
    - Oleic acid ester of amyl alcohol.
- Condensing agent (Brit. 394073) in making—
  - Lubricating oils and viscosity improvers for such oils from—
    - Bone oil.
    - Olive oil.
    - Palm oil.
    - Soybean oil.

Metallurgical

- Boron source (U.S. 1126629, 1136909, and 1169536) in making—
  - Copper alloy.

Petroleum

- Catalyst (French 695125) in converting—
  - Ethylene into hydrocarbons boiling between 150° and 180° C. by reaction with ethyl ether.
- Catalyst (Brit. 301395) in cracking—
  - Mineral oils.
- Catalyst (French 632768) in polymerizing—
  - Olefins (making synthetic petroleum oils).
- Condensing agent (Brit. 397169) in making—
  - Products employed to facilitate the separation of waxes from hydrocarbon oils by reaction with—
    - Ceresin.
    - Montan wax.
    - Ozokerite.
    - Paraffin.
- Polymerizing agent (Brit. 401297) in making—
  - Viscous, semisolid products from branched-chain olefins.

Rubber

- Condensing agent (French 757841) in making—
  - Products having rubbery properties by reacting phenols, or their derivatives, on nonsaturated fatty acids, or their derivatives.
- Conversion agent (Brit. 409009) in making—
  - Rubberlike bases for use in materials for dressing leather, coating or printing paper, pasteboard, textiles, and wood, also for painting wall surfaces and for waterproofing textile fabrics.

Borophenylic Acid

Synonyms: Phenylboric acid.

Agriculture

- Preservative for—
  - Potatoes (said to permit storage for long periods under favorable conditions).

Pharmaceutical

- Proposed for use as—
  - Antiseptic.

Brass

(A copper-zinc alloy of varying composition; it also generally contains some lead or tin, sometimes both, and small percentages of other metals—these alloys are mostly known commercially by names which are indicative of their appearance, or their composition, or their direct field of application).

Automotive
Metal for making—
  Parts, such as trim, tubing, valves, plugs, cocks, and the like.

Aviation
Metal for making—
  Parts, such as tubing, valves, plugs, cocks, and the like.

Cosmetic
Metal for making—
  Closures for containers.
  Containers.

Marine
Metal for making
  Chronometer, gauge, and signaling device cases.
  Cleats.
  Cocks.
  Condensers.
  Condenser plates.
  Cylinder heads, pistons, and other parts.
  Economizers.
  Forgings.
  Gongs and other audible signaling devices.
  Grillwork.
  Hardware.
  Lamp and light cases.
  Ornamental work.
  Piping.
  Plugs.
  Propeller shafting.
  Rivets.
  Screws.
  Turnbuckles.
  Valves.
  Valvestems.
  Welding rod.

Mechanical
Metal for making—
  Cases for gauges, sight glasses, and the like.
  Condensers.
  Condenser plates.
  Economizers.
  Fittings.
  Forgings for various purposes.
  Gears.
  Hardware.
  Parts.
  Pinions.
  Pipe.
  Rivets.
  Screws.
  Screw machine products.
  Springs.
  Tubing.
  Valves.
  Welding rod.
  Wheels.

Metal Fabrication
Metal for making—
  Castings for various purposes.
  Coppersmithing products.
  Drawn shapes.
  Forgings for various purposes.
  Grillwork.
  Parts for resisting corrosion by chemicals, corrosive and/or erosive solutions, factory effluents, and smoke and fume.
  Rivets.
  Screws.
  Spun articles.
  Stampings.
  Welding rod.

Military
Metal for making—
  Bugles.
  Cartridge cases.
  Medals.
  Parts, such as tubing, valves, plugs, cocks, and the like used in tanks, trucks, tractors, jeeps, and other military vehicles.
  Trumpets.

Miscellaneous
Metal for making—
  Chimes.
  Closures.
  Eyelets.
  Gongs.
  Grillwork.
  Hardware.
  Fasteners.
  Jewelry (inexpensive) and parts therefor.
  Lampstands and domes.
  Nameplates.
  Ornamental articles.
  Trim.

Musical Instruments
Metal for making—
  Cymbals.
  Gongs.
  Organ pipes.
  Piano strings.
  Instrument strings.
  Trumpets, trombones, saxophones, and other instruments of the "brass" section.
  Tubular bell peals and chimes.

Plumbing and Pipefitting
Metal for making—
  Fittings.
  Faucets.
  Pipe.
  Valves.

Brazil Wood

Synonyms: Brazilian red wood; Red wood; Brasiletto.
French: Bois de Brésil; Bois de Fernambouc; Bois de Nicaragua; Bois de Pernambouc; Bois rouge; Bois rouge de Lima; Bois de Sainte-Marthe; Bois de Sapan; Bois de Sibucoa.
German: Rotholz.
Spanish: Palo rojo.
Italian: Legno del Brasile; Legno rosso.

(A wood obtained from different species of Caesalpinia which are indigenous to South America, Mexico, and the East and West Indies—two varieties are of principal interest commercially:—(a) the product of Caesalpinia echinata Lam., this is the real Brazil wood; it is often termed Pernambuco or Fernambuco wood, the name denoting the Brazilian province where it is grown; (b) the product of Caesalpinia brasilensis, L., and C. Crista, L. which are indigenous to Jamaica and other parts of the West Indies; this wood is known as "brasiletto." Pernambuco wood is said to be the more highly valued of the two varieties—products of lesser value are Nicaragua wood, peach wood, Lima red wood, Lima wood, and Sappan wood; Sainte-Martha wood is said to be of superior worth—all these materials are said to contain the same coloring principle. Brazilian peach wood is said to be derived from a C. echinata in Mexico and Sappan wood from C. Sappan in China, Japan, and the East Indies—these woods are all hard, dense, and reddish in color at the exterior and yellowish in the interior.)

Dye
Starting point in making—
  Extracts for textile dying.

Ink
Starting point in making—
  Extracts for coloring red inks.

Pharmaceutical
Reputed useful in coloring preparations.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Coloring agent in making—
  Pigments.

Textile
Coloring agent for—
  Cotton.
  Wool.

1-Brom-4-betachloroethylaminoanthraquinone

Dye
Reactant in making—
  Synthetic dyestuffs.
Starting point (Brit. 481942) in making—
  Dyestuffs with affinity for cellulose acetate by reacting with—
    Diethylanilin.
    Dimethylanilin.
    Pyridin.
    Triethylamine.
    Trimethylamine.
    Triphenylamine.

Brom-1:4-dimethylbenzene
hemical
ew chemical available for experimental use.

romelin
ood
enderizer for—
Meat.
harmaceutical
n compounding and dispensing practice.
eported useful as—
Anthelmintic.
Proteolytic enzyme similar in its properties to papain but offering a favorable contrast in odor.

-Brom-2:3-hydroxynaphthoic Acid
hemical
eactant in—
Organic synthesis.
tarting point (Brit. 443583, 445857 and 466358) in making derivatives with—
Anthranilic acid amide.
2-Amino-4-methoxybenzamide.
4-Methyl-2-aminobenzamide.

romoacetophenone
Synonyms: Phenacyl bromide; Phenylbromomethyl ketone.
hemical
eactant in—
Organic synthesis.
ye
eactant in making—
Synthetic dystuffs.
ilitary
s a military poison gas.

Bromocarvacrol Betathiocyanoethylether
nsecticide
laimed (U.S. 2185184) as—
Insecticidal toxicant soluble in petroleum distillates.

Bromochlorocopper Phthalocyanin
ye
tarting point (Brit. 471435 and 470079) in making dyestuffs with—
1-Aminoanthraquinone.
1-Amino-4-methylbenzene.
1-Aminonaphthalene.
2-Aminonaphthalene.
Benzylamine.
Dodecylamine.
1:4-Diaminoanthraquinone.
Mixtures of alpha-aminonaphthalene and paratoluidin.
Paraphenetidin.
Paratoluidin.

2-Bromodiphenyl
Chemical
Starting point (U.S. 1786527) in making—
2-Bromo derivatives of paraphenylorthobenzoylbenzoic acid, by condensing with phthalic anhydride.

4-Bromodiphenyl
Chemical
Starting point (U.S. 1786526) in making—
4-Bromo derivatives of paraphenylorthobenzoylbenzoic acid by condensing with phthalic anhydride.

Bromoethylamine Hydrobromide
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Reactant (Brit. 468387) in producing—
Cyclic imines.
Reagent (Brit. 468387) for introducing—
Aminoalkyl residue into organic compounds.

Bromoethyl Chlorosulphonate
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Military
As a military poison gas (lachrymator).

5:2-Bromohydroxydiphenyl
Disinfectant
As a bactericide (U.S. 1989081).

Bromomethylethyl Ketone
Synonyms: Homomartonite.
German: Bn-stoff.
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Military
As a military poison gas.
Substitute for—
Bromoacetone.

3-Bromoparaphenanthrolin
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 481874) as—
Colorless product useful in destroying blood parasites (malaria), amebae, and worm infections.

Bromopicrin
Synonyms: Nitrobromoform; Tribromonitromethane.
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Military
As a military poison gas.

Bromoterephthalic Acid
Chemical
New chemical available for experimental use.

Bronze
French: Bronze.
German: Bronze.
Spanish: Bronce.
Italian: Bronzo.

(A copper-tin alloy of varying composition; it also usually contains some zinc or lead, sometimes both, and small percentages of other metals—these alloys are mostly known commercially by names which are indicative of their composition or of their direct field of application.)

Automotive
Metal for making—
Parts, such as bearings and bushings, valves, plugs, cocks, gears, guides.
Aviation
Metal for making—
Parts, such as bearings and bushings, valves, plugs, gears, guides.
Electrical
Metal for making—
Aerial wire.
Bearings and bushings for electrical motors and equipment.
Marine
Metal for making—
Bearings and bushings.
Cleats.
Cocks.
Forgings.
Grillwork.
Guides.
Hardware.
Ornamental work.
Piston rods.
Plugs.
Propellers.
Rivets.
Screws.
Shafting.
Sleeves.
Turnbuckles.
Valves.
Mechanical
Metal for making—
Bearings and bushings and sleeves and guides.
Fittings.
Forging machine slides.
Forgings for various purposes.
Gears.
Hardware.
Liners.
Parts.
Pinions.
Piston rods.
Rivets.
Rolls.
Screws.
Shafting.
Springs.
Switch parts, contacts, and slides.
Valves.
Welding rods.
Metal Fabrication
Metal for making—

Bronze (Continued)
Castings for various purposes.
Condenser head plates.
Coppersmithing products.
Drawn shapes.
Forgings for various purposes.
Grillwork.
Parts for resisting corrosion by chemicals, corrosive or erosive solutions, factory effluents, smoke, and fume.
Rivets.
Screen cloth for industrial filtering purposes.
Screws.
Stampings.
Welding rods.

Metallurgical
Metal for making—
Castings.
Stampings.
Forgings.

Military
Metal for making—
Parts, such as tubing, valves, plugs, cocks, bearings and bushings, used in tanks, trucks, tractors, and other military vehicles.

Miscellaneous
Metal for making—
Chimes.
Eyelets.
Fasteners.
Fly and mosquito screening.
Gongs.
Grillwork.
Hardware.
Lampstands and domes.
Ornamental trim.
Statues and memorials.

Musical
Metal for making—
Bells.

Plumbing and Pipefitting
Metal for making—
Fittings.
Valves.

Bronze Powder
French: Bronze en poudre.
German: Bronzefarben.
Spanish: Bronce in polvo.
Italian: Polvari di bronzo; Porporine; Bronzine.

Automotive
Sealing agent (U.S. 1349655) in—
Radiator-repairing preparation.

Aviation
Protectant and pigment in—
Airplane dopes.
Airplane propeller coatings.
Airship fabrics.
Engine manifold coatings.
Fireproofing material.

Building Construction
Pigment for—
Various decorative effects.

Ceramic
Ingredient (U.S. 1444113) of—
Electroplating composition for chinaware.

Chemical
Catalyst in—
Organic syntheses.

Ink
Pigment in—
Gold inks.
Gold printing inks.
Gold stenciling preparations.

Leather
Decorative agent in—
Coating compositions.

Metallurgical
Bronzing agent for—
Metals.
Bronze source in—
Powder metallurgy.
Pigment in—
Imitation gold leaf preparations.

Miscellaneous
Coating agent for various materials.
Decorating agent for various materials.
Protectant for various materials.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Pigment in—
Bronzing liquids.
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels for tive purposes, for rustproofing iron and steel, for protecting structures and equipment e corrosive fumes, moisture, steam, and other a

Paper
Decorating agent for—
Coated papers.

Photographic
Ingredient of—
Flashlight powders.

Printing
Process material in—
Lithographical processes.
Typographical processes.
Process material in making—
Printer's blanket.

Pyrotechnic
Ingredient of—
Illuminating (flashlight and flare) compositions.

Textile
Admixing agent for—
Fixatives in printing processes.
Pigment in—
Coating compositions for fabrics.
Decorating preparations for tapestries, velvet, other high-quality materials.

Tobacco
Decorating agent for—
Cigar bands.
Cigar boxes.

Wood
Bronzing agent for—
Woodwork.

Brucine Anilide-Acetate

Adhesives
Mold-preventive in—
Mucilages.

Miscellaneous
Mildewproofing agent for various products, such textiles, canvas, leather, paper.

Brucine Sulphate
Synonyms: Dimethoxystrichnine sulphate.

Chemical
Denaturant for—
Alcohol (S.D. 40).

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reputed useful as—
Paralyzant to the sensory nerves.

Brucite
(A secondary mineral usually found in serpentine limestone—brucite itself is magnesium hydr which has a magnesia content of 69.1 perce is found in the United States, Italy, Shetland Is Sweden. and recently in Canada, where it is great interest.)

Chemical
Source of—
Magnesia.

Metallurgy
Source of—
Metallic magnesium.

Refractories
Source of—
Magnesia.

Butadiene Copolymer Synthetic Rubber
(The uses given below are those of the American position known as "Hycar" rubber, which marketed in two forms: (1) Type O R features oil, heat, abrasion, and aging resistance (2) type T.T. which features vulcanizing to high tensile tread stocks of good elasticity and

Butadiene Copolymer Synthetic Rubber (Continued)
resistance to abrasion, aging, and heat, adapted for tire treads and not resistant to oils. "Ameripol" rubber is a vulcanized synthetic product made from "Hycar" rubber—"Ameripol" rubber features resistance to oils, aging, abrasion, heat, and flame, as claimed by the manufacturer for any specific item.)

Adhesives
- Base material in—
  - Cements and other adhesives.

Automotive
- Construction material for—
  - Deicing equipment.
  - Engine mountings.
  - Ignition wiring insulation and protection.
  - Self-sealing gasoline tanks.
  - Steering wheels.
  - Tank treads.
  - Tire treads.
  - Vibration-damping devices.
  - Windlace tubing.

Aviation
- Construction material for—
  - Deicing equipment.
  - Engine mountings.
  - Ignition wiring insulation and protection.
  - Inner tubes.
  - Self-sealing gasoline tanks.
  - Tire treads.
  - Vibration-damping devices.

Building
- Construction material for—
  - Electrical insulation.
  - Flooring and tiling.
  - Flooring compositions.

Chemical
- Construction and lining material claimed to offer following advantages—
  - Heat resistance.
  - High resistance to abrasion.
  - High resistance to adherence of materials to its surface by reason of packing, caking, and the like.
  - Lasting protection of all metal equipment depending on materials it is brought in contact with.
  - Low maintenance cost.
  - Machinability.
  - Moldability.
  - Strength and toughness (yet easily machined with ordinary tools).
- Protection of materials from—
  - Discoloration by metal containers and processing equipment.
  - Iron pick-up.
  - Toxic changes.
- Construction and lining material resistant to—
  - Alternate wetting and drying.
  - Atmospheric changes.
  - Attack by oils, fats and greases.
  - Cracking.
  - Impact rupture.
  - Loosening by vibration.
  - Splitting.
- Construction material for—
  - Air, steam, and water hose.
  - Gaskets. Packing.
- (For other applications see "Mechanical," "Clothing," and "Miscellaneous.")

Clothing
- Construction material for—
  - Aprons.
  - Boots, waders, and hip boots for workers in petroleum and other plants involving contact with oils and greases.
- Construction material for—
  - Electrical and utility corporation workers' clothing.
  - Gloves.
  - Hospital sheeting.
  - Infants' wear.
  - Raincoats.
  - Waterproof clothing.

Cosmetic
- Construction material for—
  - Equipment brought into contact with fats, oils, and greases, such as tanks, pipes, fittings, and the like.
- Lining material for—
  - Equipment brought into contact with fats, oils, and greases, such as tanks, pipes, fittings, and the like.

Dye
- (Uses and applications similar to those given under "Chemical.")

Electrical
- Construction material for—
  - Devices.
  - Electricians' gloves.
  - Fan and blower blades, wheels, and parts.
  - Lineman's blankets.
  - Motor and equipment parts.
  - Side plates and other parts.
- Covering and lining agent for—
  - Devices.
  - Fan and blower blades, wheels, and parts.
  - Side plates and other parts.
- Damping agent for—
  - Sounds. Vibrations.
- Insulating material for—
  - Cable, cord, wire, connections, and the like.
  - Lampguards.
  - Motors, generators, and other equipment.
  - Panels, fixtures, devices, and the like.
  - Plating racks.
  - Tools, such as pliers, nippers, screwdrivers, drills, and the like.
  - Various other uses.
- Waterproofing agent for—
  - Cable, wire, cords, connections, and the like.
  - Devices.
  - Equipment.
  - Fixtures.
  - Motors.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
- Construction material for—
  - Floors which must resist the chemical action of food oils.
  - Tires (for vehicles and processing equipment) which must resist food oils.
- Lining agent for—
  - Equipment, brought into contact with fats, oils, and greases, such as tanks, pipes, fittings, and the like.

Highway Construction
- Construction material for—
  - Paving blocks.

Leather
- Lining agent for—
  - Extract equipment.
- (See also "Chemical"—many of the applications there listed apply equally to this industry.)

Mechanical
- Construction material for—
  - Bumpers.
  - Conveyor belts.
  - Gaskets.
  - Elevator belts.
  - Milk machine tubing.
  - Pipes and fittings (mineral and vegetable oils and or greases.
  - Power transmission belts.
- Construction material for—
  - Pumps.
  - Valve cups for pumps.
  - Valves.
  - V belts.
- Lining and covering agent for—
  - Air-drill hose.
  - Conveyor pins.
  - Conveyor buckets.
  - Dishwashing racks.
  - Drums.
  - Fittings.
  - Fire hose.
  - Oil-drilling and loading hose.
  - Paints, sprays, welding, and sandblast hose.
  - Perforated metal.
  - Pipe.
  - Pumps.
  - Sand and gravel chutes.
  - Screens.
  - Steam hose.
  - Tanks for mineral and vegetable oils, gasoline, fats, or greases.

Butadiene Copolymer Synthetic Rubber (Continued)
Tankcars for mineral and vegetable oils, gasoline, fats, or greases.
Valves.
Metallurgical
Lining agent for—
Metal polishing equipment.
(See also "Chemical"—many of the applications there listed apply equally to the three above operations; also see "Mechanical.")
Military
Construction material for—
Gas masks.
Mining
Abrasion-resistant lining for—
Chutes.
Conveyor buckets.
Screens.
(See also "Mechanical.")
Miscellaneous
Construction material for—
Bathmats.
Bottles.
Buckets.
Balloon fabric.
Dippers.
Dipping baskets.
Fountain pens.
Fire hose.
Funnels.
Garden hose.
Gas masks.
Gas-meter diaphragms.
Kneeling mats.
Mattresses.
Measures.
Pails.
Rings for jars, for oils, fats, or greases.
Rubber thread.
Sink stoppers.
Stamp and pads.
Typewriter rolls.
Waterproofing.
Damping agent for—
Sound.
Vibration.
Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
(See "Chemical.")
Paper
Coating agent for—
Paper.
(See also "Chemical" and "Mechanical"—many of the applications there listed apply equally to this industry.)
Petroleum
(See "Mechanical" and "Plumbing and Pipefitting" for many items which apply to this industry particularly because of the material's resistance to petroleum and its products.)
Plumbing and Pipefitting
Construction material for—
Fittings.
Gaskets.
Packing.
Pipe.
Tanks.
Valves.
Washers.
Lining material for—
Fittings.
Pipe.
Tanks.
Valves.
Printing
Construction material for—
Printing rollers, blankets, and plates.
Rayon
Construction material for—
Bobbins.
(See also "Chemical"—many of the applications there listed apply equally to this industry.)
Rubber
Synthetic rubber ("Ameripol" type) offering the following properties:—
Abrasion resistance is slightly superior to that of natural rubber under ordinary conditions; at high temperatures and in the presence of oils it maintains its abrasion resistance and thus becomes (it is claimed) superior to natural rubber.
Appearance of the crude is similar to an amber-colored, creped rubber.
Compoundable to "Ebonite" hardness with 100° F. higher softening point (it is claimed) than is obtainable in natural hard rubber.
Compoundable to have the same hardness range as that of natural rubber.
Excellent aging resistance.
Excellent heat resistance (special compounds are claimed to be outstanding in this respect).
Excellent storage stability.
Faint, pleasant odor (special compounds are nearly odorless and tasteless).
Less permeable to gases (it is claimed) than
natural rubber.
Minimum tendency to creep after the immed
permanent set is taken from applied loads.
No health hazard.
Resistance to actions of mineral oil, gasoline,
table oils, fats, greases, and paint and ink d
(in contrast, it is claimed, to articles made f
natural rubber, its products which come into c
tact with these materials may be made with
allowance for loss of tensile strength or for swelling
Specific gravity of the crude, 1.000
Strength and elasticity varying over a wide
according to compounding; tensile strengths of
4,000 pounds per square inch and elongations
over 600 percent are available.
Vulcanizable to metals with good adhesion.
Soap
Construction material for—
Flooring and tires which must resist the chemical action of vegetable oils and greases.
Textile
Construction material for—
Spinning cots.
(See also "Chemical"—many of the applications there listed apply equally to this industry.)
Therapeutic
Construction material in making—
Hospital supplies and drug sundries, such as nipples,
douche bags, hot-water bottles, spray devices, p
gloves, pillows, sheets, sanitary goods, heating pad-
cushions, syringes, ice bags, catheters, urinals,
trusses, supporters, and innumerable other articles
of like application.

Butadiene Dioxide
Disinfectant
Bactericide (U.S. 2152003).
Insecticide and Fungicide
Fungicide (U.S. 2152003).
Insecticide (U.S. 2152003).

3-N-Butoxycyclotetramethylenesulphone
Chemical
Intermediate (Brit. 489974) in making—
Textile assistants.
Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 489974) in making—
Dyestuffs.

Butoxyethyl Stearate
Synonym: "K.P.-23."
Cellulose Products
Plasticizer offering following characteristics—
Imparts slip to cellulose films.
Similar in many respects to butyl stearate but has a higher boiling point, higher solvent power, and lower freezing point.
Miscellaneous
Plasticizer in—
Coating compositions, containing synthetic resins, (especially vinyl resins) or chlorinated rubber or nitrocellulose used for protecting and decorating articles of various sorts.
Resins
Inhibitor for—
"Vinylite" resins (preventing decomposition of the resin).
Plasticizer for—
Resins, especially vinyl resins.
Plasticizer in making—
Artificial resins from or containing nitrocellulose.
For general applications see under the general heading "Plasticizers."

Butyl Acetate, Normal
(Additional uses—supplementary to those given
Volume 1.)
Chemical
Solvent for—
Camphor.
Fats and Oils
Solvent for—
Vegetable oils.

utyl Acetate, Normal (Continued)

lass
olvent in making—
  Safety glass.
iscellaneous
ehydrating agent, alone or in admixture with butyl alcohol.
aint and Varnish
olvent (U.S. 1744085) in making—
  Brushing lacquer.
aper
olvent in—
  Paper coating.
erfume
olvent in making various perfumes.
etroleum
olvent for—
  Mineral oils.
esins and Waxes
artial solvent for—
  Shellac.
olvent for—
  Dewaxed dammar.
  Ester gums.
  Kauri gum.
  Manila gum.
  Pontianak gum.
  Natural resins.
  Synthetic resins.
ubber
oftener for—
  Gum rubber.

Butyl Acetate, Secondary

ellulose Products
olvent for—
  Cellulose nitrate.
For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents.")

Butyl Acetoacetate

hemical
ntermediate in making—
  Metal derivatives.
  Pharmaceutical chemicals.
Dye
ntermediate in making—
  Dyestuffs.

Butyl (acetoxymethyl)phthalate

ellulose Products
Plasticizer (U.S. 2115709) for—
  Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."
Resins
Plasticizer for—
  Artificial resins.

Butyl Alcohol

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)
Chemical
Ingredient (U.S. 1900981) of—
  Mixture for rendering carbon disulphide soluble in water.
Starting point in making—
  Butyl-phenol compositions (U.S. 1887662).
  Butyl phthalate (U.S. 1864893).
  Methylethyl ketone (Dutch 28606).
Disinfectant
Ingredient (U.S. 1920026) of—
  Noninflammable fumigants (with carbon tetrachloride).
Insecticide
Ingredient (U.S. 1920026) of—
  Noninflammable insecticides (with carbon tetrachloride).
Miscellaneous
Ingredient (Germ. 553503) of—
  Detergents composed of turkey red oil, an emulsifier, and naphthenic acid.
Paint and Varnish
larifier (U.S. 1855681) in—
  Lacquer enamels.
  Lacquers.
Solvent (U.S. 1855744) in—
  Ethyl cellulose lacquers.

Butylamine Fluosilicate

Disinfectant
Disinfectant.
Ingredient (Brit. 391141) of—
  Disinfectant preparations in aqueous liquid or powder form.
Insecticide
Insecticide.
Ingredient (Brit. 391141) of—
  Insecticidal preparations in aqueous liquid or powder form, diluted with spreading agents.
Miscellaneous
Ingredient (Brit. 391141) of—
  Mothproofing compositions for use in treating furs, feathers, and the like.
Mothproofing agent.
Textile
Ingredient (Brit. 391141) of—
  Mothproofing compositions for use in treating wool and felt.
Mothproofing agent.
Wood
Ingredient (Brit. 391141) of—
  Compositions used for preserving wood.
Wood preservative.

Butyl Beta-2-furylacrylate

Rubber
Starting point (Brit. 516776) in making—
  Polymerized products with—
    Ethylene.
    Methyl derivatives of ethylene.
Starting point (Brit. 516776) in making—
  Polymerized products (latex) whcih can be coagulated to rubberlike material (said products are claimed to be compoundable and vulcanizable, to have better resistance than natural rubber to oils and solvents, to be tough and resilient).

Butyl Borate

French: Borate de butanole; Borate de butyle; Borate butylique.
German: Borsaures Butyl; Borsäurebutylester; Butanolborat.
Spanish: Borato de butile.
Italian: Borato di butil.

Aviation
Fireproofing agent for—
  Airplane fabrics.
Ingredient of—
  Fireproofing composition for airplane fabrics.
Chemical
Ester offering the following properties—
  High-boiling liquid.
  Hydrolyzes very rapidly in the presence of water, depositing boric acid in finely divided, crystalline form.
  Miscible with most organic liquids.
  Very stable in the absence of moisture.
  Water-white in color.
Solvent for—
  Various materials.
Disinfectant
Ingredient of—
  Antiseptics.
  Disinfectants.
Firefighting
Fireproofing agent for—
  Fabrics.
Miscellaneous
Solvent for various purposes.
(See also under heading: "Solvents."

Butyl Chloride

French: Chlorure de butyle; Chlorure butylique.
German: Butychlorid.
Spanish: Cloruro de butile.
Italian: Cloruro di butil.

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Solvent for various purposes.
Miscellaneous
Solvent for various purposes.

Butyl Citrate

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.

Food
Fixative (Brit. 435272) for -
Flavoring agents used in food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, preserves, and the like.

Butyldichloroarsin, Normal

Military
As a military poison gas.

Butyl Dichlorostearate

Lubricant
Addition agent (Brit. 459719 and 422956) in—
Hydrocarbon lubricating oils.
As a lubricant (Brit. 459719 and 422956).

Butylenebenzothiazyl-1-thiohydrin

Rubber
Claimed (U.S. 2070523) as—
Vulcanization accelerator.

2:3-Butyleneglycol
Synonyms: Betabutyleneglycol; 2:3-Dihydroxybutane; 2:3-Butanediol; Pseudobutyleneglycol; Symmetrical dimethylethyleneglycol.

Chemical
Substitute for—
Glycerin where its modified properties offer an advantage.
Substitute for—
Glycols where its modified properties offer an advantage.

Miscellaneous
Substitute for -
Glycols where its modified properties offer an advantage.
Substitute for—
Glycols where its modified properties offer an advantage.

Butyl (ethyoxymethyl)phthalate

Cellulose Products
Plasticizer (U.S. 2115709) for—
Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers"

Resins
Plasticizer (U.S. 2115709) for—
Artificial resins.

2-N-Butylidenecyclohexanone

Perfume
Odorant (Brit. 451462).

5-N-Butylidene-3-Methyldelta -cyclopentenone

Perfume
Odorant (Brit. 451462).

Butyl Malate

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.

Food
Volatility reducer (Brit. 435272) in -
Flavoring agents used in cooked food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, preserves.

Butyl Malonate

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.

Food
Volatility reducing agent (Brit. 435272) for—
Flavoring agents used in food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, and the like.

Butylmercaptan, Normal
Synonyms: 1-Butanethiol.
(Additional uses - supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Miscellaneous
Repellent for—
Rats (said to be the active ingredient of the of the skunk; experiments are claimed to de strate that if this chemical is mixed with and placed on commercial foods rats will touch it for as long as four months after appl tion, skunks being natural enemies of rats).

Lubricant
Antioxidant (Brit. 462793).
Starting point (Brit. 462793) in making—
Addition agents for high-pressure lubricants, wit
Antimony chloride.
Cadmium butyrate.
Cupro-acetylacetone.
Cuprous chloride, bromide, or iodide.
Cupro-rhodamide.
Nickel oleate.
Silver azide, or chloride.
Stannic chloride.

Butylmesityl Oxide Oxalate

Chemical
As a solvent.

Insecticide
Powerful solvent for—
Rotenone.
Rotenone-containing extractives.
Solvent claimed to possess—
Insecticidal properties (also said to have no eff when ingested and no ill effect on the human sk

Butylmonochlororesorcinol
Synonyms: 1:3-Dihydroxy-4-butyl-6-chlorobenzene.

Disinfectant
As an antiseptic (U.S. 2151137).

1-Butyl-3-oxy-7-chlor-1:2:3:4-tetrahydroquinolin

Dye
Claimed (Brit. 456824) as—
Dyestuff intermediate.

Butyloxyethylparaphenylenediamine

Photographic
Developing agent (Brit. 460580).

1-Butyl-3-oxy-8-methyl-1:2:3:4-tetrahydroquinolin

Dye
Claimed (Brit. 456824) as—
Dyestuff intermediate.

1-Butyl-3-oxy-1:2:3:4-tetrahydroquinolin

Dye
Claimed (Brit. 456824) as—
Dyestuff intermediate.

Butyl Para-aminobenzoate

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 230089) in making—
Anesthetics by reacting with picric acid
Antiseptics by reacting with picric acid.

Butylpara-aminophenol Sulphate, Normal

Petroleum
Addition agent (Brit. 503400) for -
Motor fuels.

Photographic
Developing agent (Brit. 503400) in—
Photographic processes.

Butyl Paraoxybenzoate
(Additional uses — supplementary to those given Volume 1.)

Miscellaneous
Preventive of—
Fermentation.
Mold.

Butylphenol

Fats and Oils
Rancidity inhibitor (Brit. 440364) for—
Fats and oils having an iodine number below 135

Butylphenylphenol Sodiumsulphonate

Miscellaneous
As a wetting agent
For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting

Butylphthalyl Butylglycolate

Cellulose Products

- Plasticizer for—
  - Cellulose acetate.
  - Cellulose nitrate.
- For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

Miscellaneous

- Plasticizer for—
  - Chlorinated rubber.

Resins

- Plasticizer for—
  - Artificial resins.
  - Natural resins.

Butylpyrogallol, Tertiary

Photographic

- Developing agent (U.S. 2037742) in—
  - Photographic processes (claimed to be particularly suitable for tropical use).

Butyl Ricinoleate

French: Ricinoléate de butyle; Rincinoléate butylique.
German: Butylricinoleat; Butylrizinoleat; Ricinoelsaures Butyl; Ricinoelsaurebutylester; Rizinoelsaures Butyl; Rizinoelsaurebutylester.
Spanish: Ricinoleato de butile.
Italian: Ricinoleato di butil.

Lubricant

- Ingredient of—
  - Lubricating compositions.

Mechanical

- As a lubricant.

Miscellaneous

- Plasticizer in—
  - Various compositions.

Butyl Rubber

(A synthetic compound, described as a copolymer of butadiene and isobutylene, offered as a substitute for natural rubber.)

Adhesives

- Base material in—
  - Cements and other adhesives.

Automotive

- Construction material for—
  - Battery boxes.
  - Deicing equipment.
  - Engine mountings.
  - Ignition wiring insulation and protection.
  - Inner tubes.
  - Self-sealing gastanks.
  - Steering wheels.
  - Tank treads.
  - Vibration-damping devices.
  - Windlace tubing.

Aviation

- Construction material for—
  - Deicing equipment.
  - Engine mountings.
  - Ignition wiring insulation and protection.
  - Inner tubes.
  - Self-sealing gastanks.
  - Vibration-damping devices.

Building

- Construction material for—
  - Electrical insulation.
  - Flooring and tiling.
  - Flooring compositions.
  - Washers in plumbing systems.

Chemical

- Construction and lining material claimed to offer following advantages—
  - Bondability.
  - Flexibility to expand or contract (with bonded metal).
  - Heat resistance.
  - High resistance to abrasion.
  - High resistance to adherence of materials to its surface by reason of packing, caking, and the like.
  - Lasting protection of all metal equipment.
  - Low maintenance cost.
  - Machinability.
  - Moldability.
- Protection of materials from—
  - Discoloration by metal containers and processing equipment.
  - Iron pick-up.
  - Toxic changes.
  - Strength and toughness (yet easily machined with ordinary tools).
- Construction and lining material resistant to—
  - Acid attacks.
  - Alternate wetting and drying.
  - Atmospheric changes.
- Attack by—
  - Corrosive chemicals.
  - Ozone.
  - Cracking.
  - Impact rupture.
  - Loosening by vibration.
  - Splitting.
- Construction material for—
  - Acid hose.
  - Air, steam, and water hose.
  - Aprons, gloves, and other protective clothing.
  - Bottles.
  - Buckets.
  - Dippers.
  - Dipping baskets.
  - Fittings.
  - Flooring.
  - Funnels.
  - Gaskets.
  - Measures.
  - Packing.
  - Pails.
  - Pipe.
  - Pumps.
  - Rotary filter parts.
  - Tanks.
  - Valves.
- Lining or covering agent for—
  - Agitators.
  - Air-washing units.
  - Centrifugal baskets.
  - Chutes.
  - Crystalizers.
  - Drums (shipping).
  - Fittings.
- Lining or covering agent for—
  - Moving parts of equipment and apparatus.
  - Pipe.
  - Processing equipment.
  - Pumps and pump parts.
  - Storage equipment.
  - Tanks.
  - Tankcars.
  - Transporting equipment.
  - Thickeners.
  - Valves.
- (For other applications see "Mechanical," "Clothing," and "Miscellaneous.")

Clothing

- Material for making—
  - Aprons.
  - Boots, waders, and hip boots for workers in dye, chemical, petroleum, soap, and other plants of like nature.
  - Chemical and dye workers' protective clothing.
  - Diving suits.
  - Electrical and utility corporation workers' clothing.
  - Gloves.
  - Hospital sheeting.
  - Infants' wear.
  - Raincoats.
  - Waterproof clothing.

Dye

- (Uses and applications similar to those given under "Chemical.")

Electrical

- Construction material for—
  - Battery parts.
  - Devices.
  - Electricians' gloves.
  - Fan and blower blades, wheels, and parts.
  - Lineman's blankets.
  - Motor and equipment parts.
  - Side plates and other parts.
- Covering and lining agent for—
  - Batteries.
  - Devices.
  - Fan and blower blades, wheels, and parts.
  - Side plates and other parts.

Butyl Rubber (Continued)

- Damping agent for—
  - Sounds.
  - Vibrations.
- Insulating material for—
  - Cable, cord, wire, connections, and the like.
  - Lampguards.
  - Motors, generators, and other equipment.
  - Panels, fixtures, devices, and the like.
  - Plating racks.
  - Tools, such as pliers, nippers, screwdrivers, drills, and the like.
  - Various other uses.
- Waterproofing agent for—
  - Cable, wire, cords, connections, and the like.
  - Devices.
  - Equipment.
  - Fixtures.
  - Motors.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

- Construction material for—
  - Floors which must resist the chemical action of food oils.
  - Tires (for vehicles and processing equipment) which must resist food oils.

Highway Construction

- Construction material for—
  - Paving blocks.

Leather

- Lining agent for—
  - Extract equipment.
  - Tanning plant equipment.
- (See also "Chemical"—many of the applications there listed apply equally to this industry.)

Mechanical

- Construction material for—
  - Conveyor belts.
  - Gaskets.
  - Elevator belts.
  - Milk machine tubing.
  - Pipes and fittings (acid-resistant).
  - Power transmission belts.
  - Pumps.
  - Valves.
  - V belts.
- Lining or covering agent for—
  - Air-drill hose.
  - Conveyor pins.
  - Conveyor buckets.
  - Dishwashing racks.
  - Drums.
  - Fittings.
  - Fire hose.
  - Oil-drilling and loading hose.
  - Paint-spray, welding, and sandblast hose.
  - Pipe.
  - Pumps.
  - Perforated metal.
  - Sand and gravel chutes.
  - Screens.
  - Steam hose.
  - Tanks.
  - Tankcars.
  - Valves.

Metallurgical

- Lining agent for—
  - Galvanizing equipment.
  - Metal-plating and polishing equipment.
  - Pickling epuipment.
- (See also "Chemical"—many of the applications there listed apply equally to the three above operations; also see "Mechanical.")

Military

- Construction material for—
  - Gas masks.

Mining

- Abrasion-resistant lining for—
  - Chutes.
  - Conveyor baskets.
  - Screens.
- (See also "Mechanical.")

Miscellaneous

- Construction material for—
  - Balloon fabric.
  - Bathmats.
  - Bottles.
  - Buckets.
  - Dippers.
  - Dipping baskets.
  - Fountain pens.
  - Fire hose.
  - Fruitjar rings.
  - Funnels.
  - Garden hose.
  - Gas masks.
  - Kneeling mats.
  - Life preservers.
  - Mattresses.
  - Measures.
  - Pails.
  - Rubber thread.
  - Sink stoppers.
  - Stamps and pads.
  - Typewriter pads.
  - Waterproofing.
- Damping agent for—
  - Sound.
  - Vibration.

Paint

- (See "Chemical.")

Paper

- Coating agent for—
  - Paper.
- (See also "Chemical" and "Mechanical"—many of applications there listed apply equally to th industry.)

Plumbing and Pipefitting

- Construction material for—
  - Fittings.
  - Gaskets.
  - Packing.
  - Pipe.
  - Tanks.
  - Valves.
  - Washers.
- Lining material for—
  - Fittings.
  - Pipe.
  - Tanks.
  - Valves.

Rayon

- Construction material for—
  - Spinnerette tubes.
  - Bobbins.
- (See also "Chemical"—many of the applications the listed apply equally to this industry.)

Rubber

- Synthetic "rubber" claimed to have following cha acteristics—
  - Does not overvulcanize as readily as natural rubbe
  - Molds more readily than natural rubber.
  - The unvulcanized material is quite similar to natur rubber but does not plasticize to as great an through working on a mill or in an internal m
  - Vulcanizes with sulphur to give a nonthermopl product very similar in appearance to vulcan natural rubber.
- Synthetic "rubber" claimed (in the vulcanized to compare with natural rubber as follows—
  - Attack by aromatic solvents and oxygenated sol is less.
  - Better flex-cracking resistance.
  - Equal tensile strength.
  - Greater elongation.
  - Impermeability to gases is superior.
  - Less resistant to abrasion.
  - Lower modulus.
- More resistant to deterioration by—
  - Concentrated nitric and sulphuric acids and oth corrosive chemicals.
  - Ozone.
  - More resistant to natural and artificial aging.
  - Poorer resilience at room temperature.
  - Softer in its feel characteristics.
  - Superior vibration dampener.
  - Unaffected by such materials as copper, cobalt, a manganese salts which cause rapid deterioration natural rubber.
  - Usable in nearly every application of natural rubb
  - Vegetable oil-attack resistance is superior.
  - Water-absorption resistance is superior.

Sanitation

- Lining agent for—
  - Chemical sewage precipitation plant equipment
- (See also "Chemical"—many of the applications the listed apply to the above process.)

Soap

- Construction material for—
  - Flooring and tires which must resist the chemi action of vegetable oils or corrosive chemicals

utyl Rubber (Continued)
xtile
vering agent for—
Beach rods.
Dye sticks.
Fabrics.
ipregnating agent for—
Fabrics.
ee also "Chemical"—many of the applications there
listed apply equally to this industry.)

ierapeutic
nstruction material in making—
Hospital and drug-store sundry goods, such as nipples, douche bags, hot-water bottles, spray devices, pans, gloves, pillows, sheets, sanitary goods, heating pads, cushions, syringes, ice bags, catheters, urinals, trusses, supporters, and innumerable other articles of like application.

utyl Salicylate, Normal
llulose Products
gredient of—
Cellulose ether solvents.
Ethylcellulose solvents.
asticizer for—
Ethylcellulose.
Nitrocellulose.

osmetic
lorant.

rfume
onator of—
Carnation odor.
Orchid odor.
xative in—
Perfumes.
lorant in—
Carnation perfumes.
Chypre perfumes.
Orchid perfumes.
ubstitute for—
Amyl salicylate.

ap
lorant in—
Toilet soaps.
ubstitute for—
Amyl salicylate.
e also under general heading: "Plasticizers."

utyl Stearate
dditional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

ye
s a reagent.

its and Oils
gredient of—
Lubricants.

k
s a reagent.

iscellaneous
gredient of—
Polishes of various kinds.
asticizer for—
Coatings to take a high polish.
Coatings resistant to scratching.
Waterproof coating.

int and Varnish
asticizer in—
Lacquers.
Varnishes.

rfume
gredient in—
Face creams.
Ointments.
Rouges.

ubber
s a plasticizer.

ap
gredient of various soaps.

xtile
gredient of—
Lubricating compounds.
Softening compounds.

Butyl Succinate
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.

Food
Volatility reducing agent (Brit. 435272) for—
Flavoring agents used in food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, preserves, and the like.

Butyl Tartrate
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.

Food
Volatility reducing agent (Brit. 435272) for—
Flavoring agents used in food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, preserves, and the like.

Butyl Thionitrite, Tertiary
Fuel
Ignition accelerator for—
Diesel engine fuels (No. 2 in the Nygaard, Crandall, and Berger list, which is arranged in the order of decreasing effectiveness at a concentration of 0.5 weight-per cent in straight-run diesel fuels.)

Butyraldehyde-Anilin Condensation Product
Rubber
Accelerator in—
Vulcanizing processes.
Improver in vulcanizing—
Rubber.
Rubber-latex compounds.

Butyraldehyde diethylamine
Rubber
Accelerator in—
Vulcanizing processes.

Butyraldehyde ethylamine
Rubber
Accelerator in—
Vulcanizing processes.

Butyraldehyde-Monobutylamine Condensation Product
Rubber
Accelerator in—
Vulcanizing processes.
Improver in vulcanizing—
Rubber.
Rubber-latex compounds.

Butyraldehyde-1-naphthylamine
Rubber
Accelerator in—
Vulcanizing processes.

Butyric Acid Isopropylbutylester
Miscellaneous
As an emulsifying agent (Germ. 626880).
(For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents.")

Butyric Anhydride
French: Anhydride butyrique.
German: Buttersaures Anhydrid.
Spanish: Anhidrio butilico.
Italian: Anidride butilica; Anidride butirrica.

Cellulose Products
Introducer of butyryl group in making—
Cellulose acetate-butyrate.
Cellulose butyrate.

Chemical
Introducer of butyryl group in—
Organic synthesis.
Introducer (U.S. 1329272) of butyryl group in making—
Vanillylbutyrylamide.
Reactant in making—
Synthetic pharmaceutical agents, tanning agents, and other organic chemicals.
Starting point in making—
Butyrates.
Butyric acid (hydrolyzing with water).
Esters.

Butyric Anhydride (Continued)
Plastics
Introducer of butyryl group in making—
  Cellulose acetate-butyrate.

Cadmium
  French: Cadmium.
  German: Kadmium.
  Spanish: Cadmio.
  Italian: Cadmio.
Automotive
Coating agent for—
  Decorative parts.
  Diesel motor pistons.
  Hardware, door handles, emblems, and the like.
  Nuts, bolts, and screws.
Aviation
Coating agent for—
  Aircraft parts.
Chemical
Base material in making—
  Double salts such as—
    Cadmium-ammonium bromide.
    Cadmium borotungstate.
    Cadmium-potassium cyanide.
    Cadmium-potassium iodide.
  Single cadmium salts such as the—
    Acetate.
    Bromide.
    Carbonate.
    Chlorate.
    Chloride.
    Cyanide.
    Hydroxide (hydrate).
    Iodate.
    Iodide.
    Isovalerate.
    Nitrate.
    Oxalate.
    Oxide.
    Phosphate.
    Salicylate.
    Selenide.
    Sulphate.
    Sulphide.
    Tungtate.
Starting point in making—
  Cadmium lithopone.
Dental
Ingredient of—
  Dental alloys.
Electrical
Anodic metal in plating—
  Busbar.
  Contacts.
  Electric hardware.
  Electric machinery and device parts.
  Radio parts.
  Wire and cable.
Complete, or partial, substitute for—
  Tin in solders.
Electrode in—
  Battery-testing devices.
Element in—
  Electrical measuring instruments.
  Lamp filaments.
Vapor source in—
  Cadmium vapor lamps.
Jewelry
Ingredient of—
  Jeweler's alloys.
  Solders.
Marine
Coating agent for—
  Marine hardware.
Mechanical
Coating agent for—
  Ball bearings (cheap).
  Hand tools.
  Malleable fittings.
  Packaging machinery parts.
  Springs.
Metal Fabricating
Ingredient of—
  Special solders.
Protectant for—
  Dissimilar metals against galvanic corrosion
    example, in riveting).
Metallurgical
Base for—
  Bearing alloys for—
    Aircraft engines.
    Low-power or medium-power automobiles.
    Rolling mills.
    Other mechanical equipment.
  Bearing alloys such as—
    Cadmium-nickel.
    Cadmium-silver.
    Cadmium-silver-copper.
  Bonding alloys such as—
    Cadmium-nickel.
    Cadmium-nickel-zinc.
    Cadmium-zinc.
Coating agent for—
  Aluminum alloys.
  Copper alloys.
  Iron.
  Steel.
Deoxidizing agent in—
  Bronze melting.
  Electrical alloys.
  Nickeling baths.
Electroplating metal of numerous uses.
Ingredient of—
  Alloys (copper-cadmium, aluminum-cadmium)
    for making cable and wire for trolley, tel
    and telegraph services.
  Alloys for fine castings.
  Alloys for special purposes, such as corrosion
    tance.
  Low-melting point alloys (fusible metals) useful
    Fine-detail matrixes.
    Fuses.
    Safety devices in boilers.
    Safety devices in fire-extinguishing systems.
    Solders.
    Other purposes.
  Solders for aluminum.
  Special solders.
Substitute for—
  Tin in solders.
Miscellaneous
Coating agent for—
  Casket hardware.
  Clothes-wringer parts.
  Furniture parts.
  General hardware.
  Lavatory and bathroom fittings.
  Mop parts.
  Washing-machine parts.
  Wire screen.
Ingredient of—
  Special solders.
  Stereotype matrixes.
Protectant for—
  Dissimilar metals against galvanic corrosion
    example, in riveting).
Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Starting point in making—
  Dry colors.
  Lithopones.

Cadmium Alginate
  French: Alginate cadmique; Alginate de cadmium.
  German: Alginsaures Cadmium; Alginsaures
    mium.
  Spanish: Alginato de cadmio.
  Italian: Alginato di cadmio.
Leather
Coating agent (U.S. 1162926) for—
  Leather and leather goods.
Miscellaneous
Coating agent (U.S. 1162926) for—
  Fabrics.
Paper
Coating agent (U.S. 1162926) for
  Cardboard.
  Pasteboard.
  Paper
Textile
Coating agent (U.S. 1162926) for—
  Fabrics.

dmium Carbonate
rench: Carbonate de cadmium.
erman: Cadmiumcarbonat; Kadmiumkarbonat.
panish: Carbonato de cadmio.
talian: Carbonato di cadmio.

ts, Oils, and Waxes
scoloration preventer (Brit. 410834) for—
nimal fats and oils.
egetable fats and oils.

int, Varnish, and Lacquer
rting point in making—
admium yellow (deep or dark yellow varieties).

dmium Chloride
rench: Chlorure de cadmium.
erman: Cadmiumchlorid; Chlorcadmium; Kadmiumchlorid; Salzsaures Kadmium.
panish: Cloruro de cadmio.
talian: Cloruro di cadmio.

ricultural
cay preventer (U.S. 1704073) for treating—
resh fruit, especially citrous fruit, in proportions of 1 part to 8 parts by weight to 200 parts of water.
hibitor (U.S. 1704073) of—
ecay caused by *Pencillium digitatum* and *Pencillium italicum.*

alysis
agent in—
nalysis of sulphides (to absorb the hydrogen sulphide).
nalytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.
etermination of hydrogen sulphide in illuminating gas (U.S. 1512893).
esting for pyridin bases.

llulose Products
nserver (French (601297) of—
Luster, transparency, and general appearance of cellulose acetate films and fibers under the action of boiling or hot water.

emical
talyst in—
rganic synthesis.
actant in making—
Aluminum chloride (U.S. 1321281).
arting point in making—
Cadmium salts, such as carbonate, cyanide, sulphide, and the like.
Catalysts.

sinfectant
ocess material (U.S. 1228926) in making—
Disinfectant.

etallurgical
gredient of—
admium plating electrolytes.
Tinning and soldering fluxes and solutions.

iscellaneous
gredient of electrolytes in making—
Galvanoplastics.
Special mirrors.

int, Varnish, and Lacquer
arting point in making—
Cadmium yellow.

troleum
talyst in—
Hydrocarbon cracking (U.S. 1381089).
Lubricating oil manufacture (U.S. 1350814).

otographic
agent in—
Photographic processes.
ocess material (U.S. 1166569) in making—
Motion picture screen.

ubber
ocess material in—
Reclamation of rubber (U.S. 1189721).
Vulcanization of rubber (U.S. 1204374).

xtile
nserver (French 601297) of—
Luster, transparency, and general appearance of cellulose acetate fibers under the action of boiling or hot water.
ordant in—
Dyeing and printing calicoes and other fabrics.

Cadmium Dimethyldithiocarbamate
Rubber
Accelerator (U.S. 1436894) in—
Vulcanizing processes.

Cadmium Dithiobenzoate
Rubber
Accelerator (U.S. 1440962 and 1440963) in—
Vulcanization.

Cadmium Dithiocarbamate
Rubber
Accelerator (U.S. 1386153) in—
Vulcanization.

Cadmium Naphthenate
French: Naphténate cadmique; Naphténate de cadmium.
German: Naphtensaures Cadmium; Cadmiumnaphtenat.
Spanish: Naftenato de cadmio.
Italian: Naftenato di cadmio.

Chemical
Ingredient (Brit. 481389) of catalytic mixtures used in making—
Diethyleneglycol vinylethylether.
Diethylidenefructose vinylether.
Diethylideneglucose vinylether.
Ethyleneglycol monoacetate vinylether.
Glycerol acetate vinylethers (mixtures).

Cadmium Phthalate
Cellulose Products
Suggested as durability promoter for—
Cellulosic compounds.

Food
Suggested as retarder of—
Ultraviolet light transmission by—
Cellulose transparent wrappings for butter and other foodstuffs which are made rancid rapidly through the action of light.

Glass
Suggested as retarder of—
Ultraviolet light transmission by—
Nonscatterable glass in automobiles, trucks, and aviation.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
(Lead, titanium, and lead-zinc phthalates are said to be more suitable for this industry as improvers of its products.)

Rubber
Suggested as increaser of—
Tirestock strength.

Cadmium Piperidylpentamethylene Dithiocarbamate
Rubber
Accelerator in—
Vulcanizing processes.

Cadmium Silicofluoride
Mining
Activating agent (U.S. 1972588) for—
Oxidized minerals in flotation processes employing sodium sulphide, sodium ethylxanthate, and a frother.

Cadmium Sulphate
Latin: Cadmii sulphas; Cadmium sulfuricum; Sulfas cadmicus.
French: Sulphate de cadmium.
German: Cadmiumsulfat; Kadmiumsulfat; Schwefelsaures Cadmium; Schwefelsaures Cadmiumoxyd; Schwefelsaures Kadmium; Schwefelsaures Kadmiumoxyd.
Spanish: Solfato de cadmio.
Italian: Solfato di cadmio.

Agricultural
Decay preventer (U.S. 1704072) for—
Fresh fruit, especially citrus fruit (in proportions of 1 part to 8 parts by weight to 200 parts of water).
Inhibitor (U.S. 1704072) of—
Decay caused by *Pencillium digitatum* and *Pencillium italicum.*

Analysis
Catalyst in—
Marsh test for arsenic.

Cadmium Sulphate (Continued)
Reagent in determining—
  Hydrogen sulphide.
Reagent in detecting—
  Fumaric acid.

Chemical
Starting point in making various cadmium salts.

Electrical
Metal source in making—
  Elements in normal cadmium electric cells (batteries.)

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reported useful as—
  Local astringent and stimulant.
Reported useful in treating—
  Eye diseases.
  Gonorrhea.

Calcium-Aluminum-Silicon

(Special alloys containing from 10 percent to 14 percent calcium, 8 percent to 12 percent aluminum and 50 percent to 53 percent silicon.)

Metallurgical
Cleanser in—
  Steel manufacture.
Degasifying agent in—
  Steel manufacture.
Deoxidizer in—
  Steel manufacture.
Promoter of—
  Well-killed steels, exceptionally free from nonmetallic inclusions.
Scavenger in—
  Steel manufacture.

Calcium Carbonate, Precipitated

Synonyms: Precipitated chalk, Precipitated carbonate of lime.
Latin: Calcii carbonas praecipitatus; Carbonas calcicus praecipitatus; Creta praecipitata; Calcaria carbonica praecipitata; Calcium carbonicum praecipitatum.
French: Carbonate de chaux précipitée; Carbonate de calcium précipité; Craie précipitée.
German: Calciumcarbonat; Kalziumkarbonat; Präcipitirter Kohlensaure Kalkerde.
Spanish: Carbonato de cal.
Italian: Carbonato di calcio precipitato.

Animal Husbandry
Calcium source in—
  Dog biscuits.
  Poultry feeds.
  Stock feeds.
Gritting agent in—
  Poultry feeds.

Building Construction
Filler and pigment in—
  Composition tiles, shingles and the like.

Cement
Filler for—
  Concrete aggregates.

Ceramics
Filler and pigment in—
  Enamels.
  Porcelain and chinaware.

Chemical
Catalyst in—
  Organic synthesis.
Carrier for—
  Catalysts.
Neutralizing agent for—
  Acidity in fermentations.
  Acids in chemical manufacture.
  Iron solutions.
Precipitating agent for—
  Iron.
Starting point in making—
  Calcium chemicals.

Cosmetic
Base in—
  Body powders.
  Face powders.
Filler and/or pigment in—
  Creams.
  Foundations.
  Grease paints.
  Lipsticks.
  Ointments.
  Salves.
  Skin preparations.
Polishing agent in—
  Dentrifices.

Distilling
Neutralizing agent for—
  Acidity in fermentations and yeast making.

Electrical
Filler and pigment in—
  Dielectric compositions.
Fireproofing agent in—
  Dielectric compositions.

Explosives
Adsorbent in—
  Explosives.
  Matchhead compositions.

Fertilizer
Calcium source in—
  Fertilizer compositions.
Filler in—
  Fertilizer compositions.
Sweetener in—
  Fertilizer compositions.

Firefighting
Carbon dioxide source in—
  Fire-extinguishing compositions.
Ingredient of—
  Fireproofing compositions.

Food
Preventer of—
  Table salt caking.
Neutralizing agent for—
  Acidity in yeast making.

Fungicide and Insecticide
Carrier and spreader in—
  Fungicides.   Insecticides.

Glass
Raw material in making—
  Fine glass.

Leather
Filler and pigment in—
  Leather finishing.

Linoleum and Oilcloth
Filler and pigment in—
  Linoleum.
  Oilcloth.

Miscellaneous
Filler in—
  Crayons.
  Pencils.
  Rope and twine sizes.
  Window shade cloth.
Mild abrasive in—
  Cleansing compositions.
  Polishing compositions.
Pigment in—
  Pipe clay compositions.
  Polishing compositions.
Polishing agent in—
  Various compositions.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Base for—
  Color lakes.
Extender, filler, and pigment for—
  Enamels.
  Lacquers.
  Paints.

Paper
Filler and pigment in—
  Coating compositions.
  Paper.
  Wallpaper.
Loading agent for—
  Paper.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Suggested for use as—
  Antacid.
  Alkalizer.
  Digestion promoter.

Calcium Carbonate, Precipitated (Continued)

- Filtering medium.
- Suggested coating agent for—
  - Lozenges.
  - Pills.
  - Tablets.
  - Troches.

Plastics

- Filler and/or pigment in—
  - Plastics.

Printing

- Process material in—
  - Lithographic processes.
  - Process engraving.

Rubber

- Filler in—
  - Rubber batches.
- Increaser of—
  - Tear resistance.
- Pigment in—
  - Rubber batches.

Soap

- Adsorbent and filler in—
  - Grease removing compositions.

Textile

- Filler for—
  - Dressing compositions.
  - Finishing compositions.
  - Textile fabrics.

Calcium Carragheen-Sulphate

French: Carragheen-sulphate calcique; Carragheen-sulphate de calcium; Carragheen-sulphate de chaux; Carragheen gypsé; Carragheen gypsique.
German: Gypsmoos.

Adhesives

- Jellying agent.
- Suspending agent.
- Thickening agent.

Chemical

- Jellying agent for various purposes.
- Preventer of—
  - Crystallization in concentrates.
- Suspending agent offering—
  - Compatibility with glycerin and other trihydric and polyhydric alcohols.
  - Compatibility with primary alcohols up to 30 percent concentration.
  - Complete hydration in hot or cold water.
  - High protective action.
- Thickening agent for various purposes.

Cosmetic

- Emulsifying agent for—
  - Mineral oil.
- Jellying agent in—
  - Cosmetic jellies and the like.
- Preventer of—
  - Crystallization in concentrates.
- Suspending agent for various purposes.
- Thickening agent in—
  - Creams.
  - Lotions.
  - Ointments.

Miscellaneous

- Emulsifying agent for various purposes.
- Gelling agent for various purposes.
- Preventer of—
  - Crystallization in concentrates.
- Suspending agent for various purposes.
- Thickening agent for various purposes.

Pharmaceutical

- In compounding and dispensing practice.
- Suggested for use as—
  - Demulcent.
  - Emulsifying agent for mineral oil.
  - Gelling agent.
  - Preventer of crystallization in concentrates.
  - Suspending agent.
  - Thickening agent for lotions.

Soap

- Emulsifying agent in—
  - Special soaps.
- Preventor of—
  - Crystallization.
- Suspending agent in—
  - Solutions.

Textile

- Emulsifying agent in various processes.
- Suspending agent in various processes.
- Thickening agent in—
  - Dyeing and printing processes.

Calcium Chlorate

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Miscellaneous

- In solution as a nontoxic herbicide (French 659957).
- Ingredient of—
  - Herbicidal compositions (French 660265).
  - Herbicidal mixtures with calcium chloride (French 631734, U.S. 1991325).
  - Herbicidal mixtures with boric acid, or chloride of zinc, copper, or mercury (U.S. 1925628).

Calcium Cyanide

Synonyms: Powdered hydrocyanic acid.
French: Acide cyanhydrique en poudre; Cyanure de calcium; Cyanure calcique.
German: Calciumcyanid; Cyancalcium; Cyanwasserstoffsaures Calcium; Kalziumzyanid; Zyankalzium.
Spanish: Cianuro calcico; Cianuro de calcio.
Italian: Cianuro di calcio.

Agriculture

- Controller of—
  - Aphids on lucerne.
  - Oat sickness caused by soil infection by *Heterodera schachtii.*
- Fumigating agent for—
  - Citrus trees (under tents for control of scale).
  - Grain.
  - Greenhouses.
  - Seeds
  - Mushroom houses.
- Toxic agent for—
  - Ants.
  - Burrowing insects.
  - Mice.
  - Moles.
  - Rats.
  - Rodents.
  - Vermin of various sorts.

Chemical

- Process material in making—
  - Betamethyl-N:N′-tetramethylene-bis-glycin (U.S. 1150579).
  - Betamethyl-N:N′-tetramethylene-bis-glycinonitrile (U.S. 1150579).
  - Calcium cyanamide (U.S. 1282381).
  - Calcium ferrocyanide (U.S. 1398453).
  - Catalyst used in making ammonia (U.S. 1352177, 1352178).
  - Hydrocyanic acid (U.S. 1214206).
  - Potassium cyanide (U.S. 1226811 and 1226812).
  - Sodium cyanamide (U.S. 1160811).
  - Sodium cyanide (U.S. 1160811).
- Starting point in making—
  - Sodium cyanide (U.S. 1905304; Brit. 400949).
  - Thiourea, by reaction with ammonia and phosphorus pentasulphide (U.S. 1889959).

Food

- Fumigating agent for—
  - Flour mills.
  - Grain elevators.

Horticulture

- Controller of—
  - Mexican mealybug on greenhouse chrysanthemums.
- Fumigating agent for—
  - Greenhouses.
  - Seeds.

Insecticide and Fungicide

- Exterminator for—
  - Ants.
  - Burrowing insects.
  - Vermin of various sorts.
- Fumigant (U.S. 1908319) by evolution of hydrocyanic acid gas.

Calcium Cyanide (Continued)

- Ingredient (U.S. 1889950) of—
  - Insecticidal dusting powder, containing also sulphur, toxic agent, and inert diluents (the mixture generates HCN by the action of the oxygen in the air and a certain amount of calcium thiocyanate is also formed).
- (See also "Agriculture" and "Horticulture.")

Metallurgical

- Cyaniding agent in extracting—
  - Copper (U.S. 1178081).
  - Gold (U.S. 1178081).
  - Metals (U.S. 1361359).
  - Precious metals (U.S. 1344681).
  - Silver (U.S. 1178081).

Miscellaneous

- Ingredient (French 686628) of—
  - Soldering salts.

Calcium Difluorostearate

Insecticide and Fungicide

- Fungicide (Brit. 458179).
- Insecticide (Brit. 458179).

Calcium Double Salt of Para-aminobenzoic Acid and Adipic Acid Monoanisylester

Pharmaceutical

- Claimed (Brit. 467080) to have therapeutic properties.

Calcium Double Salt of Parahydroxybenzoic Acid and Malonic Acid Monoethylester

Pharmaceutical

- Claimed (Brit. 467080) to have therapeutic properties.

Calcium Glycerophosphate

- Synonyms: Calcium glycerinophosphate; Glycerophosphate of calcium; Glycerophosphate of lime.
- Latin: Calcii glycerophosphas.
- French: Glycérophosphate de calcium; Glycérophosphate de chaux; Glycérophosphate calcique.
- German: Glycerinphosphorsaures Calcium; Glycerinphosphorsaures Kalk; Calciumglycerinphosphat; Kalkglycerinphosphat.
- Spanish: Glicerofosfato de calcio.
- Italian: Glicerofosfato di calcio.

Chemical

- Starting point in making—
  - Salts of glycerophosphoric acid.

Pharmaceutical

- In compounding and dispensing practice.
- Reported useful as—
  - Nerve tonic.
- Reported useful in treating—
  - Bone diseases.
  - Debility.
  - Nervous conditions.
  - Neurasthenia.
  - Rickets.
  - Tubercular complaints.

Calcium Hydroxide

(Additional uses of this substance in other industries are given under the designation, "Hydrated lime.")

Analysis

- Neutralizing agent for—
  - Acids.
- Reagent in—
  - Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.
- Source of—
  - Calcium.

Chemical

- Absorbent for—
  - Carbon dioxide.
  - Sulphur dioxide.
- Acidity controller for—
  - Calcium sulphite solutions (U.S. 1341361).
  - Chemical liquors and solutions.
- Adhesion preventer (U.S. 1399845) for—
  - Calcium sulphate (to keep it off evaporator metal parts).
- Catalyst promoter (U.S. 1148570 and 1152930) in making—
  - Ammonia.
- Causticizing agent in making—
  - Caustic potash.
  - Caustic soda.
- Decomposing agent (U.S. 1466991) for—
  - Calcium phenolate.
- Ingredient of—
  - Lyes.
- Liberating agent for—
  - Ammonia (U.S. 1343441).
- Neutralizing agent for—
  - Acetylsalicylic acid (U.S. 1431863).
  - Acidous solutions.
  - Acids.
- Neutralizing agent in processing—
  - Albumen (U.S. 1229919).
- Precipitating agent (U.S. 1977560) in making—
  - Magnesium sulphate.
- Process material (special) in making—
  - Acetaldehyde (U.S. 1129542).
  - Acetic acid (U.S. 1129542, 1178223, and 1485844).
  - Acetic acid from ethylene and sulphur trioxide (U.S. 1904160).
  - Acetone (U.S. 1129542, 1196290, and 1202317).
  - Air, liquefied (U.S. 1326961).
  - Alcohol (U.S. 1196290, 1202317, and 1253055).
  - Alkali cyanide (U.S. 1324119).
  - Alkali hydroxide (U.S. 1260944 and 1463037).
  - Alkali-earth silicate (U.S. 1256295).
  - Allyl chloride (U.S. 1477047).
  - Alum (U.S. 1256605).
  - Aluminum hydroxide (U.S. 1215351, 1323228, a 1434318).
  - Aluminum oxide (U.S. 1174795, 1256605, 12 1282222, 1326384, and 1332113).
  - Aluminum salts (U.S. 1196734).
  - Aluminum sulphate (U.S. 1174795 and 1214003).
  - Aluminum sulphate (basic) (U.S. 1256605).
  - Aluminum sulphite (U.S. 1326384).
  - Amino compound (U.S. 1407749).
  - Aminocymene (U.S. 1314920).
  - Aminophenol (para) (U.S. 1239822 and 1501472).
  - Aminophenol acetate (para) (U.S. 1501472).
  - Aminophenol hydrochloride (U.S. 1501472).
  - Aminophenol sulphate (U.S. 1501472).
  - 1-(4′-Amino-3′-sulphophenyl - 5 - methylbenzothiazole-sulphonic acid (U.S. 1149582).
  - Ammonia (U.S. 1123584, 1149653, 1202317, 121059 1238916, 1266147, 1324979, 1466624, and 1466628.)
  - Ammonium molybdate (U.S. 1250063).
  - Ammonium nitrate (U.S. 1126471).
  - Ammonium resinate (U.S. 1354575).
  - Ammonium sulphate (U.S. 1155753, 1210598, a 1266147).
  - Antimony pentasulphide (U.S. 1414836, and 141
  - Antimony sulphide (U.S. 1415127).
  - Arsenic (U.S. 1144402, 1146373, and 1163286).
  - Barium hydroxide (U.S. 1250642).
  - Barium manganate (U.S. 1453562).
  - Barium oxide (U.S. 1250642).
  - Benzoates (U.S. 1458491).
  - Benzoic acid (U.S. 1332028, 1458491, and 1463190).
  - Bleaching solution (U.S. 1414039).
  - Bromothymol blue solution (U.S. 1520891).
  - Butyric acid (U.S. 1178223).
  - Decolorizing carbons (U.S. 1250228, 1286187, 1287 1308826, 1359094, and 1502592).
  - Casein (U.S. 1229919).
  - Catalyst (U.S. 1482740).
  - Chlorpentane (U.S. 1248065).
  - Chlorpicrin (U.S. 1327714).
  - 3-Chlorpropene (U.S. 1180497)
  - Chlorpropene (U.S. 1180497).
  - Chromium hydroxide (U.S. 1486961).
  - Chromium-potassium sulphate (U.S. 1486961).
  - Citric acid (U.S. 1288293).
  - Copper chloride (U.S. 1207243 and 1319858).
  - Copper hydroxide (U.S. 1207243 and 1319858).
  - Copper hydroxide (U.S. 1446314).
  - Copper sulphate (U.S. 1200534).
  - Copper sulphide (U.S. 1502213).
  - Ethyl alcohol (U.S. 1129542, 1196290, 1202317, 1332525).
  - Ethylene oxide (U.S. 1446872).
  - Formaldehyde (U.S. 1423753).
  - Formic acid (U.S. 1178223, 1185028, and 1423753)
  - Glutamic acid (U.S. 1255390).
  - Glycerin (U.S. [illegible])
  - Hydrogen (U.S. [illegible] and [illegible]
  - Iron arsenate (U.S. 1146373).
  - Iron molybdate (U.S. [illegible]
  - Isopropyl alcohol (U.S. [illegible]).
  - Lactic acid (U.S. 1240766 and 1458444; Brit. 4004
  - Lactose (U.S. 1500770).

Calcium Hydroxide (Continued)

  - Lead carbonate (U.S. 1265547).
  - Lead hydroxide (U.S. 1265547).
  - Nitric acid (U.S. 1200334, 1233564, and 1325168).
  - Nitrobenzene (U.S. 1325168).
  - Nitrobenzoates (U.S. 1458491).
  - Para-aminophenol (U.S. 1239822 and 1501472).
  - Potassium chlorate (U.S. 1247619).
  - Potassium chloride (U.S. 1157437, 1234626, 1247619. 1250291, 1320211, 1320212, 1323228, and 1326412).
  - Potassium cyanide (U.S. 1466624 and 1466628).
  - Potassium hydroxide (U.S. 1202215, 1247619, 1260944, 1296035, 1302937, 1309744, 1326412, 1329369, and 1501587).
  - Potassium sulphate (U.S. 1157437, 1161239, 1174795, 1214003, 1302937, and 1320311).
  - Potassium-aluminum sulphate (U.S. 1174795 and 1256605).
  - Propionic acid (U.S. 1178223).
  - Propyl alcohol (iso) (U.S. 1196290).
  - Sodium aluminate (U.S. 1282222; Brit. 400984 and 404028).
  - Sodium benzoate (U.S. 1458491).
  - Sodium carbonate (U.S. 1141639, 1196290, and 1302937).
  - Sodium cyanide (U.S. 1324119, 1466624, and 1466628).
  - Sodium hydroxide (U.S. 1152949. 1210726, 1238916, 1249314, 1260944, 1293403, 1293404, 1302937, 1308184, 1312127, 1324920, 1363091, 1363092, 1392814, 1445423, 1463037, 1500993, and 1500994).
  - Sodium hypochlorite (U.S. 1383224).
  - Sodium molybdate (U.S. 1250063).
  - Sodium oxalate (U.S. 1310713, 1466624, and 1466628).
  - Sodium parabenzenedisulphonate (U.S. 1314138).
  - Sodium sulphate (U.S. 1210726, 1214003, 1302937).

- Process material in recovering—
  - Alminum oxide (U.S. 1422004).
  - Ammonia (U.S. 1253571 and 1459703).
- Purifying agent for—
  - Benzene (U.S. 1484167).
  - Calcium acetate (U.S. 1213724).
  - Carbon tetrachloride (U.S. 1484167).
  - Chloroethylene (U.S. 1484167).
  - Chloroform (U.S. 1484167).
  - Lactose (U.S. 1314203).
  - Sodium phosphate solutions (U.S. 2053319).
- Purifying agent in making—
  - Ammonium thiocyanate solutions (U.S. 1908515).
  - Cresol (U.S. 1445668).
  - Lead carbonate (basic) (U.S. 2018438).
  - Lead sulphate (basic) (U.S. 2018438).
- Reactant in making—
  - Ammonia and calcium chloride in the ammonia-soda process.
- Reagent (Brit. 395296) in making—
  - Soluble organic calcium salts useful as medicinal products.
- Reagent for removing iron from—
  - Aluminum solutions (U.S. 1421804).
  - Zinc sulphate solutions (U.S. 1427826).
- Regenerating agent (U.S. 1349750) for—
  - Ammonium hydroxide.
- Starting point in making—
  - Calcium salts.
- Starting point (special) in making—
  - Calcium acetate (U.S. 1276643, 1314765, and 1360046).
  - Calcium acetylsalicylate (U.S. 1217862 and 1225407).
  - Calcium alginate (U.S. 1415849).
  - Calcium arsenate (U.S. 1188740, 1237815, 1266258, 1417232, 1428946, 1434650, 1475545, 1504627, 1505648, 1505718, 1513934, and 1517516).
  - Calcium benzenedisulphonate (U.S. 1314138).
  - Calcium benzenesulphonate (U.S. 1301360).
  - Calcium benzoate (U.S. 1458491 and 1463190).
  - Calcium bisulphite (U.S. 1165281, 1303314, 1315811, 1340649, 1341790, 1378616, 1424883, 1458310, and 1499898).
  - Calcium carbide (U.S. 1319426).
  - Calcium carbonate (U.S. 1141266, 1178962, 1188505, 1202317, 1210726, 1266339, 1312127, 1323228, 1359782, 1372193, 1379157, 1436230, and 1517996).
  - Calcium chloride (U.S. 1153502, 1238916, 1253055, 1262939, and 1379680).
  - Calcium chromate (U.S. 1326123 and 1429001).
  - Calcium citrate (U.S. 1141458, 1288293, and 1491390).
  - Calcium cyanamide (U.S. 1326310).
  - Calcium diethylbarbiturate (U.S. 1461831).
  - Calcium ferrocyanide (U.S. 1253571).
  - Calcium fluoride (U.S. 1215351 and 1501587).
  - Calcium formate (U.S. 1185028 and 1423753).
  - Calcium hydrosulphide (U.S. 1379855).
  - Calcium hypochlorite (U.S. 1155605, 1221505, 1236978, 1261572, 1409955, 1421503, 1426752, 1440620, 1481039, 1481106, 1481107, 1483463, and others).
  - Calcium malate (U.S. 1141458).
  - Calcium manganate (U.S. 1318891).
  - Calcium nitrate (U.S. 1214003).
  - Calcium oleate (U.S. 1345476).
  - Calcium oxalate (U.S. 1349947, 1466624, 1466626, and 1466628).
  - Calcium oxychloride (U.S. 1282188, 1376523, and 1422337).
  - Calcium pentasulphide (U.S. 1254908 and 1517522).
  - Calcium permanganate (U.S. 1318891 and 1453562).
  - Calcium phosphates (U.S. 1235025, 1286187, 1287592, 1293403, 1293404, 1388857, 1425747, 1435416, and 1493100).
  - Calcium polycarboxylate (U.S. 1425605).
  - Calcium saccharate (U.S. 1378762).
  - Calcium silicate (U.S. 1282222 and 1388857).
  - Calcium sulphate (U.S. 1163286, 1210726, 1295080, 1492488, and 1492489).
  - Calcium sulphide (U.S. 1502213).
  - Calcium sulphite (U.S. 1165281, 131227, 1315811, 1326384, and 1343897).
  - Calcium tannate (U.S. 1352768).
  - Calcium tartrate (U.S. 1141458).
  - Calcium titanate (U.S. 1436164).
  - Calcium tungstate (U.S. 1293402, 1293403, 1293404, 1322485, and 1388857).
  - Calcium vanadate (U.S. 1430864).
  - Calcium-magnesium vanadate (U.S. 1392745).

Dye

- Process material in making—
  - Alizarin (U.S. 1150152).
  - Anilin (U.S. 1239822).
  - 2-Nitroanisole (U.S. 1325168).
  - 4-Nitroanisole (U.S. 1325168).
  - Sulphatoethylanilin (U.S. 1483084).
- Purifying agent for—
  - Anthraquinone (U.S. 1404056).
  - Calcium acetate (U.S. 1213724).

Pharmaceutical

- In compounding and dispensing practice.
- Process material in making—
  - Carron oil.
  - Lime water.
- Suggested for use as—
  - Antacid.
  - Astringent.
  - Curd-inhibitor for milk.
  - Depilatory.
  - Digestant.
  - Escharotic.
  - Source of calcium.
  - Tonic.

Resins

- Solvent for—
  - Resins.

Rubber

- In vulcanizing processes.
- Reactant in making—
  - Accelerators for vulcanization processes.

Calcium Hydroxyhydrosulphide

Petroleum

- Purifying agent (U.S. 1787570) for—
  - Cracked petroleum products.

Calcium-Manganese Silicon

(Special alloys containing from 17 percent to 19 percent calcium, 8 percent to 10 percent manganese, 55 percent to 60 percent silicon, and 10 percent to 14 percent iron.)

Metallurgical

- Improver of—
  - Transverse strength of forged and rolled steel.
- Scavenger for—
  - Gases in steel.
  - Nonmetallic impurities in steel.
  - Oxides in steel.
- Silicon introducer in—
  - Steel manufacture.

Calcium Monofluorostearate

Insecticide and Fungicide

- Fungicide (Brit. 458179).
- Insecticide (Brit. 458179).

Calcium Oxalate

Synonyms: Oxalate of lime.
French: Oxalate calcique; Oxalate de chaux.
German: Calciumoxalat; Kalziumoxalat; Oxalsaures Calcium; Oxalsaures Kalk; Oxalsaures Kalzium.

Cement and Concrete
- Ingredient (U.S. 1245608) of—
  - Acidproof cement.
  - Waterproof cement.

Chemical
- Catalyst (U.S. 1292019) in making—
  - Urea.
- Ingredient (U.S. 1473543) of—
  - Catalytic mixtures used in making—
    - Ammonia.
- Process material (special) in making—
  - Oxalic acid (U.S. 1251938, 1310713, 1396368, 1466624, and 1466628).
  - Sodium oxalate (U.S. 1310713).
- Source of oxalate radicle in making—
  - Organic oxalates.
  - Oxalic acid.

Food
- Process material (U.S. 1450865) in making—
  - Candies and confections.

Leather
- Ingredient (U.S. 1241950) of—
  - Quebracho tanning compound.
- Process material (U.S. 1444548) in—
  - Tanning hides and intestines.

Miscellaneous
- Ingredient (U.S. 1273432) of—
  - Etching electrolyte.

Pharmaceutical
- In compounding and dispensing practice.
- Process material (U.S. 1450865) in making—
  - Lozenge.
  - Pill.
  - Tablet.
  - Powder.

Calcium Pantothenate

Pharmaceutical
- In compounding and dispensing practice.
- Suggested for use as—
  - Dependable source of pantothenic acid.

Calcium Parabenzamidobenzoate

Rayon
- Delustering agent (U.S. 2069773 and 2069774) for—
  - Cuprammonium products.
  - Nitrocellulose products.
  - Viscose products.

Calcium Paranaphthamidobenzoate

Rayon
- Delustering agent (U.S. 2069773 and 2069774) for—
  - Cuprammonium products.
  - Nitrocellulose products.
  - Viscose products.

Calcium Phosphate, Coated Anhydrous Monobasic

Food
- Claimed as new phosphate which offers—
  - Ability to resist decomposition in moist atmospheres. Comparative tests show that with ordinary monocalcium phosphate the reaction with soda is about 60 percent complete within one minute, whereas with this coated product the reaction is less than 10 percent complete in 2 minutes and not over 50 percent complete in 6 minutes (when translated to biscuit-making practice, this means that the biscuit dough can be mixed, rolled, and cut, and the biscuits placed in the oven before any appreciable loss of the leavening gas takes place. Experimental biscuit bakes under uniform conditions, except for the type of baking acid, are claimed to show that the volume of the biscuits made with this specially coated product is approximately one-third greater than when ordinary monocalcium phosphate is used).
  - Delayed as well as slow reaction with sodium bicarbonate in dough mixtures.
  - Glassy coating which protects the anhydrous phosphate from the action of atmospheric moisture.
  - In wet dough mixtures it permits only a slow pe tration of water into the interior of the and thereby delays its reaction with the soda pr
- New baking acid (U.S. 2160232 and 2160233; 21 and 2160701) in—
  - Baking powders.
  - Self-rising flours.

Calcium Phosphate, Monobasic

Synonyms: Acid calcium phosphate; Calcium phosphate; Calcium biphosphate; Monocalcium orthophosphate; Monocalcium phosphate; Prim calcium phosphate.
French: Phosphate monocalcique.
German: Phosphorsaures Monocalcium; Phosph saures Monokalk.

Chemical
- Process material in making—
  - Barium nitrate (U.S. 1273824).
  - Decolorizing carbon (U.S. 1287592, 1359094, an 1402007).
  - Dicalcium orthophosphate (U.S. 1235025, 1287 1287592, and 1493099).
  - Dicyandiamide (U.S. 1275276).
  - Ethyl alcohol (U.S. 1475215).
  - Hydrogen peroxide (U.S. 1273824).
  - Lactose.
  - Magnesium pyrophosphate (U.S. 1346148).
  - Phosphoric acid (U.S. 1413048 and 1493099).
  - Potassium phosphates (U.S. 1191615, 1202215, 1124798).
  - Sodium phosphates (U.S. 1493099 and 1504340).
- Purifying agent (U.S. 1314203) for—
  - Lactose.
- Reagent (U.S. 1356029 and 1356030) for—
  - Liberating sulphur dioxide from metabisulphites.

Food
- Improver for—
  - Bread dough.
- Ingredient of—
  - Baking powders (U.S. 1134956, 1210940, 12 1427979, and 1442318).
  - Bread dough (U.S. 1158933, 1158934, 1210940, 12 1474746, 1497477, and 1500545).
  - Chewing gum (U.S. 1386627).
  - Shortening (U.S. 1210940).
  - Yeast food (U.S. 1500545).
  - Yeast stimulant (U.S. 1447054).
- Leavening agent in—
  - Baking powders.
  - Pancake flours.
  - Self-rising flours.
  - Various prepared flours.
- Preventer of—
  - "Rope" effects in the products of the baking ind
- Process material in making—
  - Yeast (U.S. 1449127, 1475215, and 1475471).

Metallurgical
- Process material in—
  - Cleaning iron and steel (U.S. 1221441 and 1221442)
  - Rustproofing iron and steel (U.S. 1167966, 1221441, 1221442).
- Process material in making—
  - Copper-phosphorus alloys (U.S. 1265150).

Miscellaneous
- Ingredient of—
  - Bacterial compost (U.S. 1320701).

Oral Hygiene
- Ingredient of—
  - Dentifrices (U.S. 1133250, 1225362, and 1491408).

Paper
- Process material in making—
  - Ethyl alcohol from cellulose sulphite liquor.

Pharmaceutical
- Activating agent (U.S. 1386627 and 1460179) for—
  - Pepsin.

Sugar
- Process material in making—
  - Decolorizing carbons from bagasse (U.S. 1402007).
- Process material in purifying and refining—
  - Sugar and sugar liquors (U.S. 1314203, 131 1476242, and 1486091).
  - Maltose (U.S. 1314203).
  - Molasses (U.S. 1314203 and 1314204).
  - Sucrose (U.S. 1314203).

lcium Propionate

od
eventer of—
Mold growth on foodstuffs.

per
eventer of—
Mold growth on waterproof oiled paper.

lcium Saccharate

Synonyms: Antacidin, Saccharated lime.

od
ickener in—
Whipping cream.
Ice cream mixes.

armaceutical
ggested in treatment of—
Dyspepsia.
Flatulence.
abilizer for—
Calcium gluconate solutions.

alcium Selenocyanate

griculture
erilizer (Brit. 490436) for—
Grain.

secticide
arasiticide.

int and Varnish
gredient (Brit. 490436) for—
Antifouling paints.

alcium-Silicon

Special alloy containing calcium, silicon, and iron; available in two grades; grade A contains 30 to 35 percent calcium and 60 65 percent silicon; grade B contains 28 to 32 percent calcium and 60 to 65 percent silicon.)

Metallurgical
ccelerator of—
Fluidity of reducing slags in basic electric furnace steel practice.
leanser in—
Cast-iron manufacture.
Steel manufacture.
Degasifier in—
Cast-iron manufacture.
Steel manufacture.
Deoxidizer in—
Cast-iron manufacture.
Steel manufacture.
Fluidity improver for—
Liquid steel.
Scavenger in—
Cast-iron manufacture.
Steel manufacture.
Silicon introducer in—
High-grade alloy steels.
High-strength cast-iron.
Stainless iron.

Calcium Stearate

(Additional uses—supplementary to information given in Volume 1.)

Cement
Aid in grinding—
Clinker.
Portland Cement.
Hydraulic cement Slag.
Natural cement.
Decreaser of—
Caking or gumming of grinding surfaces.
Increaser of—
Plasticity.
Workability.
Waterproofness.
Reducer of—
Water requirement in the mix.
Surfacing agent for improving—
Waterproofness.

Ceramic
Coloring and lustering agent for—
Chinaware.
Porcelain.
Pottery.

Cosmetic
Absorbent and filler in—
Face creams
Foot powders.
Hand creams.
Perspiration preparations.
Talcum powders.

Insecticide
Suspending agent for—
Compositions used in treating ponds, streams, marshes, and the like to destroy mosquito larvae.

Lubricant
Base in—
Lubricants and greases.

Metal-Working
Lubricant in—
Wire-drawing.
Promoter of—
Die life.
Smoothness and brightness of wires.

Miscellaneous
Bodying agent for various purposes.
Thickener for various purposes.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Bodying agent in—
Sanding sealers.
Filler in—
Sanding sealers.
Flatting agent in—
Varnishes and lacquers.
Hiding agent in—
Sanding sealers.

Plastics
Improver of—
External lubrication of molds.
Internal lubrication for molding powders used in making synthetic plastics.
Plasticizer for—
Molding powders used in making synthetic plastics.

Rubber
Lubricating agent for—
Molds.

Stone
Aid in grinding—
Artificial stone aggregates.
Masonry.
Stone.
Decreaser of—
Caking or gumming of grinding surfaces.
Increaser of—
Plasticity.
Waterproofness.
Workability.
Reducer of—
Water requirement in the mix of artificial stone.
Surfacing agent for improving—
Waterproofness.

Woodworking
Lubricant for—
Wood screws.

Calcium Sulphamate

Firefighting
Flameproofing agent offering following properties—
Does not adversely affect the handle or appearance of product treated.
Does not cause stiffening or yellowing of product treated.
Does not crystallize on surface of treated material.

Paper
Flameproofing agent for—
Paper.
Paper products.

Textile
Flameproofing agent for—
Fabrics.

Candelilla Wax

French: Cire de candelilla.
German: Candelillawachs.
Spanish: Cera de candelilla.
Italian: Cera di candelilla.

Adhesives
Substitute for other waxes in various adhesive compositions.

Candelilla Wax (Continued)

Cosmetic
Substitute for other waxes in—
Creams.
Pencils
Pomades.

Dentistry
Ingredient of—
Molding compositions.

Electrical
Ingredient of—
Insulating compositions for various purposes.
Insulating and waterproofing agent for—
Apparatus.
Cables.
Wires.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Ingredient of—
Sealing wax compositions.
Stiffener for—
Softer waxes.
Substitute for—
Beeswax.
Carnauba wax.
Vegetable wax offering following characteristics—
Aromatic odor.
Opaque to translucent solid.
Softer than carnauba wax.
Yellowish-brown color.

Food
Substitute for—
Beeswax and other waxes in chewing gum and artificial honeycomb compositions.

Fuel
Ingredient of—
Candle compositions.

Ink
Substitute for other waxes in—
Lithographic inks.
Printing inks.
Stamping inks.
Writing inks.

Leather
Waterproofing, softening, impregnating, and polishing agent in—
Dressing compositions.
Finishing compositions.
Polishing compositions.

Lubricant
Base of—
Lubricants.
Thickener in—
Lubricants.

Metallurgical
Protective agent in—
Acid etching.
Metal protective compositions.

Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
Automobile polishes.
Compositions for making anatomical specimens.
Compositions for lining barrels and kegs.
Floor polishes.
Furniture polishes.
Grease crayon compositions.
Imitation fruit and flower compositions.
Shoe polishes.
Waterproofing compositions.
Lubricant and softener for various materials.
Substitute for other waxes.
Waterproofing agent for—
Packages and containers.
Porous materials.
Spoilage materials.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Ingredient of—
Cement paints.
Wood fillers.
Paraffin wax substitute in—
Paint and stain removers.

Paper
Substitute for other waxes in—
Carbon paper compositions.
Sizing compositions.
Waxing compositions.

Plastics
Base, filler, and plasticizer in—
Phonograph record compositions.
Camphor substitute in making—
Celluloid.

Printing
Ingredient of—
Compositions used for the preparation of acid coatings for plates in the electrotyping process.

Rubber
Filler in—
Rubber compositions.

Stone
Waterproofing agent in—
Compositions for filling and waterproofing porous faces of artificial or natural stone.

Textile
Substitute for other waxes in—
Dressing, sizing, and finishing operations.

Capric Acid Chloride

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Emulsifying agents by sulphonating products of reactions with benzene, toluene, xylene, diph phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphth

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Lubricants with benzene, toluene, xylene, diph phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydrona thalene.

Caproic Acid Chloride

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Emulsifying agents by sulphonating products of reaction with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphen phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthal

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Lubricants with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphen phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaph lene.

Caproic Acid Isopropylbutylester

Miscellaneous
As an emulsifying agent (Germ. 626880)
(For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifyi agents.")

Capryl Acid Tripolyphosphate, Ammonium Salt

Miscellaneous
As a wetting agent.
(For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

Caprylic Acid Chloride

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Emulsifying agents by sulfonating products of reactions with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphen phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphtha

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Lubricants with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphen phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthal

Caprylic Acid Isopropylbutylester

Miscellaneous
As an emulsifying agent (Germ. 626880).
(For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifyi agents.")

Caprylic Acid Tripolyphosphate, Sodium Salt

Miscellaneous
As a wetting agent.
(For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

Carbamylmethylbenzylpiperidinium Chloride

Textile
Claimed (Brit. 497485) as—
Textile assistant.

Carbamylmethylpyridinium Chloride

Textile
Claimed (Brit. 497485) as—
  Textile assistant.

Carbamylmethyltriethyl Ammonium Chloride

Textile
Claimed (Brit. 497485) as—
  Textile assistant.

Carbazol

Synonyms: Diphenylene-imide; Dibenzopyrrole; Carbazole; Iminodiphenyl.
French: Carbazol.
German: Carbazol; Karbazol.
Spanish: Carbazol.
Italian: Carbazole.

Cellulose Products
Starting point (U.S. 1412949) in making—
  Condensations with cellulose.

Chemical
Starting point in making—
  Benzene (French 612908; Brit. 283600).
  Condensations with sugars, starch, or dextrin (U.S. 1412949).

Dye
Starting point in making—
  Aminocarbazole.
  Anilin (French 612908 and Brit. 283600).
  Blue dyestuffs (hydrone blues) used for the dyeing of cotton and rayon and characterized by very good fastness to light, washing, chlorine, and other agents.
  Carbazoleoxycarboxylic acids. (French 667220.)
  Carbazolesulphonic acid (French 654129, U.S. 1128369).
  Carbazylacetic acid (U.S. 1247475).
  Dioxycarbazolesulphonic acid (French 654129).
  Ethylcarbazole.
  Indophenols (U.S. 1516450).
  Substitution products.

Explosives
Stabilizer in explosive compositions

Carbinyl Paraoxybenzoate

Adhesives
Preservative for—
  Albumen.
  Casein.
  Glue.
  Starch.

Cosmetic
Preservative for—
  Creams.
  Emulsions.
  Face powders.
  Ointments.
  Toilet accessories.
  Water solutions.

Dye
Preservative for—
  Emulsified color lakes.

Fats and Oils
Preservative for—
  Emulsified oils.

Glue and Gelatin
Preservative for—
  Glue.
  Gelatin.

Gums
Preservative for—
  Vegetable gums.

Ink
Preservative for—
  Drawing inks.
  Emulsified inks.
  Lithographic inks.
  Printing inks.
  Writing inks.

Leather
Preservative for—
  Dressing compounds.
  Finishing compounds.

Linoleum and Oilcloth
Preservative for—
  Glues.
  Gums.
  Organic fillers.

Miscellaneous
Preservative for—
  Albumen.
  Casein.
  Emulsions of various kinds.
  Gelatin.
  Glue.
  Gums.
  Polishes.
  Starch.
  Sugar.
  Water solutions of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Preservative for—
  Albumen.
  Casein.
  Distempers.
  Emulsified shellac preparations.
  Glue.
  Gums.
  Paints.
  Resins.
  Sizing agents.
  Varnishes.
  Water paints.

Paper
Preservative for—
  Albumen.
  Casein.
  Coating compounds.
  Gelatin.
  Glue.
  Sizing compounds.
  Starch.
  Waterproofing compounds.

Photographic
Preservative for—
  Coatings.
  Emulsions.
  Gelatin.

Textile
Preservative for—
  Coating compositions.
  Emulsified preparations used in processing fabrics.
  Finishing compositions.
  Sizing compositions.
  Waterproofing compositions.

Carbisopropoxythione Disulphide

Rubber
Accelerator (U.S. 1832163) in—
  Vulcanizing processes.

Carbonizing Assistants

Materials for increasing the efficiency of dilute acid baths used for "carbonizing" wool. Carbonizing removes vegetable matter such as burrs from raw wool or reclaims wool fibers from mixed rags and waste by destroying cellulosic materials. Most wetting out agents and emulsifiers unaffected by acids assist carbonization by increasing penetration.

Carbonyl Bromide

Synonyms: Bromophosgene.
French: Bromure de carbonyle; Bromure carbonylique.
German: Bromphosgen; Carbonylbromid.

Dye
Starting point in making—
  Coloring agents of the crystal violet type, with dimethylanilin and aluminum tribromide.

Military
As a poison gas (similar in effects to phosgene).

Carbonyl Cyanide

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.

Military
Suggested for use as—
  Military poison gas.

Carbonyl Fluoride

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.

Military
Suggested for use as—
  Military poison gas.

1:3′-Carboxyphenyl-3-undecyl-5-pyrazolone

Photographic
Nondiffusible color former (Brit. 502665) in—
  Color photography.

1 :3′-Carboxy-1 : 3′-sulphophenyl-3-heptadecyl-5-pyrazolone

Photographic
Nondiffusible color former (Brit. 502665) in—
  Color photography.

1 :3′-Carboxy-1 : 4′-sulphophenyl-3-heptadecyl-5-pyrazolone

Photographic
Nondiffusible color former (Brit. 502665) in—
  Color photography.

Carnauba Wax

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Agriculture
Ingredient (U.S. 1846143) of—
  Coating agent, in admixture with paraffin, for green-rind citrous fruits in artificial coloring process using ethylene gas.

Chemical
Purifying agent (Brit. 398136) in making—
  Aromatic alcohols, such as phenylethyl alcohols and their homologs, by the action of alkylene oxides on aromatic hydrocarbons.

Electrical
Sealing agent (Brit. 402967) in—
  Electrolytic cells, such as condensers, to prevent escape of liquid from exhaust ports provided for the escape of gases under pressure.

Lubricant
Starting point (U.S. 1920202) in making—
  Lubricating greases.

Metallurgical
Ingredient (U.S. 1948194) of—
  Soap solution used as a lubricant in metal-drawing and metal-stamping.

Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
  Composition for polishing and cleaning paintwork, wood, or rubber, consisting of emulsion of wax, petroleum spirit, turpentine, water, kieselguhr, perfume, and dye (Brit. 407028).
  Metal polish, containing also a wetting agent, a detergent, an organic solvent, abrasives, and soaps (Brit. 376711).
  Sealing compound, in admixture with sulphur, for paper-capped bottles (U.S. 1933466).
  Shoe or floor polish consisting of a solution in turpentine, or other solvent, of the product obtained by reacting the warm liquefied or dissolved wax with hydrogen in the presence of a hydrogenating catalyst so as to reduce the saponification value at most by 15 percent; improvement in color, iodine value, melting point, content of unsaponifiable matter, solubility is claimed (Brit. 388864).

Paint and Varnish
Absorbent in—
  Paint and varnish removers.
Ingredient of—
  Antifouling paints.

Paper
Ingredient of—
  Coating composition, used in making a washable and greaseproof wallpaper, containing also a cellulose derivative, such as cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, ethylcellulose, or benzyl cellulose, and solvents, plasticizers, and natural or synthetic resins (Brit 394974).
  Moistureproof, transparent lacquer, for coating wrapping paper, containing also a plasticizer, nitrocellulose or other cellulose derivative, and suitable vents, but no castor oil, gum, or resin (Brit. 412687)
  Sizing emulsions (Brit. 395155 and 404386).
  Waterproofing composition containing also chlorinat rubber and a plasticizer (French 740013).
Starting point (Brit. 395155) in making—
  Emulsified sizing agents, insensitive to hard water by reacting with a monocarboxylic acid ester of polyglycerin, such as polyglycerin coconut oil ole acid ester.

Plastics
Ingredient (Brit. 416412) of—
  Molded products made from a solution of a cellulose derivative and a polyvinyl resin together with cork, leather dust, or wood pulp, a plasticizer, and oth synthetic resins.

Soap
Ingredient (Brit. 407039) of—
  Antiseptic washing and cleansing agents, prepared by incorporating water-soluble mercury silver, or gold salts, which dissociate into metal ions, with aliphatic compounds having strong wetting and washin power, containing at least 8 carbon atoms, having an acid sulphuric or phosphoric ester group or sulphonic acid group in an end position and forming water-soluble salts with said metals.

Textile
Ingredient of—
  Impregnating or coating agents for fabrics, made from a solution of a cellulose derivative and a polyvinyl resin, a plasticizer, and other synthetic resins (Brit. 416412).
  Waterproofing composition for fabrics, consisting of emulsion with a dispersion agent, an organic amine, pine oil, oleic acid, a synthetic wax, aluminum acetate, and sodium silicate (Brit. 401282).

Carob Bean

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical
Activating agent in—
  Butyric fermentations of glucose.

Food
Ingredient (French 510624) of—
  Food compositions, containing also chestnut flour and other products.

Glass
Process material (French 648990) in making—
  Scatterproof glass.

Glues and Adhesives
Starting point in making—
  Adhesive (French 734952).
  Adhesives (French 663802).
  Adhesives, either alone or with seaweed and lichens as base materials (French 651552).

Paint and Varnish
As a paint base (French 604683).

Paper
Base material (French 686744) in making—
  Transparent glazed paper.

Textile
Sizing (French 637654) for—
  Canvas, duck, and similar covering materials.
  Cotton and other vegetable fibers.
  Wool.

Tobacco
Starting point in making—
  Agents for impregnating tobacco.

Carvacrol Betathiocyanoethylether

Insecticide
Claimed (U.S. 2185183) as—
  Insecticidal toxicant soluble in petroleum distillates.

Casehardening Residues

(Residues from casehardening mixtures used in metal finishing—they contain varying amounts of potash, phosphates, and other chemicals.)

Fertilizer
Ingredient of—
  Fertilizer compositions.
Source of—
  Potash.
  Phosphates.

Casein

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Abrasives
- ngredient (Brit. 417173) of—
  - Compositions for impregnating sandpaper.

Adhesives
- ngredient of—
  - Adhesive characterized by its keeping qualities (French 493891).
  - Adhesive compositions containing also an alkaline earth hydroxide, a compound of an alkali metal mixed with water, a sulphonated oil, or pine oil (U.S. 1927927).
  - Adhesive compositions (French 709478).
  - Adhesives consisting of ester-like conversion products (of casein) obtained by reacting a neutral or weakly acid aqueous suspension (of casein) with an alkylene oxide until the product exhibits an alkaline character after neutralization (Brit. 419675).
  - Adhesive containing also silicate of soda and lime (French 530690).
  - Adhesives containing also alkaline carbonates, alkaline earths, or urea (Brit. 306168).
  - Adhesives for casein-formaldehyde resins, containing also urea, thiourea, or their assymmetrical alkyl or aryl derivatives (Brit. 411058).
  - Adhesive for moisture-proof cellophane, containing also gum thus, synthetic resin, acetone, ethyl acetate, castor oil, gelatin (U.S. 1929013).
  - Adhesives in thin sheet form processed from glycerin, potash, ammonia, and latex (Germ. 591550).
  - Adhesives in thin sheet form made by processing with blood albumen (French 676975).
  - Boot and shoe adhesives processed from latex, ammonia, phenol, triethanolamine, formaldehyde, gum, rosin dispersions, and glycerin (Brit. 405296).
  - Non-alkaline and somewhat waterproof adhesive containing also urea and water.
  - Rubber cement containing also rubber, benzene, glue, and potassium oleate.
  - Veneer glue (Brit. 314344).
  - Veneer glue (admixture with albumen) reported to give exceptionally good results in large scale operations.
  - Veneer glue containing also concentrated latex and an alkali (Brit. 406484).
  - Waterproof adhesive containing also soda ash, sodium acetate, sodium fluoride, slaked lime, and basic copper carbonate.
- Ingredient (U.S. 1895979) of—
  - Vegetable glue, containing also powdered ivory nut, lime, soda ash, trisodium phosphate, and sodium fluoride.

Building and Construction
- Binder in making—
  - Anticorrosive and antiparasiticidal coatings for wood and iron, based on finely powdered lead (French 549208).
  - Artificial marble (French 521755).
- Dispersing agent in making—
  - Bituminous emulsions (French 698554).
  - Bituminous emulsions for road surfaces.
  - Bituminous emulsions for sealing and caulking purposes in road maintenance.
  - Bituminous emulsions used as paints, coatings, and waterproofings for walls, roofings, foundations, pipes, sewers, gutters.
- Ingredient of—
  - Decorator's paste, containing also rye meal, whiting, and powdered alum.
  - Lute, containing also Portland cement, lime, iron, sulphate, and alum, for equipment and tanks holding water, oils, fats, greases, gasoline, benzene and other liquids, but not acids (French 511485).
  - Sorel cement containing also fused calcium chloride, magnesium sulphate, and calcined magnesite.
- Starting point (French 696277) in making—
  - Emulsifying agents for bitumens by processing with resin, alkali, water, and naphtha.

Ceramics
- Binder in making—
  - Artificial porcelain from paper pulp, limestone, and kaolin (French 509622).

Chemical
- Stabilizing agent (French 668822) for—
  - Alkaline peroxide solutions.
- Starting point in making—
  - Petroleum oil emulsifying agent by reaction with gamboge, ethyl alcohol, and sodium carbonate (U.S. 1907789).
  - Textile washing, wetting, and leveling agents by reaction with oleic chloride, sodium lysalbate, and soda lye (Brit. 413016).

Coaltar
- Dispersing agent (French 698554) in making—
  - Coaltar emulsions.
- Starting point (French 696277) in making—
  - Emulsifying agents for bitumens by processing with resin, alkali, water, and naphtha.

Food
- Ingredient of—
  - Coating agent, containing also borax, glucose, and water, for protecting fruit from mold.
  - Coating agent, containing also rosin and sodium carbonate or calcium hydroxide, for acid-treated fruit (U.S. 1975962).
  - Food product composed of ground dry cheese and vegetable or animal fats (French 687238).

Glass
- Binder (U.S. 1922893) for—
  - Nitrocellulose layer in laminated glass.
- Binder in—
  - Plastic seal (said to withstand action of oils and fats) for glass jars, containing also gelatin, talc, titanium dioxide, diethyleneglycol, paraformaldehyde, and aqua ammonia.

Ink
- Thickener in—
  - Noninflammable printing inks (French 593868).
  - Waterproof marking ink made from gum accroides, ammonia, acid green, nigrosin, sulphonated castor oil, and tricresol.

Insecticide
- Ingredient (U.S. 1898673) of—
  - Spreader for insecticidal sprays, containing also glue and hydrated lime.
- Protective colloid in making—
  - Calcium arsenate insecticides (French 705906).
  - Copper compounds useful as fungicides (Brit. 410940).
  - New insecticide (French 746782).
  - Tree sprays containing oil, water, and resin (French 630808).

Leather
- Dispersing agent in—
  - Patent leather softening emulsion containing also castor oil, methanol, benzene, water, and preservative.
- Ingredient (Brit. 409009) of—
  - Emulsified coating compositions, based on chlorinated rubber and a drying oil or resinous condensation product of a drying nature, suitable for dressing leather.
- Treating agent (U.S. 1974861) for—
  - Bated skins prior to tanning (used in solution with sodium pyrophosphate).

Miscellaneous
- Base for—
  - Varnish for artificial pearls, novelties, and such articles; process calls for subsequent treatment by vapors of titanium tetrachloride or tin tetrachloride for producing brilliant iridescent luster (French 684958 and 684959).
  - Products which are rapidly soluble (French 712267).
- Bonding agent (U.S. 1938553) for—
  - Sheets and other articles made from corkdust or sawdust.
- Frothing restrainer (Brit. 396053) in—
  - Chemical composition used for cleaning iron or steel prior to painting.
- Impregnating agent (French 514026) for—
  - Various products.
- Ingredient of—
  - Composition for impregnating polishing cloths, containing also kieselguhr, or tripoli, and soap (French 558099).
  - Compositions for artificial school slates, containing also water, caustic alkali, lampblack, silica black (French 684491).
  - Motion picture projection screen coating, containing also glue, copper sulphate, sodium fluoride, glycerin, borax, cobalt blue, and water, said to have properties of nonstickiness, permanence, and adaptability to climatic condition (U.S. 1881128).
  - Sealing composition (U.S. 1904445).

Casein (Continued)

- Stop-leak compositions for automobile radiators, containing also flaxseed, aluminum powder, and sodium silicate.

Paint and Varnish

- Base in—
  - Primer for wood prior to varnishing; reported to introduce savings in varnish and labor (French 556244).
  - Varnish (French 647161).
- Ingredient of—
  - Coating composition for wood and metal, containing also water, rubber latex, aqua ammonia, vulcanizing agents, accelerators, and cellulose lacquer (Brit. 402865).
  - Dry pigment color preparations readily dispersible in aqueous mediums, obtained by intimately mixing inorganic or organic pigments with reversible colloidal aluminum silicates, such as reversible wilkinite or bentonite, in the presence of water and drying; inorganic pigments specified are ocher, colcothar, caput, mortum, vitrioni, turkey red oxides, indian reds, chrome yellow, chrome orange, titanium white, and zinc white; organic pigments, lithol fast scarlet R, helio bordeaux BL, lithol fast scarlet RPN, indanthrene blue 2GSL, lithol red 3BN (Brit. 404041).
  - Emulsified coating compositions, based on chlorinated rubber and a drying oil or resinous condensation product of a drying nature, suitable for painting wood and wall surfaces (Brit. 409009).
  - Glazing solution, containing also borax, trisodium phosphate, hexamethylenetetramine, sassafras oil, and a nondrying oil (U.S. 1892980).
  - Paints used for imitating stone or stone effects (French 644211).
  - Substitute for varnish and varnish colors consisting of a water emulsion of crude wool-fat with rosin, copal, ammonia, methanol, and a suitable pigment color, or mineral color or lake, iron oxide being specified (Brit. 383238).
  - Varnish containing also a cellulose derivative, resin, and formaldehyde (as a hardening agent) (French 659640).
  - Varnish made from acetic anhydride, trioxymethylene, methanol hydrogen peroxide, butyl alcohol, glycerin, amyl acetate, acetone, terpineol, and turpentine (Brit. 397828).

Paper

- Impregnating agent for—
  - Paper (French 719223).
  - Paper; process calls for three coatings, each of a different nature (French 629291).
- Ingredient of—
  - Emulsified coating compositions, based on chlorinated rubber and a drying oil or resinous condensation product of a drying nature, suitable for coating paper and pasteboard (Brit. 409009).
  - Emulsified sizing preparation processed from rosin, copal, paraffin, and alkali (French 685808).
- Ingredient (U.S. 1910406) of—
  - Coating composition containing also dry chemical wood pulp.
- Treating agent (U.S. 1929432) for—
  - Beater stock (used in conjunction with lime and sodium fluoride) in making a hard and water-resistant paper; additional treatment with sodium naphthalene-sulphonate or formaldehyde neutralized with aqua ammonia is specified; bursting strength is claimed to be increased by 100 percent.

Plastics

- Base in making—
  - Hornlike masses with fatty acids (French 516939).
  - Hornlike material, with phenol, adol, and resin (French 652615).
  - Hornlike materials (French 521744).
  - Opaque plastics (French 524588).
  - Organic glass, practically unbreakable, by processing with products of a phenolic condensation (French 620169).
- Plastics (French 510531, 529635, 533565, 538857, 540390, 542332, 623650, 631831, 635745, and 537157).
- Plastics consisting of esterlike conversion products (of casein) obtained by reacting a neutral or weakly acid aqueous suspension (of casein) with an alkylene oxide until the product exhibits an alkaline character after neutralization (Brit. 419675).
- Plastics with cellulose esters (French 565338).
- Plastics with ethylene oxide (French 755676).
- Plastics with gelatin (French 535272 and 598516).
- Plastics with glue (French 616532).
- Plastics with nitrocellulose, ethylcellulose, ethylenechlorohydrin (French 612335).
- Plastics with paraformaldehyde (French 611342).
- Plastics with urea and formaldehyde (French 636219).
- Porous insulating materials (French 628701).
- Transparent hornlike materials (French 582870).
- Unbreakable plastic with insulating properties, with asbestos (French 540314).

Printing

- Binder (French 689939) for—
  - Phosphorescent colors used in printing processes.

Resins

- Addition agent (French 700411) for—
  - Synthetic resins made by condensation of polyviny alcohol with aldehydes, such as formaldehyde.
- Starting point (U.S. 1857691) in making—
  - Shellac substitutes.

Rubber

- Agent (French 655785) in—
  - Polymerizing isoprene, butadiene, dimethylbutadiene in making synthetic rubber.
- Base (French 663686) for—
  - Varnish used for coating rubberized articles which are subsequently treated with a halogen, such as bromine, neutralized.
- Coagulation restrainant (Brit. 397997) in—
  - Rubber dispersions used for coating fabrics.
- Dispersing agent for—
  - Rubber (French 657611 and 686711).
  - Rubber in making sponges (French 694768).

Textile

- Impregnating agent (French 629291) for—
  - Textile fibers and fabrics; process calls for three coatings, each of a different nature.
- Ingredient of—
  - Bleaching solution for silk, wool, or cotton fibers, containing also sodium carbamate and resin-base soap (French 488570).
  - Degreasing and defatting composition for wool (French 579671).
  - Dye baths (French 513328).
  - Emulsified compositions, based on chlorinated rubber and a drying oil or resinous condensation product of a drying nature, suitable for coating textile fibers (Brit. 409009).
  - Emulsified sizing composition for rayon (French 706638).
  - Emulsified sizing composition containing also oil, grease, resin, borax, or sodium silicate (French 704480).
  - Emulsified sizing preparation containing also rosin, copal, paraffin, alkali (French 685808).
  - Mothproofing, moldproofing, and insect-proofing composition for canvas; composition is said to render the goods more durable; it consists of (a) emulsion of soap, casein, Irish moss, bentonite, petrolatum, and water, (b) solution of thallium salts.
  - Sizing and finishing compositions consisting of esterlike conversion products (of casein) obtained by reacting a neutral or weakly acid aqueous suspension (of casein) with an alkylene oxide until the product exhibits an alkaline character of neutralization (Brit. 419675).
  - Waterproofing composition for textiles, containing also rubber latex, ammonia and water.
- Ingredient (Brit. 403121) of—
  - Rubber dispersion used for coating silk stockings.
- Starting point in making—
  - Decomposition products with caustic soda, used as addition agents for bucking baths for vegetable or regenerated fibers (Brit. 398058).
  - Synthetic wool (recently developed in Italy).

Woodworking

- Impregnating agent (French 493557) for—
  - Wood.

Casein Fiber

(A synthetic fiber made from casein and known by various trade-names; for example:—Aralac (United States), Cargau (Belgium), Casolana (Holland), Lactofil (Holland), Lanital (Italy), Polana (Poland), Tiolan (Germany).)

Hatmaking

- Ingredient of—
  - New felt (made up of 15 percent casein fiber, 30 percent lamb's wool, 50 percent rabbit fur, and a little

Casein Fiber (Continued)

- muskrat) for hatmaking used as a substitute for felts made with much larger quantities of rabbit fur now no longer available in normal quantities—only three of the ten major sources of supply now remain open; in the First World War prices of this fur went to $11 a pound from $1.50—this new process, it is claimed, will result in a reduction of more than 35 per cent in hatters' fur requirements for 1942).

Miscellaneous

Synthetic fiber said to have the following characteristics—
- Boiling in water tends to lower its tensile strength.
- Dyeable with sulphur and vat dyes.
- Dyeings are not so fast to washing or to perspiration as corresponding dyeings on wool.
- Economically milk production is quicker and cheaper than sheep and sheep's wool production.
- Eliminates seasonal and other various disadvantages of the natural fiber.
- Eliminates scouring and carbonization processes.
- Less acid required in the dye bath.
- Lower felting power than real wool.
- Lower specific gravity than real wool.
- More resistant to alkalies than real wool.
- Not attacked by moths.
- Resistance to creasing compares favorably with that of real wool.
- Smoother fibers than natural wool and lacking the scaly surface which is characteristic of real wool.
- Soft general handle and quite similar to sheep's wool.
- Susceptible to certain bacteria which under favorable conditions may actually dissolve the synthetic fiber leaving real wool unharmed.
- Tensile strength is not more than 50 percent that of real wool.
- Tinctorially similar properties to real wool, but it absorbs dyes more rapidly and at a lower temperature.
- Uniform. free from impurities, made any length and diameter.
- Wool-like material having a strong similarity to sheep's wool in its chemical constitution, the chief difference being a low sulphur content.

Synthetic fiber available for use in—
- Many materials containing wool—rugs, carpets, upholstery, and the like.

Starting point in making—
- Casein-viscose synthetic fibers.

Textile

Ingredient of—
- Mixtures with real wool used in making textile fabrics (the Italian government is reported to have authorized the use of 70 percent wool and 30 percent "Lanital" in both army and navy uniforms).

Casein-Viscose Fiber

(A synthetic fiber consisting of casein mixed with viscose, reported in use in various countries, particularly in Europe, under various trade or brand names:—"Cisalfa" (Italian), "Fibramine" (Belgian), "Lacisana" (Italian) fiber.)

Textile

Synthetic fiber said to offer the following characteristics:—
- Affinity for wool dyes.
- Parallel properties with viscose.
- Possibilities for cross-dye effects when mixed with other fibers.

Cashew Gum

Synonyms: Anacardium gum.

Ink

Indelible marking ink.

Insecticide

Insecticide.

Leather

Tanning agent.

Miscellaneous

Bookbinder's gum.

Cashew Nutshell Oil

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Disinfectant

Starting point (U.S. 1950085) in making—
- Nontoxic germicide comprising sodium salts of phenols of high molecular weight.

Ink

Ingredient of—
- Inks.

Insecticide

Repellant for—
- White ants (used by painting on furniture, books, and similar perishable articles).

Lubricant

Lubricant for—
- Boats.

Miscellaneous

Preservative for—
- Fish nets.

Paint and Varnish

Essential ingredient of—
- Coating agents for all types of cement surfaces particularly where the surface is subjected to continual wetting.
- Coating agents for wood and metal surfaces to protect them from corrosive action.
- Coating agents for laboratory table tops.
- Coating agents for bottle caps to make them resistant to acids, alkalies, alcohol, and oil.
- Insulating coatings.
- New coating products said to combine the properties of Japanese lacquer with those of more ordinary varnishes.
- Special varnishes.

Starting point (U.S. 1977826 and 1838075) in making—
- Waterproof and insulating compositions by reacting with alkali, lime, and hydraulic cement.

Pharmaceutical

Reputed in the Orient to have specific action in leprosy.

Plastics

Ingredient of—
- Moulding compositions.

Cassareep

Synonyms: Cassaripe.

(Cassava juice boiled to a viscous molasseslike consistency.)

Food

Base for—
- Sauces.

Condiment.

Ingredient of—
- Condiments.

Preservative for—
- Meat (Brazilian use).

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Cassel Brown

Synonyms: Cassel Earth, Cologne Brown, Cologne Earth, Rubens Brown, Ulmin Brown, Van Dyke Brown.

Paint and Varnish

Imparter of—
- Umber tone.

Pigment in—
- Paints and the like.

Shading agent for—
- Earth pigments.

Substitute for—
- Blacks.

Paper

Pigment in—
- Colored papers.
- Wallpaper.

Plastics

Pigment in—
- Molded plastics.
- Plastic compositions.

Wood

Pigment in—
- Wood glazing.

Cassel Sap Brown

Synonyms: Nut stain.

Paint and Varnish

Pigment

Cassel Sap Brown (Continued)

Paper
- Staining agent for—
  - Cardboard.
  - Paper.

Wood
- Staining agent.

Castanha de Cotia Oil

(An extracted oil from the kernels of castanha de cotia nuts, indigenous to Brazil.)

Fats and Oils
- Oil offering following properties—
  - Acid value, 0.58 to 0.72.
  - Saponification value, 194.2 to 195.8.
  - Iodine value (Hanus), 128.1 to 153.5 (?).
  - Diene value, 32.8 to 33.9.
  - Unsaponifiable matter, 0.54 percent.
- Suggested for use as—
  - Paint and varnish oil.

Castor Oil

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Automotive
- Ingredients (U.S. 1775461) of—
  - Motor fuel compositions.

Chemical
- Starting point in making—
  - Emulsifying and wetting agents by reaction with anhydrides of acetic and other acids or acid chlorides (Brit. 357670).
  - Softening agents by heating with phosphoric acid.
  - Undecyclic acid.
- Starting point (Brit. 380431) in making emulsifying agents for—
  - Oleic acid.
  - Solid and liquid hydrocarbons of various groups of the aliphatic and aromatic series.
  - Terpenes.
  - Various chemicals.
  - Wetting compositions in emulsified conditions.

Disinfectant
- Starting point (Brit. 380431) in making emulsifying agent for making—
  - Emulsified germicides and deodorants.
  - Emulsified disinfectant compositions containing various active ingredients.

Dye
- Starting point (Brit. 380431) in making emulsifying agent for making—
  - Emulsions of dyestuffs, such as color lakes.
  - Emulsified pigment dyestuffs.

Electrical
- Ingredient (Brit. 273290) of—
  - Electrical insulating compositions used for coating wires and other electrical machinery and equipment.

Fats and Oils
- Starting point in making—
  - Mineral soluble oil by heating with one percent formaldehyde.
  - Water-splitting catalysts for oil treatment.
- Starting point (Brit. 380431) in making emulsifying agents used in making—
  - Boring oils.
  - Drilling oils.
  - Greasing compositions.
  - Lubricating compositions containing various animal and vegetable fats and oils.
  - Preparations in oils containing oleic acid.
  - Wire-drawing oils.

Fuel
- As a burning oil in certain countries under certain conditions.

Glues and Adhesives
- Ingredients (Brit. 273290) of—
  - Adhesive preparations used for the preparation of laminated mica and the like.
- Starting point in making—
  - Adhesive substances by heating with tung oil fatty acids, used for gluing linoleum to floors and similar purposes.
- Starting point (Brit. 380431) in making emulsifying agents used in making—
  - Adhesive preparations.

Ink
- Starting point (Brit. 380431) in making emulsifying agents used in making—
  - Intaglio printing inks.
  - Printing inks.
  - Writing inks.

Insecticide
- Starting point (Brit. 380431) in making emulsifying agent used in making—
  - Insecticidal and fungicidal compositions.

Leather
- Ingredient of—
  - Impregating compositions for treating leather.
  - Leather substitute compositions (Brit. 332257).
- Starting point (Brit. 380431) in making emulsifying agents used in making—
  - Dressing compositions.
  - Greasing compositions containing neatsfoot oil in an aqueous medium.
  - Softening compositions.
  - Soaking compositions.
  - Waterproofing compositions.

Miscellaneous
- Ingredient of—
  - Brake lining compositions, containing cyanides, synthetic resins, and lead (U.S. 1887981).
  - Compositions for treating trees (U.S. 1879777).
  - Roofing compositions.
  - Wall-covering compositions (Brit. 332257).
- Starting point (Brit. 380431) in making emulsifying agents used in making—
  - Automobile polishes.
  - Cleansing compositions for painted wood and metallic surfaces.
  - Floor polishes containing natural and artificial waxes.
  - Furniture polishes.
  - Metal polishes.
  - Scouring compositions used for various purposes.
  - Shoe polishes.
  - Waterproofing compositions.

Paint and Varnish
- Starting point (Brit. 273290 and 321689) in making—
  - Paint and varnish bases.
- Starting point (Brit. 380431) in making emulsifying agents used in making—
  - Carbon black dispersions.
  - Emulsified paints, varnishes, and lacquers.
  - Emulsions of inorganic pigments.
  - Waterproofing compositions.

Paper
- Ingredient of—
  - Impregnating compositions for treating paper and pulp products and compositions.
- Starting point (Brit. 380431) in making dispersing agents used in making—
  - Impregnating compositions for paper and pulp compositions and products.
  - Sizing compositions for treating pulp and paper.
  - Waterproofing compositions for treating paper and pulp compositions and paperboard.
  - Waxing compositions for treating paper and cardboard.

Perfume
- Ingredient of—
  - Greaseless cream.
  - Stable cream base.
- Starting point (Brit. 380431) in making emulsifying agents used in making—
  - Lotions.
  - Shampoos.
  - Skin creams.

Petroleum
- Starting point (Brit. 380431) in making emulsifying agents used in making
  - Cutting oils.
  - Emulsions of petroleum and petroleum distillates.
  - Kerosene emulsions.
  - Machine oils.
  - Naphtha emulsions.
  - Soluble greases.
  - Various textile oils.

Plastics
- Ingredient of—
  - Pressed asbestos plastics.

Castor Oil (Continued)

Starting point (Brit. 378911) in making—
  Plastic compositions, with the addition of phthalic anhydride, which are soluble in ethyl alcohol, butyl acetate, and acetone.

Photographic
Starting point (Brit. 380431) in making—
  Product used for addition to collodion-cotton solution in butyl acetate to make films.

Refrigeration
Ingredient (U.S. 1735170) of—
  Mechanical refrigerating medium containing sulphur dioxide.

Resins and Waxes
Starting point (Brit. 380431) in making emulsifying agent for—
  Natural and artificial resins.
  Natural and artificial waxes.

Rubber
Starting point (Brit. 380431) in making emulsifying agent for—
  Rubber compositions.

Soap
Starting point (Brit. 380431) in making emulsifying agents used in making—
  Hand-cleansing compositions.
  Textile scouring compositions.
  Washing compositions.
  Various cleansing compositions containing alkali soaps, ammonia soaps, amine soaps, turkey red oil, saponin, aliphatic and aromatic sulphonic acids, perborates, bleaching agents, magnesium sulphate, organic solvents.

Textile
——, *Dyeing*
Starting point (Brit. 380431) in making emulsifying agents used in making—
  Baths containing acid and basic dyestuffs.
  Baths of the vat type, containing indigo.
  Baths for anilin black dyeing.
  Baths for dyeing azo colors.
  Baths for dyeing cottons with auramine O.

——, *Finishing*
Starting point (Brit. 380431) in making emulsifying agents used in making—
  Coating compositions.
  Compositions containing enzymes for desizing cottons.
  Compositions used for softening fabric and yarns, for example, acetate rayon products.
  Compositions for sizing rayons.
  Dressing compositions.
  Washing compositions.
  Waterproofing compositions.

——, *Manufacturing*
Starting point (Brit. 380431) in making emulsifying agents used in making—
  Baths for bowking operations.
  Baths for washing suint out of wool.
  Baths used for the carbonization of wool.
  Baths for making waxed cloth.
  Baths for fulling operations.
  Baths for degumming silks.
  Baths for oiling textile materials.
  Compositions used for greasing animal and vegetable fibers.
  Compositions used for spinning operations.
  Compositions used for making floor coverings.
  Kier-boiling baths for treating cotton.
  Lubricating compositions containing petroleum used for processing rayon.
  Mercerizing baths.
  Silk-soaking compositions.

——, *Printing*
Starting point (Brit. 380431) in making emulsifying agent used in making—
  Printing pastes.

Woodworking
Ingredient of—
  Impregnating compositions.

Castor Oil, Dehydrated

Automotive
Suggested as substitute for tung oil in making—
  Brake linings.
  Gaskets.

Building Construction
Suggested as substitute for tung oil in making—
  Waterproofing compositions on concrete, stucco, masonry, and other porous building materials.

Electrical
Suggested as substitute for tung oil in making—
  Insulating compounds for electrical generators, cables, and wires.

Leather
Suggested as substitute for tung oil in making—
  Waterproofing agents for leather.

Linoleum and Oilcloth
Suggested as substitute for tung oil in making—
  Linoleum.
  Oilcloth.

Mechanical
Suggested as substitute for tung oil in making—
  Gaskets for steampipes, pumps, engines.

Miscellaneous
Suggested as substitute for tung oil in making—
  Impregnating agents used in ship caulking.
  Linings for metal containers used in the food industry.
  Raincoats.
  Waterproofing agents and coatings.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Substitute and supplement for—
  Tung oil.
Vegetable oil product offering following properties—
  Castor oil from which about 5 percent of the chemically combined water has been removed.
  Dries rapidly to form a water-resistant, nonyellowing film.
  Drying properties resemble, in a lesser degree, those of tung oil; it dries more slowly and the resulting films are less resistant to water.
  Excels tung oil in nonyellowing properties.
  Has disadvantage in the development of aftertack.
Drying oil useful in—
  Enamels in white and various light shades.
  Japans.
  Paints and varnishes.
  Protective coatings.
  Wrinkle finishes.

Castor Oil, Dehydrated, Fatty Acids

Resins
Raw material in making—
  Air-drying alkyd resins.
  Baking alkyd resins.

Castor Oil, Phosphorated

Resins
Plasticizer and softening agent in—
  Resinous products.

Plastics
Plasticizer and softening agent in—
  Plastics containing resins.

Leather
Fat-liquoring agent.

Cedar Leaf Oil

Distilling
Denaturant for—
  Alcohol.

Perfumery
Aromatic.

Pharmaceutical
Reported as substitute for—
  Lavender oil in tincture of green soap.

Cellulose Acetatetoluate

Miscellaneous
Ingredient (U.S. 1785466) of—
  Coating compositions.

Plastics
Ingredient (U.S. 1785466) of—
  Plastic compositions.

Cellulose Acetobutyrate

French: Acétobutyrate de cellulose.
German: Celluloseacetobutyrat; Essigundbuttersäurecellulosester; Zellulosazetobutyrat.

Cellulose Products
As a cellulose derivative having high stability to light and heat.

Cellulose Acetobutyrate (Continued)

Ceramic
Suggested ingredient of—
Coating compositions, containing also plasticizers, solvents, and other ingredients, used for the decoration and protection of ceramic products.

Electrical
Suggested ingredient of—
Coating compositions containing also plasticizers, solvents, and other ingredients.

Glass
Suggested ingredient of—
Compositions, containing also plasticizers, solvents, and other ingredients, used as coatings for the decoration and protection of glassware.

Glue and Adhesives
Suggested ingredient of—
Adhesive compositions containing also plasticizers, solvents, and other ingredients.

Leather
Suggested ingredient of—
Compositions, containing also plasticizers, solvents, and other ingredients, used as coatings for the decoration and protection of leather goods.

Metal Fabricating
Suggested ingredient of—
Coating compositions, containing also plasticizers, solvents, and other ingredients, used for the decoration and protection of metallic articles.

Miscellaneous
Suggested ingredient of—
Coating compositions, containing also plasticizers, solvents, and other ingredients, used for the decoration and protection of various compositions of matter.

Paint and Varnish
Suggested ingredient of—
Paints, varnishes, dopes, enamels, and lacquers, along with plasticizers, solvents, resins, and other ingredients.

Paper
Suggested ingredient of—
Compositions, containing also plasticizers, solvents, and other ingredients, used as coatings for the decoration and protection of paper and pulp articles.

Plastics
Suggested ingredient of—
Compositions, containing also plasticizers, solvents, and other ingredients.

Rubber
Suggested ingredient of—
Coating compositions, containing also plasticizers, solvents, and other ingredients, used for the decoration and protection of rubber articles.

Stone
Suggested ingredient of—
Coating compositions, containing also plasticizers, solvents, and other ingredients, used for the decoration and protection of artificial and natural stone.

Textile
Suggested ingredient of—
Compositions, containing also plasticizers, solvents, and other ingredients, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood
Suggested ingredient of—
Coating compositions, containing also plasticizers, solvents, and other ingredients, used for the decoration and protection of woodwork.

Cellulose Acetophthalate

Miscellaneous
Film-forming material suggested for use in—
Water-insoluble surface coatings or sizings which are later to be removed by treatment with dilute alkaline solution.
Special purpose coatings.

Cerium Naphthenate

French: Naphténate cérique; Naphténate de cérium.
German: Cernaphten; Cernaphtenat; Naphtensaures Cer.
Spanish: Naftenato de cerio.
Italian: Naftenato di cerio.

(The commercial product is not a pure one in the strictest sense of the term, as the cerium salt used in making the naphthenate is a mixture of rare earths, including also lanthanum, neodymium, praseodymium, and others; these elements, however, all have very similar properties and their presence has produced no noticeable detrimental effects in its commercial applications.)

Ink
Drier in—
Printing inks (it is claimed that large quantities of it may be incorporated in inks without introducing any of the usual difficulties encountered when using large amounts of other drying agents).
Improver of—
Water-resisting properties of printing inks.
Preventer of—
Undue absorption of printing inks by paper.
Reducer of—
Emulsifying tendencies of printing inks.

Miscellaneous
As a process material offering the following properties—
Difficult to dry (as with rubber latex this is not in conflict with its drying effect on oils).
Hard to dissolve (a 50 percent solution in petroleum spirit is quite rubbery and is not easily poured; a 30 percent solution has about the consistency of molasses).
Rubbery in nature (very much so).
Soluble without great difficulty when acted upon by organic stabilizers and capable of forming free-flowing, easy-to-use solutions.
Claimed as—
Especially efficient waterproofing agent
Impregnating and waterproofing agent for—
Canvas.
Cordage.
Ropes.
Truck covers.
Sails.
Tarpaulins.
Tents.

Paint and Varnish
Claimed to give a much stronger film than—
Aluminum naphthenate.
Cobalt naphthenate.
Complexes of metallic naphthenates.
Lead naphthenate.
Manganese naphthenate.
Drier in—
Enamels (not white enamels).
Paints (not white paints).
Varnishes (particularly high-grade spar varnishes).
Ingredient of—
Canvas impregnating and waterproofing compositions.
Canvas paints.
Mildewproofing paints and compositions.
Paints for iron and steel.
Rotproofing paints and compositions.
Waterproofing compositions.
Waterproofing paints.
Promoter of—
Water-resisting properties in paints and enamels.
Waterproofing agent (said to be superior to aluminum naphthenate).
Water-resisting agent in—
Paints.

Paper
Suggested substitute for—
Aluminum naphthenate in waterproofing compositions for paper.

Textile
Suggested as—
Waterproofing agent for fabrics.

Cerium Polymethylenedicarboxylate

Chemical
Starting point (U.S. 1702852) in making—
Monocyclic ketones having more than nine ring members.

Cerotic Acid Chloride

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Emulsifying agents by sulphonating products of its reactions with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene

Cerotic Acid Chloride (Continued)

ubricant
tarting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Lubricants with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

Cetoxymethylpyridinium Oxalate

Paper
mparter (Brit. 472389) of—
Water-repellent properties to paper sized with starch or starch-containing compositions.

Textile
mparter (Brit. 472389) of—
Water-repellent properties to fabrics, yarns, films of cellulosic materials, and other materials sized with starch or starch-containing compositions.

Cetoxymethylpyridinium Pyrosulphite

Paper
Imparter (Brit. 472389) of—
Water-repellent properties to paper sized with starch or starch-containing compositions.

Textile
Imparter (Brit. 472389) of—
Water-repellent properties to fabrics, yarns, films of cellulosic materials, and other articles sized with starch or starch-containing compositions.

Cetoxymethylpyridinium Sulphite

Paper
Imparter (Brit. 472389) of—
Water-repellent properties to paper sized with starch or starch-containing compositions.

Textile
Imparter (Brit. 472389) of—
Water-repellent properties to materials, including fabrics, yarns, films of cellulosic materials, and other textile products sized with starch or starch-containing compositions.

Cetyl Alcohol Acrylic-Acid Ester

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 484964) in making—
Polymerized (viscous) products suitable for lubricants or for adding to lubricants.

Cetylamine

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 457810) in making—
Artificial waxes for polishes, carbon paper, stencils, and textiles, by reacting with mixtures of—
Dilaurylamine.
Docosylamine.
Hexadecylamine.
Methylheptadecylamine.
Montanic acid.
Octadecylamine.
Palmitic acid.
Stearic acid.

Cetylamine Chloride

Building Construction
Fluidity promoter (Brit. 458266) for—
Cement and concrete mixes.

Cetylbenzylmethylsulphonium Methosulphate

Cosmetic
Preservative (Brit. 464330) for—
Cosmetic preparations.

Fungicide
Mold inhibitor (Brit. 464330).

Miscellaneous
Disinfectant and preservative (Brit. 464330) for—
Protein-containing products.
Starch-containing products.

Cetyldimethylsulphonium Methosulphate

Glass
Deposition promoter (Brit. 497793) in coating—
Glass with rubber latex.

Miscellaneous
Deposition promoter (Brit. 497793) in coating—
Asbestos and kindred fibrous materials with rubber latex.
Negatively charged surfaces with rubber latex (operates by imparting a positive charge to the rubber globules).

Textile
Deposition promoter (Brit. 497793) in coating—
Fibers with rubber latex (also claimed that the latex may be colored and may contain wax, oil, fat, or the like to impart water-repellent properties to the textiles).

Cetylpyridinium Bromide

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Glass
Deposition promoter (Brit. 497793) in—
Coating glass with rubber latex.

Miscellaneous
Deposition promoter (Brit. 497793) in coating—
Asbestos and kindred fibrous materials with rubber latex.
Negatively charged surfaces with rubber latex (operates by imparting a positive charge to the rubber globules).

Textile
Deposition promoter (Brit. 497793) in—
Coating textile fibers with rubber latex (also claimed that the latex may be colored and may contain wax, oil, or fat to impart water-repellent properties to the textiles).

Cetylpyridinium Phosphate

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, boring, drilling, cutting, and wire-drawing oils, by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal.

Cetylpyridinium Phosphite

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, boring, drilling, cutting, and wire-drawing oils, by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal.

Cetylpyridinium Thiophosphite

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 462793) in making—
High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, and boring, drilling, cutting, and wire-drawing oils, by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal.

Cetyl Sulphide

Lubricant
Antioxidant (Brit. 462793).
Starting point (Brit. 462793) in making—
Addition agents for high-pressure lubricants with—
Antimony chloride.
Cadmium butyrate.
Cupro-acetylacetone.
Cuprous chloride, bromide, or iodide.
Cupro-rhodamide.
Nickel oleate.
Silver azide, or chloride.
Stannic chloride.

Cetylsulphobenzyl Ether Sodium Salt

Soap
Starting point (Brit. 378454) in making—
Detergent by admixture with sodium chloride.
Detergent containing also sodium sulphate and sodium salt of dodecylsulphobenzyl ether.

Chamomile Oil

Synonyms: Oil of German Chamomile; Oil of Hungarian Chamomile.
Latin: Oleum matricariae.

Chamomile Oil (Continued)

Cosmetic

- As an odorant.

Food

- Flavoring agent for—
  - Aromatic essences.
  - Various purposes.

Miscellaneous

- Aromatizing and flavoring agent for various purposes.

Pharmaceutical

- In compounding and dispensing practice.

Chinawood oil fatty acids

Synonyms: Chinese wood oil fatty acids; Tung oil fatty acids; Wood oil fatty acids.
French: Acides gras d'huile d' abrasin; Acides gras d'huile de bois; Acides gras d'huile de bois de Chine; Acides gras d'huile de Canton; Acides gras d'huile d'eloeococca; Acides gras d'huile de Hankow; Acides gras d'huile de tung.
German: Chinesisches Holzoelfettsäure; Elaekokkoelfettsäure; Holzoelfettsäure; Oelfirnisbaumoelfettsäure.
Spanish: Acidos grassos de aceite de madero Chino.
Italian: Acidi grassi di olio di legno di Cine.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

- Raw material in making—
  - Driers.
  - Varnish compounds.
- Substitute for—
  - Shellac.

4-Chlor-5-acetoacetamido-1-phenylbenzothiazole

Dye

- Claimed (Brit. 516851) as—
  - Dye group member giving shades ranging from greenish-yellow to orange and having great affinity for cotton.

6-Chlor-4-amino-1:3-diorthochlorophenoxybenzene

Textile

- Starting point (Brit. 488595) in making—
  - Diazotized red dyes on cotton yarn by coupling on the fiber with—
    - Acetoacetic acid arylamides.
    - 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic acid arylamides.

6-Chlor-4-amino-1:3-diorthotolyloxybenzene

Textile

- Starting point (Brit. 488595) in making—
  - Diazotized red dyes on cotton yarn by coupling on the fiber with—
    - Acetoacetic acid arylamides.
    - 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic acid arylamides.

6-Chlor-4-amino-1:3-diparachlorophenoxybenzene

Textile

- Starting point (Brit. 488595) in making—
  - Diazotized red dyes on cotton yarn by coupling on the fiber with—
    - Acetoacetic acid arylamides.
    - 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic acid arylamides.

5-Chlor-2-aminodiparatoluenesulphonylanilin

Dye

- Reactant in—
  - Dye syntheses.
- Starting point (Brit. 448592) in making—
  - Orange-brown dyes with resorcinol and para-aminophenolsulphonic acid.
  - Brown chrome dyes with resorcinol and para-aminophenolsulphonic acid.

6-Chlor-4-amino-1:3-diparatolyloxybenzene

Textile

- Starting point (Brit. 488595) in making—
  - Diazotized red dyes on cotton yarn by coupling on the fiber with—
    - Acetoacetic acid arylamides.
    - 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic acid arylamides.

6-Chlor-4-amino-1:3-diphenoxybenzene

Textile

- Starting point (Brit. 488595) in making—
  - Diazotized red dyes on cotton yarn by coupling on the fiber with—
    - Acetoacetic acid arylamides.
    - 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic acid arylamides.

4-Chlor-2-amino-1:3:5-triphenoxybenzene

Textile

- Starting point (Brit. 488595) in making—
  - Diazotized red dyes on cotton yarn by coupling the fiber with—
    - Acetoacetic acid arylamides.
    - 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic acid arylamides.

5-Chlor-2-anilinophenylmethylsulphone

Chemical

- Intermediate (Brit. 490043) in making—
  - Medicinal chemicals.

Dye

- Intermediate (Brit. 490043) in making—
  - Dyestuffs.

4-Chlor-5:6-benzoquinolin

Pharmaceutical

- Claimed (Brit. 481874) as—
  - Colorless product useful in destroying blood parasi (malaria), amebae, and worm infections.

3-Chlor-4-betahydroxyethylaminophenylmethylsulphone

Chemical

- Intermediate (Brit. 490043) in making—
  - Medicinal chemicals.

Dye

- Intermediate (Brit. 490043) in making—
  - Dyestuffs.

5-Chlor-2-betanaphthylaminophenylmethylsulphone

Chemical

- Intermediate (Brit. 490043) in making—
  - Medicinal chemicals.

Dye

- Intermediate (Brit. 490043) in making—
  - Dyestuffs.

4-Chlor-4':5-bisbenzoylacetamido-1-phenylbenzothiazole

Dye

- Claimed (Brit. 516851) as—
  - Dye giving shades ranging from greenish-yellow to orange and having great affinity for cotton.

4-Chlor-4'-brom-5:6-benzoquinolin

Pharmaceutical

- Claimed (Brit. 481874) as—
  - Colorless agent useful in destroying blood parasit (malaria), amebae, and worm infections.

4-Chlor-6'-brom-7:8-benzoquinolin

Pharmaceutical

- Claimed (Brit. 481874) to be—
  - Useful in destroying blood parasites (malaria), amebae and worm infections.

4-Chlor-3':4'-dicyanobenzophenone

Dye

- Reactant in making—
  - Synthetic dyestuffs.
- Starting point (Brit. 322169, 389842, 390149, 418367, and 468043) in making—
  - Coloring agents for viscose or cuprammonium rayon and other textile fibers.
  - Color lakes.
  - Wallpaper coloring agents.

3-Chlor-10-diethylaminobutylaminoacridin Dihydrochloride

Pharmaceutical

- Claimed (Brit. 441007, 441132, and addition to Brit. 363392) as—
  - New pharmaceutical.

3-Chlor-10-diethylaminoethylaminoacridin Dihydrochloride

Pharmaceutical

- Claimed (Brit. 441007, 441132, and addition to 363392) as—
  - New pharmaceutical.

10-Chlor-3:7-dimethoxyacridin

Pharmaceutical

- Claimed (Brit. 363392, 441007, and 441132) as—
  - New pharmaceutical product.

-Chlor-3:7-dimethylacridin

harmaceutical
laimed (Brit. 363392, 441007, and 441132) as—
New pharmaceutical product.

-Chlor-7-ethoxy-3-butoxyacridin

harmaceutical
laimed (Brit. 363392, 441007, and 441132) as—
New pharmaceutical agent.

-Chlor-3-ethyl-5:6-benzquinolin

harmaceutical
laimed (Brit. 481874) to be—
Useful in destroying blood parasites (malaria), amebae, and worm infections.

-Chlor-3-ethyl-7:8-benzquinolin

harmaceutical
laimed (Brit. 481874) as—
Colorless product useful in destroying blood parasites (malaria), amebae, and worm infections.

-Chlor-1-ethylthiolbenzothiazole

nsecticide
oxic agent (Brit. 500197) in—
Emulsified insecticidal compositions.

-Chlor-10-gammapiperidinopropylaminoacridin Dihydrochloride

harmaceutical
laimed (Brit. 441007, 441132, and addition to 363392) as—
New pharmaceutical.

′-Chlor-4-hydroxydiphenylmethane

isinfectant
laimed (U.S. 1967825) as—
New bactericide.

-Chlor-2-hydroxydiphenylmethane

Miscellaneous
Mildewproofing agent for—
Various products, such as textiles, canvas, leather, paper, and the like.

5-Chlor-2-hydroxy-4′-methyldiphenylmethane

Miscellaneous
Mildewproofing agent for—
Various products, such as textiles, canvas, leather, paper, and the like.

5-Chlor-2-hydroxy-4′-methylditolylmethane

Miscellaneous
Mildewproofing agent for—
Various products, such as textiles, canvas, leather, paper, and the like.

7-Chlor-2:3-hydroxynaphthoic Acid

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 443583, 445857, and 466358) in making derivatives with—
Anthranilic acid amide.
2-Amino-4-methoxybenzamide.
4-Methyl-2-aminobenzamide.

Chlorine Dioxide

Flour Milling
Bleaching agent for—
Flour (claimed to be specially efficient).
Claimed to be—
Able to oxidize the carotene in flour to an extent that usually requires about twice as much nitrogen.
Conductive to a dry, easily handled dough.
Improver of the grain and the loaf volume of bread.
Instantaneous in bleaching action.
Maturer of certain flours.
Very efficient color remover.

1-Chlor-3-iodopropane

Chemical
Starting point (U.S. 2098239; Brit. 498225) in making—
Cyclopropane.

4-Chlor-3′-methoxy-5:6-benzoquinolin

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 481874) to be—
Useful in destroying blood parasites (malaria), amebae, and worm infections.

4-Chlor-4′-methoxy-7:8-benzoquinolin

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 481874) as—
Colorless agent useful in destroying blood parasites (malaria), amebae, and worm infections.

4-Chlor-5′-methoxy-7:8-benzoquinolin

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 481874) to be—
Useful in destroying blood parasites (malaria), amebae, and worm infections.

4-Chlor-6′-methoxy-3-ethyl-7:8-benzoquinolin

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 481874) as—
Colorless product useful in destroying blood parasites, (malaria), amebae, and worm infections.

10-Chlor-7-methoxy-3-N-hexyloxyacridin

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 363392, 441007, and 441132) as—
New pharmaceutical product.

10-Chlor-7-methoxy-3-isopropoxyacridin

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 363392, 441007, and 441132) as new pharmaceutical product.

4-Chlor-5′-methoxy-3-methyl-5:6-benzoquinolin

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 481874) to be—
Useful in destroying blood parasites (malaria), amebae, and worm infections.

4-Chlor-6′-methoxy-3-methyl-7:8-benzoquinolin

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 481874) as—
Colorless products useful in destroying blood parasites (malaria), amebae, and worm infections.

10-Chlor-7-methoxy-3-methylthiolacridin

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 363392, 441007, and 441132) as new pharmaceutical product.

10-Chlor-7-methoxy-3-N-butoxyacridin

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 363392, 441007, and 441132) to have—
Valuable therapeutic uses.

3-Chlor-4-methylaminophenylmethylsulphone

Chemical
Intermediate (Brit. 490043) in making—
Medicinal chemicals.

Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 490043) in making—
Dyestuffs.

3-Chlor-4-methyl-6-N-dimethylsulphonamidoanilin

Dye
Reactant in—
Dye syntheses.
Starting point (Brit. 496735) in making—
Yellowish-red or yellowish-scarlet dyes of good fastness to light.

5-Chlor-7-methylphenanthrolin

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 481874) as—
Colorless products useful in destroying blood parasites (malaria), amebae, and worm infections.

1-Chlor-2-nitrobenzene-4-butyl Sulphoxide

Dye
Reactant in—
Dye syntheses.
Starting point (Brit. 467549 and 500026) in making—
Dyestuffs, giving yellow and greenish-yellow shades, of good fastness to light, with—
Anilin.
Mesidene.
Metatoluidin.
Orthotoluidin.
Paratoluidin.
Pseudocumidin.
Xyliden.

1-Chlor-2-nitrobenzene 4-Ethylsulphoxide
Dye
Reactant in—
Dye syntheses.
Starting point (Brit. 467549 and 500026) in making—
Dyestuffs giving yellow and greenish-yellow shades of good fastness to light with—
Anilin.
Mesidene.
Metatoluidin.
Orthotoluidin.
Paratoluidin.
Pseudocumidin.
Xyliden.

1-Chlor-2-nitrobenzene 4-Methylsulphoxide
Dye
Reactant in—
Dye syntheses.
Starting point (Brit. 467549 and 500026) in making—
Dyestuffs, giving yellow and greenish-yellow shades, of good fastness to light, with—
Anilin.
Mesidene.
Metatoluidin.
Orthotoluidin.
Paratoluidin.
Pseudocumidin.
Xylidin.

1-Chlor-2-nitrobenzene-4-propyl Sulphoxide
Dye
Reactant in—
Dye synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 467549 and 500026) in making—
Dyestuffs, giving yellow and greenish-yellow shades, of good fastness to light, with—
Anilin.
Mesidene.
Metatoluidin.
Orthotoluidin.
Paratoluidin.
Pseudocumidin.
Xylidin.

3-Chlor-1-nitro-4:6-diethoxybenzene
Chemical
In organic synthesis.
Dye
In dye syntheses.
Starting point (U.S. 1984739) in making—
Anilins and anilides used in making ice colors.

6-Chlor-4-nitro-1:3-diphenoxybenzene
Textile
Starting point (Brit. 488595) in making—
Diazotized red dyes on cotton yarn by coupling on the fiber with—
Acetoacetic acid arylamides.
2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic acid arylamides.

Chloroacetyl Chloride
Chemical
Intermediate in making—
Chloroacetophenone.
Other synthetic organic chemicals.

Chloroacrolein
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Military
As a military poison gas (lachrymator, vesicant).

1-Chloroanthraquinone-2-carboxylate, Sodium Salt
Dye
In manufacture of various dyes.
Photographic
Desensitizer (Brit. 461890) for—
Photographic emulsions.

Chlorobenzolparasulphonic Acid
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic syntheses.
Dye
Starting point (U.S. 1701367) in making—
Orthonitrochlorobenzolparasulphonic acid, by reacting with a nitrating agent in the presence of sulphuric acid

2-Chlorobenzoxazole
Chemical
New chemical available for experimental use

1-Chlorobetanaphthylamine-6-sulphonic Acid
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Dye
Reactant in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Starting point (Brit. 436095) in making—
Dyestuffs for wool, ranging in color from orange to red, by reacting with—
Betanaphthol and a copper salt.
Betanaphthol-5:7-disulphonic acid and a copper salt
F-acid and a copper salt.

2-Chlorobetaphenylanthraquinone
Dye
Starting point (U.S. 1786531) in making—
2-Aminobetaphenylanthraquinone, with the aid o aqueous ammonia.

4-Chlorobetaphenylanthraquinone
Dye
Starting point (U.S. 1786530) in making—
4-Aminobetaphenylanthraquinine, with the aid of aqueous ammonia.

Chlorobromophosgene
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Military
Suggested for use as—
Military poison gas.

Chlorocarvacrol
Disinfectant
Germicide.
Glue
Preservative (Brit. 475809) for—
Glue and products made from glue.
Miscellaneous
Preservative (Brit. 475809) for—
Sizes
Starch pastes.

Chlorocarvacrol Betathiocyanoethylether
Insecticide
Claimed (U.S. 2185184) as—
Insecticidal toxicant soluble in petroleum distillates.

2-Chlorodiphenyl
Chemical
Starting point (U.S. 1786527) in making—
2-Chloro derivatives of paraphenylorthobenzoylbenzoic acid, by condensing with phthalic anhydride.

4-Chlorodiphenyl
Chemical
Starting point (U.S. 1786526) in making—
4-Chloro derivatives of paraphenylorthobenzoylbenzoic acid by condensing with phthalic anhydride.

Chloroethylamine Hydrochloride
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Reactant (Brit. 468387) in producing—
Cyclic imines.
Reagent (Brit. 468387) for introducing—
Aminoalkyl residue into organic compounds.

Chloroethyl Chlorosulphonate
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Military
As a military poison gas (lachrymator).

Chloroethyl Phosphate
Cellulose Products
Solvent (Brit. 475523) for—
Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

Chloroformoxime

Dye
Starting point in making—
  Intense red coloring agent, with ferric chloride.

Explosives
Starting point in making—
  Metafulminuric acid, with sodium hydrate and ammonia.

Military
As a poison gas (lachrymator and vesicant).

Chloroisothymol

Adhesives
Preservative for—
  Adhesive compositions of various kinds.
  Glues.

Chemical
New chemical in stable liquid form, soluble in alcohols, hydrocarbons, oils, chloroform and similar solvents, also in dilute aqueous caustic solutions.

Disinfectant
New product offering—
  Generally high phenol coefficient against bacilli of all types.

Glue
Preservative for—
  Glue
  Gelatin

Ink
Preservative for—
  Inks.

Leather
Preservative for—
  Dressing compositions.
  Finishing compositions.

Miscellaneous
As a general preservative.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Ingredient of—
  Fungiproof coatings.
Preservative for—
  Distempers and mural paints.
  Paints.
  Sizes.
  Wallpaper pastes.

Paper
Preservative for—
  Sizes.

Photographic
Preservative for—
  Emulsions.
  Pastes.
  Sizes.

Textile
Preservative for—
  Sizes.

4-Chlorometatoluidin

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.

Dye
Reactant in making—
  Synthetic dyestuffs.
Starting point (Brit. 436095) in making—
  Dyestuffs for wool (ranging in color from orange to red) by reacting with—
    Betanaphthol and a copper salt.
    Betanaphthol-5:7-disulphonic acid and a copper salt.
    F-acid and a copper salt.

Chloromethyl Chloroformate

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.

Military
As a military poison gas.
Starting point in making—
  "K-stoff," by admixture with the dichlorinated compound.
  "Palite," by admixture with the dichlorinated compound.

Chloromethyl Chlorosulphonate

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.

Military
Suggested for use as—
  Military poison gas.

2-Chloroparaphenylorthobenzoylbenzoic Acid

Chemical
Starting point (U.S. 1786528) in making—
  2-Aminoparaphenylorthobenzoylbenzoic acid with the aid of aqueous ammonia.

4-Chloroparaphenylorthobenzoylbenzoic Acid

Chemical
Starting point (U.S. 1786528) in making—
  4-Aminoparaphenylorthobenzoylbenzoic acid, with the aid of aqueous ammonia.

Chlorophenol, Mercurated

Insecticide and Fungicide
Toxic agent (U.S. 1787581) in—
  Composition, containing also a fertilizer, for the treatment of soil for the purpose of controlling plant diseases.

Chloropicrin

Synonyms: Aquinite; Chloropicrine; Nitrochloroform; Nitrotrichloromethane; PS; Trichloronitromethane.
French: Chloropicrine; Nitrochloroforme.
German: Chlorpicrin; Chlorpikrin; Klop.
Spanish: Cloropicrina.

Agriculture
Soil disinfectant in—
  Pineapple culture in Hawaii.

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Starting point in making—
  Ammoninum chloride, with gaseous ammonia.
  Ammonium nitrate, with gaseous ammonia.
  Carbon tetraiodide, with potassium iodide.
  Carbonyl chloride (phosgene), with oleum.
  Cyanogen chloride by reduction with stannous chloride and hydrochloric acid.
  Guanidin by heating with an alcoholic solution of ammonia.
  Hexachloroethane.
  Methylamine by reduction with iron filings and acetic acid.
  Nitrosyl sulphuric acid, with oleum.
  Potassium chloride by reaction with alcoholic potash.
  Potassium-nitromethane disulphonate, with potassium sulphite.
  Sodium chloride, with sodium ethylate.
  Sodium nitrite, with sodium ethylate.
  Sodium-nitro methane disulphonate, with sodium sulphite.
  Tetraethyl orthocarbonate, with sodium ethylate.
  Tetramethyl orthocarbonate, with sodium methylate.
  Tribromonitromethane (bromopicrin), with potassium bromide.

Dye
Starting point in making—
  Crystal violet (U.S. 1402195).
  Methyl violet.
  Yellowish-red colors, with mercaptans.

Insecticide and Fungicide
Exterminant for—
  Bedbugs.
  Buffalo carpet beetles.
  Clothes moths.
  Cochineal insects.
  Cockroaches.
  Coffee plantation parasites.
  Cottonseed pests.
  Document insects.
  False moth larvae (found in beehives and movable combs).
  Fleas.
  Flour beetles.
  Grain weevils.
  Hanneton larvae.
  Household pests.
  Indian meal moth larvae.

Chloropicrin (Continued)

  - Nematode larvae.
  - Pink bollworm.
  - Plaque bacilli.
  - Plaque-carrying pests.
  - Potato plant and root pests.
  - Silkworm pupae.
  - Termites.
  - Wood-eating insects.
- Fumigant.
- Fumigator for—
  - Factories.
  - Grain elevators.
  - Halls.
  - Hospitals.
  - Mills.
  - Residences.
  - Ships.
  - Upholstered furniture.
  - Warehouses.
- Fungicide.
- Ingredient of—
  - Flour weevil exterminant (U.S. 2024027).
  - Fumigant (admixture with carbon tetrachloride (U.S. 1502174).
  - Grain weevil exterminant (admixture with carbon tetrachloride) (U.S. 1502174).
- Insecticide.
- Repellant for—
  - Blowflies.
  - Screw-worm flies (lubricating oil mixtures).

Marine Products
- Desiccator (French 641887) in making—
  - Powdered fish products.

Military
- As a military poison gas (asphyxiant, toxic agent, lachrymator).
- Ingredient (U.S. 2146715) of—
  - Lachrymatory and irritant compound, containing also chloroacetophenone and chloroform.
- Starting point in making—
  - Bromopicrin.
  - Phosgene.

Miscellaneous
- Warning agent (alone or in admixture with methyl bromoacetate) for—
  - Hydrocyanic acid gas (operates to warn by its irritant action).
  - Illuminating gas.
- Other toxic gases.

Pest Control

(See also "Insecticide.")
- Exterminant for—
  - Ground squirrels.
  - Rats.
  - Mice.
- Ingredient of—
  - Rat exterminators.

Pharmaceutical
- Purifying agent (French 612075) for—
  - Vaccines.

3-Chloroquinizarin

Dye
- Reagent in—
  - Dye syntheses.
- Starting point (U.S. 1790932) in making—
  - Purpurin, with the aid of sulphuric acid.

4-Chlororesorcinol Ethylether

Disinfectant
- Germicide (U.S. 2036827).

4-Chlororesorcinol Methylether

Disinfectant
- Germicide (U.S. 2036827).

4-Chlororesorcinol Normal Amylether

Disinfectant
- Germicide (U.S. 2036827).

4-Chlororesorcinol Normal Butylether

Disinfectant
- Germicide (U.S. 2036827).

4-Chlororesorcinol Normal Decylether

Disinfectant
- Germicide (U.S. 2036827).

4-Chlororesorcinol Normal Dodecylether

Disinfectant
- Germicide (U.S. 2036827).

4-Chlororesorcinal Normal Heptylether

Disinfectant
- Germicide (U.S. 2036827).

4-Chlororesorcinol Normal Hexylether

Disinfectant
- Germicide (U.S. 2036827).

4-Chlororesorcinol Normal Nonylether

Disinfectant
- Germicide (U.S. 2036827).

4-Chlororesorcinol Normal Octylether

Disinfectant
- Germicide (U.S. 2036827).

4-Chlororesorcinol Normal Propylether

Disinfectant
- Germicide (U.S. 2036827).

Chloroterephthalparanitroanilide Chloride

Chemical
- Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
  - Medicinal chemicals.

Dye
- Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
  - Synthetic dyestuffs.

Textile
- Assistant (Brit. 489430) in—
  - Textile processing.

Chloro-tertiary-butylresorcinol

Disinfectant
- As a germicide (U.S. 2023160).

Chlorothymol

Synonyms: 6-Chlor-4-isopropyl-1-methyl-3-phenol; 1-Methyl-3-oxy-4-isopropyl-6-chlorobenzene.
French: Chlorothymol.
German: Chlorthymol.
Spanish: Clorotimol.
Italian: Clorotimole.

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Adhesives
- Preservative for—
  - Adhesives.

Chemical
- Starting point (Germ. 396454) in making—
  - Thymol.

Disinfectant
- Ingredient of—
  - Germicidal soaps comprising solutions of salts fatty acids of 6 to 12 carbon atoms mixed wi phenols, or their homologs or substitution produ with menthol, and hydroxylated essential oils 499402).
  - Powerful disinfectant, comprising solution wi chloroxylenol in an organic solvent (said to k pathogenic germs in dilutions of 1:000 to 1:300).
- Inhibitor of—
  - Bacterial attack.
  - Micro-organism formation.
  - Mold formation.
- Powerful germicide and disinfectant offering—
  - Great activity even in dilute aqueous solution.
  - Phenol coefficient of (about) 120 against *Staphylococ aureus.*

Fur
- Available as preservative in—
  - Soaking operations.

Glue
- Preservative for—
  - Glue.
  - Gelatin.
- Preservative (Brit. 475809) for—
  - Glue and products made from glue.

hlorothymol (Continued)

um
reservative for—
  Gums.

ık
vailable as preservative for—
  Inks.

ısecticide and Fungicide
ıhibitor of—
  Bacterial attack.
  Mildewing.
  Mold formation.
reservative for various uses.

eather
ıhibitor of—
  Bacterial attack.
  Mildewing.
  Mold formation
'reservative for—
  Finishes.

Iiscellaneous
nhibitor of—
  Bacterial action.
  Micro-organism formation.
  Mildewing.
  Mold formation
'reservative for—
  Albumin.
  Blood.
  Carbohydrates.
  Casein.
  Industrial sludges
  Moss.
  Protein.
  Starch.
  Industrial pastes and sizes and finishes.
'reservative (Brit. 475809) for—
  Sizes.
  Starch pastes.

Oral Hygiene
ngredient of—
  Dental antiseptics.
  Mouthwashes, containing also halogenated derivatives of hydroxycymenes, acetic acid, water, and, as required, any of the following:—ethyl alcohol, glycerin, acetone, or glycol; the whole being so adjusted as to establish a pH of approximately 4.5 (French 693083).

Paper
Preservative for—
  Coatings, and sizes, and other finishes.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Ingredient (French 693083) of—
  Antiseptic douche, containing also halogenated derivatives of hydroxycymenes, acetic acid, water, and, as required, any of the following:—ethyl alcohol, glycerin, acetone, or glycol; the whole being so adjusted as to establish a pH of approximately 4.5

Rubber
Available as preservative for—
  Latex.

Textile
Inhibitor of—
  Bacterial action.
  Micro-organism formation.
  Mildewing.
  Mold formation
Preservative for—
  Dextrin.
  Fabrics.
  Finishes.
  Sizings.
  Starch.

Chloroxylenol

Disinfectant
Germicide.

Glue
Preservative (Brit. 475809) for—
  Glue and products made from glue.

Miscellaneous
Preservative (Brit. 475809) for—
  Sizes.
  Starch pastes.

3-Chlor-10-para-(aminomethyl)anilinoacridin Dihydrochloride

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 441007 and 441132 and addition to Brit. 363392) as—
  New pharmaceutical.

3-Chlor-10-paradiethylaminoethoxyanilinoacridin Dihydrochloride

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 441007 and 441132 and addition to Brit. 363392) as—
  New pharmaceutical.

3-Chlor-10-paradiethylaminoethylthiolphenylaminoacridin Dihydrochloride

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 441007, 441132, and addition to 363392) as—
  New pharmaceutical.

5-Chlor-2-paratoluidinphenylmethylsulphone

Chemical
Intermediate (Brit. 490043) in making—
  Medicinal chemicals.

Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 490043) in making—
  Dyestuffs.

4-Chlor-1:3-phenylene diisosulphocyanide

Insecticide
Claimed (Brit. 471154) as—
  Insecticide.

2-Chlor-4-tertiary-butylphenol Betathiocyanoethylether

Insecticide
  Insecticidal toxicant soluble in petroleum distillates.

4-Chlor-1:2:3:6-tetrahydrophthalate

Cosmetic
Fixative (U.S. 2015239) in—
  Perfumes.

Chocolate

French: Chocolat.
German: Schokolade.
Spanish: Chocolate.
Italian: Cioccolata.
(Covers uses for bitter, sweet, and milk chocolate.)

Beverage
Flavoring agent and base in making—
  Dispersed chocolate drinks.
  Syrups and flavors.

Dairy Products
Flavoring agent and base in making—
  Chip fillings for ice cream.
  Coatings for bar ice creams.
  Syrups for health drinks, milk drinks, ice cream, powdered milk products.

Food
As a candy.
Coating agent in making—
  Chocolate candies, bon-bons, fondants, coated creams, coated nuts, fruits and the like.
  Coated crackers, bakeries, etc.
Flavoring agent and base in making—
  Bakery products, such as cake batters, pie fillings, and the like.
  Desserts, such as puddings, junkets, and the like.
  Icings.
  Syrups.
  Sauces.

Military
As an "iron" ration.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice—
  As a coating.
  As a disguise for bitter medicines.
  As a flavoring.

Tobacco
Flavoring agent for—
  Tobacco products.

Cholesteryl Propionate

Chemical
New chemical available for experimental use.

Chromium-Copper

(Special alloy containing from 88 to 90 percent copper and 8 to 11 percent chromium.)

Metallurgical
Chromium introducer in—
  Copper alloys having very desirable combinations of physical and electrical properties.
  High-strength aluminum alloys.
  Nonferrous metals of low melting point for the purpose of conferring improved physical properties.

Chromium Naphthenate

  French: Nathténate de chrome; Naphténate Chromique; Naphténate de chromium.
  German: Naphtensaures Chrom; Chromnaphtenat.
  Spanish: **Naftenato de cromo.**
  Italian: Naftenato di cromo.

Ink
Stabilizer in—
  Emulsified inks.
  Emulisified printing inks.
Leather
Stabilizer in—
  Emulsified treating preparations.
Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
  Emulsified wax preparations.
Petroleum
Stabilizing agent for—
  Lubricating oils.
  Transformer oils.

Cinnamylidenepicramic Acid, Normal

Insecticide
As an insecticide (U.S. 2155356).
Starting point (U.S. 2155356) in making—
  Reduction products useful as insecticides.

Citrous Fruit Concentrates

(Combined uses for concentrates of orange, lemon, lime, or grapefruit.)

Beverage
Flavor for—
  Alcoholic liquors, liqueurs, and cordials.
  Beverage extracts.
  Carbonated beverages.
  Fruit-flavored gins.
  Gingerale extracts.
  Punches.
  Soft-drink powders.
  Still beverages.
  Syrups.
Food
Flavor for—
  Baked goods.
  Confectionery.
  Extracts.
  Fillings for pies.
  Fruit juices.
  Gelatin dessert powders.
  Ice cream and ice-cream powders.
  Jellies.
  Marmalades, jams, preserve compositions.
  Nectars.
  Pectin jelly powders.
  Pickles, relishes, and the like.
  Powdered foods.
  Pudding powders.
  Sauces.
  Syrups.
Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Flavor for—
  Elixirs.
  Extracts.
  Lozenges, medicated candies, and the like.
  Tonics.

Cloves Oil

  Synonyms: Oil of cloves; Caryophil oil.
  Latin: Oleum caryophylli; Oleum caryophyllorum.
  French: Huile volatile de girofle.
  German: Nelkenöl; Nelkenoel.
  Spanish: Esencia de clavo.
  Italian: Essenza di garofani.

Adhesives
Aromatic in—
  Adhesives.
Flavoring agent in—
  Adhesives.
Masking agent in—
  Adhesives.
Cellulose Products
Plasticizer for—
  Cellulose acetate.
Solvent for—
  Cellulose acetate.
Chemical
Denaturant for—
  Alcohol (S.D. 27-A, 38, and 38-B).
Source of—
  Eugenol.
Cosmetic
Aromatic in—
  Brilliantines.
  Cosmetic preparations.
  Hair tonics.
  Perfumes.
Masking agent in—
  Depilatory preparations.
Dental
Ingredient of—
  Dental cements.
  Dental preparations.
Principal ingredient of—
  Toothache drops.
  Toothache remedy.
Distilled Beverages
Flavoring agent.
Dry Cleaning
Odorizer for—
  Carbon tetrachloride fluids.
  Naphthas.
Firefighting
Masking agent in—
  Carbon tetrachloride fire-extinguishing agent.
Food
Flavoring agent.
Disinfectant
Germicidal agent.
Miscellaneous
Aromatic and masking agent in—
  Cleaning preparations of various kinds.
  Paste products of various kinds.
  Polishes of various kinds.
  Sizes, finishes, dressing of various kinds.
  Waterproofing preparations of various kinds.
Pesticide
Bait in—
  Extermitant preparations.
  Rat poison preparations.
Preservative in—
  Squill preparations.
Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reputed useful as—
  Germicide.
  Local anesthetic.
  Local irritant.
  Stimulant expectorant.
Plastics
Plasticizer for—
  Celluloid.
  Cellulose acetate.
Solvent for—
  Celluloid.
  Cellulose acetate.
Soap
Aromatic in—
  Soaps.
Germicide in—
  Soaps.
Masking agent in—
  Soaps.

Cobalt Bromide

  Synonyms: Cobaltous bromide.
  French: Bromure de cobalt; Bromure cobalteux.
  German: Kobaltbromür; Bromkobalt; Bromcobalt.
  Spanish: Bromuro de cobalt; Bromuro cobaltico.
  Italian: Bromuro cobaltoso.

Cobalt Bromide (Continued)

Chemical
Catalyst (U.S. 1702711) in making—
Aryl cyanides.
Benzonitrile.

Cobalt Carbonylhydride

Petroleum
Starting point (Brit. 460746) in making—
Derivatives useful as antiknock agents for gasoline.

Cobalt Pectinate

Disinfectant
Claimed (Brit. 502403) to be—
More dispersible in water than pectin itself.
Toxic to bacteria but harmless to the human body.

Cobalt Phthalate

Cellulose Products
Suggested as promoter of—
Durability in cellulosic compounds.

Food
Suggested as retarder of—
Ultraviolet light transmission by—
Cellulosic transparent wrappings for butter and other foodstuffs which are made rancid rapidly through the action of light.

Glass
Suggested as retarder of—
Ultraviolet light transmission by—
Automobile, truck, and aviation nonscatterable glass.

Rubber
Suggested as strength increaser for—
Tire stock.

Cocoa Beans

French: Fèves des coca; Fèves de cacao.
German: Kokabohnen; Kokasamen.
Spanish: Habas de coca.
Italian: Fave di coca.

Beverage
Source of—
Chocolate syrups and flavors.
Cocoa or chocolate products used in making drinks.
Flavor in making "Creme de Cacao."

Chemical
Source of—
Caffeine (via theobromine).
Compounds claimed useful as anti-oxidants for essential oils, organic dyestuffs, and similar materials.
Theobromine.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Source of—
Cocoa butter.

Food
Source of—
Chocolate, bitter, sweet, and milk.
Chocolate syrups and flavors.
Cocoa-based products.
Cocoa butter.
Cocoa powder (prepared cocoa).
Cocoa shells (used as basis of hot beverage).

Cocoa Butter

Synonyms: Butterine; Butter of cacao; Cacao butter; Cacao oil; Cacao fat; Cocoa fat; Theobroma oil; Oil of theobroma.
Latin: Oleum theobromatis; Oleum theobromae; Oleum concretum e semine theobromae cacao; Oleum cacao.
French: Beurre de cacao; Beurre de coca.
German: Kokaobutter; Kokabutter.
Spanish: Aceite de coco; Manteca de coco.
Italian: Burro di cacao.

Cosmetic
Emollient in—
Creams.
Pomades.
Other cosmetic preparations.
Fatty base in—
Creams.
Pomades.
Other cosmetic preparations.

Fats and Oils
Fat used in making—
Butter substitutes.
Peanut butters.

Food
Fat for use in fortifying—
Infant foods.
Milk products.
Fat used in making—
Artificial goose grease.
Candies.
Chewing gum.
Chicle substitutes.
Chocolate.
Gravy-thickening compounds.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Base of—
Suppositories.
Coating agent for—
Pills.
Suggested for use as—
Excipient.

Soap
Base in making—
Special soaps.

Textile
Lubricant in—
Thread waxes.
Yarn waxes.

Coconut Oil

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Synonyms: Coconut butter; Coconut oil; Coconut-palm oil; Copra oil.
Latin: Oleum cocois; Oleum cocos.
French: Beurre de coco; Huile de coco; Huile de coprah.
German: Kokosbutter; Kokosnussoel; Kokosoel.
Spanish: Aceite de coco.
Italian: Burro di coco; Olio di coco.

Chemical
Starting point in making—
Fatty acids.
Glycerin.

Cosmetic
Ingredient of—
Talcum powder (U.S. re-14568).

Dairy
Adjunct of—
Milk fat.
Filler and thickener for—
Milk.

Disinfectant
Ingredient (U.S. 1492367, 1392564, and 1282062) of—
Disinfecting compositions.

Firefighting
Ingredient (U.S. 1270395) of—
Carbon tetrachloride fire-extinguisher.

Insecticide
Ingredient of—
Insecticidal compositions (U.S. 1507637).
Parasiticidal compositions (U.S. 1950808).

Leather
Ingredient of—
Leather dressings.

Lubricant
Ingredient (U.S. re-14568) of—
Lubricant.

Mining
Flotation agent (U.S. 1467354).

Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
Buffing compositions (U.S. re-14568).
Casein emulsions (U.S. 1431937).
Cleaning compositions (U.S. 1449240).
Dental filling compositions.
Detergent compositions.
Emulsified greaseproofings for paper.
Emulsions for various purposes.
Grinding compositions (U.S. re-14568).
Marking chalks for tailors (U.S. re-14568).
Polishing compositions (U.S. re-14568).

Paint and Varnish
Ingredient of—
Miscellaneous paint vehicles (various patents).
Paint vehicle containing also chinawood oil (U.S. 1423392).

Coconut Oil (Continued)

Paper
Ingredient of—
  Emulsified coatings and impregnants.
  Greaseproofings.
  Parchmentizing agents.
  Waterproofing agents.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Ingredient of—
  Artificial milk for infants. (U.S. 1445434).
  Proprietary preparations.

Plastics
Ingredient (U.S. re-14570 and re-14569) of—
  Phonograph record compositions.

Rayon
Delustering agent (Brit. 414153) for—
  Cellulose acetate rayon.

Resin
Starting point in making—
  Condensates with phenol-aldehydes (U.S. 1216516).
  Synthetic resins with diethyleneglycol, glycerol, and phthalic anhydride (Brit. 397554 and 363333).

Cocoanut Oil Fatty Acids

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Cosmetic
Base in making—
  Shampoos.

Dry Cleaning
Base in making—
  Dry-cleaning soaps.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Wetting agent for—
  Pigments.

Resins
Raw material in making—
  Alkyd resins.

Rubber
Process material in making—
  Softeners for rubber.

Soap
Base in making—
  Shaving creams.

Coconut Oil Fatty Acids Nitrile

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 438793) in making—
  Higher aliphatic amines for use as textile auxiliary agents and as pharmaceuticals.

Coffee Wax

French: Cire de café.
German: Kaffeewachs.
Spanish: Cera de caffe.
Italian: Cera di caffe.

Brewing
Ingredient of—
  Coating compositions for vats, kegs, barrels, and the like.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes
Crude wax offering following characteristics—
  Acid index, 54.21.
  Brown color.
  Melting point, 58° C.
  Saponification index, 89.45.
Purified wax soluble in—
  Acetic acid.
  Acetone.
  Alcohol.
  Benzol.
  Chloroform.

Miscellaneous
Augmenter (French 587583) of—
  Brilliancy of finished effects of polishes containing larger quantities of other waxes.
Ingredient of—
  Automobile polishes.
  Coating compositions for various preservative purposes.
  Compositions for lining barrels and kegs.
  Floor polishes.
  Furniture polishes.
  Shoe polishes.

Color Lakes

Insoluble compounds produced by the absorption or precipitation of a coloring principle on an inert and insoluble base. The base is almost invariably in organic and generally, although not always, white or transparent. Formerly the term, commercially, was applied only to those colors fixed on a transparent base, but to-day the term is understood to embrace also those colors fixed on any inert base whose natural color does not injure the desired shade of the lake. Color lakes are used extensively in the preparation of printing inks, lithographic inks, paints, and in the printing of wall paper and such materials. Various materials used in making color lakes are listed at appropriate points throughout this book.

Compounded Oils

Special formula oils compounded of such materials as will impart to the final product qualities which will enable it to stand up under given conditions of service, *e.g.*, non-chatter oils. Some of these oils consist of mineral lubricating oils with which "blown" cottonseed or rape-seed oil have been mixed in order to increase viscosity; others consist of mixtures of animal oil and mineral-cylinder oils; while some of the less viscous mineral lubricating oils may have artificial viscosity imparted to them by the addition of rosin oil or aluminum soaps.

Copaiba Oil

Synonyms: Copaiva oil; Oil of copaiba; Oil of copaiva.
Latin: Oleum copaibae; Oleum balsami copaivae.
French: Essence de copahu; Huile de copaiba; Huile de copaiva; Huile de copahu.
German: Copaivaöl; Copaivaoel.
Spanish: Esencia de copaiba.
Italian: Essenza di copaive.

Chemical
Preservative for—
  Potassium.
Solvent for—
  Phosphorus.
  Sulphur.

Ink
Ingredient of—
  Fingerprinting inks.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Drying oil for—
  Enamels.
  Fine colors.
  Lacquers.
  Paints.
  Varnishes.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reputed useful (with caution) in treating—
  Bronchitis.
  Catarrhs.
  Dropsy.
  Gonorrhea.
  Hemorrhoids.

Photographic
Process material in—
  Photographic processes.

Textile
Ingredient of—
  Color printing compositions.

Copper Acetate

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical
Catalyst (Brit. 414136) in making—
  Chlorinated indanthrones from beta-aminoanthraquinone.

Fats and Oils
Inhibitor (Brit. 410834) of—
  Discoloration of animal or vegetable fats and oils on exposure to air and light.

Ink
Ink for—
  Brass marking.
Ingredient of—
  Ink for marking zinc, containing also sal ammoniac, water, and lampblack.

Copper Acetate (Continued)

Metallurgical
ngredient of—
Solution for coloring copper, containing also copper sulphate and potassium chloride.
Solution (aqueous), containing also ammonium carbonate, for imparting blue-black color to brass.

Petroleum
Refining agent (Brit. 398794) in treating—
Light hydrocarbons, especially those obtained by cracking.

Copper Borate

Synonyms: Cupric borate.
French: Borate de cuivre; Borate cuivrique.
German: Borsaures Kupfer; Kupferborat.
Spanish: Borato de cobre.
Italian: Borato di rame.

Ceramic
Coloring agent for—
Chinaware.
Porcelain.
Potteries.

Electrical
Process material (U.S. 1268647) in making—
Glass insulating and sealing mediums for conductor wire used in electric lamps and mercury rectifiers.

Insecticide
Ingredient of—
Insecticides.
Parasiticides.
Wheat-rust inhibitors.

Paint and Varnish
Pigment in—
Oil paints.

Wood
Fireproofing agent (U.S. 1216729) for—
Wood, particularly pine and red oak.

Copper Fluoarsenate

Insecticide
New insecticide (Brit. 499529) claimed to have following advantages—
Availability for use in sprays in combination with lime-sulphur and bordeaux mixtures without the disadvantage of decomposition and injury to plants.
Equal to and in many cases superior to lead arsenate.
Harmless to plants because of low content of water-soluble arsenic and stability.
Very suitable physical properties.

Copper Hydroxide

Synonyms: Copper hydrate; Cupric hydroxide; Hydrated copper oxide.
French: Hydrate de cuivre; Hydrate cuivrique; Hydroxide de cuivre; Hydroxide cuivrique.
German: Hydrasierte Kupferoxyd; Kupferhydrat; Kupferhydroxyd.
Spanish: Hidrato de cobre.
Italian: Idrato di rame.

Analysis
Component of—
Schweitzer's reagent.
Reagent in—
Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.

Building Construction
Ingredient of—
Cement (U.S. 1296468).
Process material (U.S. 1177156) in—
Waterproofing building materials.

Cellulose Products
Process material in making—
Benzylcellulose (U.S. 1451330).
Benzylethylcellulose (U.S. 1451331).
Cellulose ethers (U.S. 1502379).

Chemical
Catalyst in making—
Organic chemicals.
Ingredient of—
Catalytic mixtures used in making synthetic organic chemicals.
Process material in making—
Adsorbent carbons (U.S. 1519470).
Regenerating agent (U.S. 1349750) for—
Ammonium hydroxide.
Starting point in making—
Catalysts for use in hydrogenation processes.
Catalysts for use in organic synthesis.
Copper salts, such as abietinate, borate, chlorate, chromate, nitrate, oleate, red oxide, silicofluoride.

Dye
Process material in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.

Electrical
Starting point in making—
Battery electrodes (U.S. 1134093, 1438086, and 1489240).

Fats and Oils
Catalysts in—
Hydrogenation processes.
Catalyst in making—
Butter substitutes.
Margarin.
Synthetic fats.
Remover of—
Arsenic and other compounds from marine animal oils.
Catalyst poisons from marine animal oils.
Starting point in making—
Catalysts and catalytic mixtures for hydrogenation processes.

Firefighting
Ingredient of—
Fireproofings for fabrics (U.S. 1261736).
Fire-extinguisher (U.S. 1421436).

Food
Catalyst in making—
Butter substitutes.
Margarin.
Synthetic fats.
Starting point in making—
Catalysts and catalytic mixtures for hydrogenation processes.

Fuel
Remover (U.S. 1207968) of—
Carbon monoxide from gas.

Insecticide and Fungicide
Ingredient of—
Fungicide (U.S. 1235285).
Insecticide (U.S. 1235285 and 1512432).
Process material in making—
Lead arsenate (U.S. 1512432).
Paris green (U.S. 1512432).

Lubricant
Catalyst (U.S. 1350814) in making—
Lubricating oils.

Mining
Flotation agent (U.S. 1446314) in—
Ore concentration.

Miscellaneous
Process material in making—
Artificial leather (U.S. 1316913).

Paint and Varnish
Pigment for—
Paints, varnishes, enamels, and other coatings.

Paper
Staining agent.

Rayon
Reagent in making—
Cuprammonium solutions.

Soap
Catalyst in—
Hydrogenation of soapstocks.
Remover of—
Arsenic and other compounds from marine animal oils.
Catalyst poisons from marine animal oils.
Starting point in making—
Catalysts and catalytic mixtures for use in hydrogenation processes.

Textile
Mordant in—
Dyeing processes.

Copper Naphthenate

French: Naphténate de cuivre; Naphténate cuivrique.
German: Naphtensaures Kupfer; Kupfernaphtenat.

Copper Naphthenate (Continued)

Spanish: Naftenato de cobre.
Italian: Naftenato di rame.

Animal Husbandry

- Toxic agent in—
  - Coating compositions for perches of hen roosts (said to kill parasites without injury to the chickens).

Building Construction

- In termite-proofing.
- Mildew-proofing agent for—
  - Sand bags.
- Toxic agent in preservatives and protectants for—
  - Cement and concrete coverings (while drying and hardening).
  - Piers.
  - Piles.

Cellulose Products

- Wetting and washing agent (Brit. 417290 and 446757) in—
  - Desulphurizing processes for viscose products.

Chemical

- Catalyst (Brit. 396311) in making—
  - High molecular alcohols from fats, oils, waxes, and fatty acids.

Insecticide and Fungicide

- Ingredient of—
  - Insecticides.
  - Fungicides.
  - Horticultural sprays (must be modified to prevent shriveling the leaves of the plants, as well as the bodies of the insects).
- Toxic agent in controlling—
  - Bacteria.
  - Fungi.
  - Mildewing.
  - Termites.

Marine

- Toxic agent in preservatives and protectants for—
  - Cordage.
  - Fenders.
  - Fishnet (special) (U.S. 1482416).
  - Fishnets.
  - Hawsers.
  - Mats.
  - Piers.
  - Piling.
  - Rope.
  - Rope (special) (U.S. 1482416).
  - Shipbottoms.
  - Tarpaulin.

Military

- Toxic agent in—
  - Mildewproofing sandbags.

Miscellaneons

- Toxic agent in preservatives and protectants for—
  - Cordage.
  - Rope.
  - Vegetable fibers (U.S. 1482416).

Paint and Varnish

- Drier (has some properties along these lines, but is also said to have drawbacks).
- Toxic agent in—
  - Antifouling compositions.

Petroleum

- Stabilizing agent for—
  - Gasoline (Brit. 398794).
  - Light hydrocarbons (Brit. 398794).
  - Light mineral oils (Brit. 398794).
  - Lubricating oils (U.S. 2001108).
  - Transformer oils (U.S. 2001108).

Plastics

- Stabilizer (Brit. 423644) for—
  - Cellulose ester or ether plastic compositions.

Railroading

- Toxic agent, impregnating agent, and preservative for—
  - Piling.
  - Platforms.
  - Poles.
  - Posts.
  - Ties.
  - Underpinning.

Textile

- Toxic agent in preparations for—
  - Mildewproofing.
  - Rotproofing.
  - Waterproofing.
- Toxic agent in preservatives and protectants for—
  - Awning material.
  - Canvas.
  - Cloth (U.S. 1482416).
  - Duck.
  - Tarpaulins.
  - Tent material.
  - Truck covers.

Wood

- Impregnating agent and preservative for—
  - Electric light poles.
  - Fence posts.
  - Piling.
  - Telegraph poles.
  - Telephone poles.
  - Timber.
  - Wood.
  - Wood (special) (U.S. 1482416).
- Ingredient of—
  - Preservative compositions for timber.
- Substitute for creosote claimed to offer following advantages—
  - May be painted over without brownstaining effects (attractive finishes are claimed as a result of top-coating with pale varnish so that the greenish hue of the copper shows through).
- Toxic agent in combating—
  - Deathwatch beetle.
  - Dry rot.
  - Fungi.
  - Insects.
  - Mildew.
  - Termites.

Copper Nitrate

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical

- Catalyst (Brit. 402063) in making—
  - Amines of the benzene series.
- Process material (Brit. 424843) in—
  - Recovering ethylene and its homologs from gases.
- Starting point in making—
  - Catalysts used in the hydrogenation of aldehydes to alcohols (Brit. 406714).
  - Catalysts used in reduction of aliphatic monocarboxylic acids with hydrogen to produce alcohols or esters (Brit. 397938).

Metallurgical

- Ingredient of—
  - Solutions for producing verde antique finishes on copper.
  - Solutions for imparting brown finishes to zinc.

Copper Oleate

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical

- Starting point (Brit. 385488) in making—
  - Alcohols by reacting with calcium formate, in a solvent, or with the salt of another fatty acid and simultaneously reducing the carbonyl compound formed by means of hydrogen under pressure in the presence of a hydrogenating catalyst.

Fishery

- Preservative for—
  - Fish nets, twines, and other fibrous products exposed to the action of saltwater (when used in either a kerosene or gasoline solution on fishing gear no shrinkage or lessening of the tensile strength of the fibers is caused and, besides the convenience of its application, there is great resistance to marine growths, the claim having been made that this resistance is greater than by any other known method).

Lubricant

- Ingredient of—
  - Compounded lubricant for internal-combustion motors, containing also mineral oil and vegetable oil, such as olive oil, peanut oil, or sesame oil (Brit. 371643)
  - Compounded fluid lubricants of increased thermal conductivity and especially suited for the cylinders of internal-combustion engines, containing also an ammonia soap, vegetable oil, and mineral oil (Brit. 395867).

opper Oleate (Continued)
efining agent (Brit. 398794) in treating—
Light hydrocarbons, especially those obtained by cracking.

aint and Varnish
educer of—
Viscosity of rubber solution in making modified rubber used in paints for interior decoration and similar purposes.
Vetting agent in—
Pigment-oil mixtures.

etroleum
educer (Brit. 404682) of—
Spontaneous ignition temperature of diesel fuels (used as primer in conjunction with an alkyl nitrate having 2 to 4 atoms in the molecule, to reduce the delay period, and an organic bromide, which is nonexplosive and has a higher spontaneous ignition temperature than the fuel oil).
tabilizing agent (Brit. 398794) for treating—
Light hydrocarbons, especially those obtained by cracking and subjected to refining processes by treating the vapor or liquid with phosphorus pentoxide under varying temperature and pressure conditions.
weetening agent (Brit. 398794) for treating—
Light hydrocarbons, especially those obtained by cracking and subjected to refining processes by treating the vapor or liquid with phosphorus pentoxide under varying temperature and pressure conditions.

Pharmaceutical
Starting point (Brit. 384217) in making—
Colloidal solution of copper iodide in oil, which is claimed to have disinfectant and therapeutic properties.

Resins
Catalyst (Brit. 417912) in making—
Resins by oxidation of rubber.

Rubber
Catalyst (Brit. 417912) in making—
Resins by oxidation of rubber.
Disaggregating agent in—
Rubber chlorinating processes.
Promoter of—
Chlorinating processes.

Textile
Ingredient of—
Waterproofing compound for treating canvas, containing also beeswax, glyceryl stearate, stearin pitch, castor oil, and naphtha.

Copper Oxalate
French: Oxalate de cuivre.
German: Oxalsaures Kupfer; Kupferoxalat.

Chemical
Ingredient (U.S. 1207802) of—
Catalytic mixtures used in making—
Anilin.
Orthotoluidin.

Dye
Process material (U.S. 1316742) in making—
Sulphur dye.

Firefighting
Fireproofing agent (U.S. 1261736) for—
Fabrics.

Insecticide and Fungicide
Constituent (U.S. 1785472) of—
Fungicide.
Seed disinfectant.

Miscellaneous
Constituent (U.S. 1273432) of—
Etching electrolyte.

Copper Pectinate

Disinfectant
Claimed (Brit. 502403) to be—
More dispersible in water than pectin itself.
Toxic to bacteria but harmless to the human body.

Copper Phthalate

Paint and Varnish
Ingredient of—
Antifouling paints (added to prevent attack by wood borers and attachment by barnacles).
Promoter of—
Paint and varnish resistance to breakdown in hot, humid climates.

Copper Resinate

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical
Catalyst (Brit. 396311) in making—
High molecular alcohols from fats, oils, waxes, fatty acids, and the like.
Starting point (Brit. 384217) in making—
Colloidal copper iodide solution in oil from beeswax and iodine in olive or peanut oils (the product is claimed to possess disinfectant and therapeutic properties).

Textile
Ingredient of—
Impregnating compounds for canvas products, such as awnings and tents, to prevent mildew and fungous growth.

Woodworking
Ingredient of—
Impregnating compounds for preventing disintegration of wood, either through weathering or insect attack.

Copper Saccharate

Insecticide
As an insecticide.

Copper Silicofluoride

Mining
Activating agent (U.S. 1972588) for—
Oxidized minerals in flotation processes employing sodium sulphide, sodium ethylxanthate, and a frother.

Copper Stearate

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 385488) in making—
Alcohols by reacting with calcium formate, in a solvent, or with the salt of another fatty acid and simultaneously reducing the carbonyl compound formed by means of hydrogen under pressure in the presence of a hydrogenating catalyst.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Catalyst (Brit. 396311) in reduction of—
Fats, oils, waxes, and fatty acids to high molecular alcohols.

Petroleum
Reducer (Brit. 404682) of—
Spontaneous ignition temperature of diesel fuels (used as a primer in conjunction with an alkyl nitrate having 2 to 4 atoms in the molecule, to reduce the delay period and an organic bromide which is nonexplosive and has a higher spontaneous ignition temperature than the fuel oil).

Pharmaceutical
Starting point (Brit. 384217) in making—
Colloidal solutions of metal iodides in oils, which are claimed to possess disinfectant and therapeutic properties.

Copper Sulphate

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Electrical
In aqueous solution as a liquid resistance for high voltages.

Explosives and Matches
Ingredient of—
Pyrotechnic blue fires.

Glue and Adhesives
Ingredient of—
Water-resistant adhesives for wood.

Insecticide and Fungicide
Ingredient of—
Admixtures with lime for treating crowns for hop downy mildew control.
Cattle parasiticides.
Field-weed killers (Brit. 385860).

Copper Sulphate (Continued)

- Fungicides.
- Snail killers.
- Weed killers (in dehydrated form, which is claimed to have many advantages over other forms) for use against hedge mustard and the like, especially against young, not yet fully developed weeds (Brit. 425361).

- Starting point (Brit. 442664) in making—
  - Complex copper silicates suitable for horticultural and agricultural purposes.
- Seed-treating agent for—
  - Reducing bacterial blight of beans.

Laundering

- Ingredient of—
  - Laundry marking inks.

Leather

- Reagent for—
  - Treating tanned leather in order to permit the use of basic dyes instead of acid dyes.

Lumbering

- Ingredient (U.S. 1852090) of—
  - Wood-preservative compound.

Metallurgical

- Dipping agent (U.S. 1925305) for—
  - Iron wire, whereby the wire is copper-coated, the coating acting as a lubricant in wire-drawing.
- Ingredient of—
  - Metal-marking inks.
- Ingredient of baths for imparting—
  - Black coloring to zinc, aluminum, and copper.
  - Bluish-black finishes to steel.
  - Brown colors to zinc.
  - Brown colors to copper.
  - Green colors to brass.
  - Oxidized silver effects to aluminum.
  - Reddish-brown colors to copper.
  - Statuary finishes on naval bronzes.
  - Various shades to copper.

Miscellaneous

- Ingredient of—
  - Antirusting solution (with soda ash) for automobile radiators (U.S. 1853341).
  - Blue-colored nonfading waters for filling bottles used as colored displays in drug store windows.
  - Fur dye mordant compositions.
  - Purifying, deodorizing, and oxidizing, filtering material (with calcium hypochlorite and an inert cellular material) (U.S. 1734197).

Photographic

- Ingredient of—
  - Mordant baths used in intensifying photographic negatives by mordant dyeing processes.

Rubber

- Catalyst (Brit. 390097) in—
  - Chlorinating rubber latex.

Water and Sanitation

- Dosing agent for—
  - Destroying algae in swimming pools.

Copper Sulphocyanide

Synonyms: Copper rhodanate; Copper rhodanide; Copper sulphocyanate; Copper thiocyanate; Copper thiocyanide.

French: Rhodanure de cuivre; Rhodanure cuivrique; Sulfocyanate de cuivre; Sulfocyanate cuivrique; Sulfocyanure de cuivre; Sulfocyanure cuivrique; Thiocyanate de cuivre; Thiocyanate cuivrique.

German: Kupferrhodanür; Kupferrhodanat; Kupfersulfocyanat; Kupfersulfocyanür; Kupferthiocyanat; Kupferthiocyanür; Rhodansaures Kupfer; Schwefelcyankupfer; Schwefelzyankupfer; Sulfocyansaures Kupfer; Thiocyansaures Kupfer.

Spanish: Sulfocianato de cobre; Thiocianato de cobre.

Italian: Sulfocianato di rame; Thiocianato di rame.

Analysis

- Reagent in—
  - Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.

Chemical

- Source of sulphocyanide radical in making—
  - Synthetic aromatics, pharmaceuticals, and other organic chemicals.
- Starting point in making—
  - Hydrocyanic acid gas.

Dye

- Source of sulphocyanide radical in making—
  - Synthetic dyestuffs.

Explosives

- Ingredient of—
  - Detonators.
  - Explosives of various sorts.
  - Matchhead compositions.
  - Primers.
  - Pyrotechnics.

Metallurgical

- Ingredient of—
  - Brassplating electrolytes.

Miscellaneous

- Ingredient of—
  - Sympathetic color (U.S. 1402442).

Paint and Varnish

- Ingredient of—
  - Antifouling paints for shipbottoms (usually in admixture with arsenic trioxide, a mercury salt, an other ingredients).

Textile

- Reagent in—
  - Printing cotton goods with anilin black.

Corn Oil Fatty Acids, Hardened, Chlorides

Chemical

- Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
  - Emulsifying agent by sulphonating the products o its reaction with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

Lubricant

- Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
  - Lubricants with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

Cornstarch

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical

- Dispersing agent (Brit. 414285) in—
  - Flotation purification of ultramarine.
- Ingredient (Brit. 407039) of—
  - Antiseptic washing and cleansing agents made from cetyl alcohol, water-soluble salts of mercury, silver, or gold, and acid sulphuric esters of unsaturated or saturated alcohols.
- Stabilizing colloid (Brit. 413043) for—
  - Catalysts used in the hydration of olefins.

Construction

- Emulsifying agent (Brit. 387657) in making—
  - Bituminous emulsions of coal, coal-tar, watergas-tar, tar oils or their distillates, and similar substances, and water, used in the production of coating compositions, road-making compositions, and compositions mixable with fibrous materials to form pressed goods.
- Ingredient of—
  - Compositions, containing also pitch, rosin soap (such as potassium resinate), oil, and flour, used for road-surfacing purposes.
  - Foaming solution (with soap bark) used with hydraulic cement in making porous building blocks (U.S. 1937472).

Electrical

- Ingredient (U.S. 1911400) of—
  - Compositions, containing ammonium and zinc chlorides, used for coating paper for lining dry cells.

Explosives

- Crystallizing and binding promoter (U.S. 1913344) in
  - Molded black powder explosive.
- Ingredient (U.S. 1831760) of—
  - Igniting composition for matches and other purposes.
- Starting point (U.S. 1908857) in making—
  - Nitrostarch dynamites.
  - Nitrostarch explosives.

Food

- Absorbent carrier (U.S. 1913776) for—
  - Mixtures of organic peroxides used in flour bleaching
- As a foodstuff.
- Filler (U.S. 1913044) in—
  - Reagent for improving and bleaching dough.

ornstarch (Continued)

uel

- ddition agent for—
  - Slurry from coal washing (added to increase settling rate).
- tabilizing agent (Brit. 408951) in—
  - Fuel composition consisting of a suspension of coal in oil, and containing also water-soluble or oil-soluble combustion accelerators, combustion catalysts, and oxidizing agents.

lue and Adhesives

- ngredient (Brit. 405263) of—
  - Adhesive compositions for kraft paper, cardboard, or gelatinized cellulose derivatives.

iscellaneous

- mulsifying agent (Brit. 387657) in making—
  - Bituminous emulsions of coal, coal-tar, watergas-tar, tar oils, or their distillates, and similar substances, and water, used in the production of coating compositions and compositions mixable with fibrous materials to form pressed goods.

Paint and Varnish

- Ingredient (Brit. 391914) of—
  - Luminous powders (for imparting luminescence to paints) composed of oxides of strontium, calcium, magnesium, lithium, and rubidium, aluminum silicate), phosphorogens, and luminophores.
- Reagent (Brit. 385139) in making—
  - Condensation products used as softening agents in cellulose lacquers.
- Starting material (U.S. 1833526) in making—
  - Nitrostarch lacquer compositions.

Paper

- Dispersing agent (U.S. 1903787) in making—
  - Waxed paper.
- Neutralizing agent (U.S. 1903236) for—
  - Paper pulp while on the Fourdrinier wire.

Plastics

- Starting material (U.S. 1908485) in making—
  - Glycerin-carbohydrate plastic material.

Rubber

- Dispersing agent (Brit. 397270, 397279, and 397997) for—
  - Rubber in coating articles with a smooth matt finish.

Soap

- Ingredient (Germ. 593574) of—
  - Hand-cleanser containing also gelatinized silica and a volatile solvent, such as alcohol, ether, chlorinated hydrocarbons.

Textile

——, Dyeing

- Ingredient (Brit. 404995) of—
  - Dye bath in azo-dyeing using aluminum salts as resists.
- Protective colloid (Brit. 411474) in—
  - Dye baths when dyeing animal fibers with metal complex compounds of organic acid baths (permits use of less acid).

Coronene

Synonym: Hexabenzobenzene.

Dye

- Starting point (Brit. 518332) in making—
  - New vat dyestuffs for cotton, producing shades from orange-red, through brown-red, to red, with the aid of phthalic anhydride, aluminum chloride, and sodium chloride.

Cottonseed Oil Fatty Acids

Synonyms: Cotton oil fatty acids.
French: Acides gras d'huile de coton; Acides gras d'huile de semences de cotonier.
German: Baumoelfettsäure; Baumwollsamenoelfettsäure.
Spanish: Acidos grassos de aceite de semilla de algodon.
Italian: Acidi grassi di olio di cotone.

Resins

- Raw material in making—
  - Alkyd resins.

Soap

- Base for—
  - Soap greases.
  - Soaps.

Cottonseed Oil, Hydrogenated

Synonym: Hardened Cottonseed Oil.

Abrasives

- Base and lubricant in—
  - Buffing compositions.
  - Grinding compositions.

Cosmetic

- Base in making—
  - Cosmetic creams, greases, and the like.
  - Foot-easing powders.
  - Talcum powders.

Fats and Oils

- Ingredient of—
  - Synthetic fats.
- Starting point in making—
  - Fatty acids.

Food

- Ingredient of—
  - Butter substitutes.
  - Edible oil products.
  - Fats.
  - Greases.
  - Lards.
  - Peanut butter compositions.
  - Shortenings.
- Process material in making—
  - Baking powders.
  - Bread doughs.

Illuminant

- Base in making—
  - Candles.

Lubricant

- Base in making—
  - Lubricating compositions.

Miscellaneous

- Base, lubricant, and softener in making—
  - Polishing compositions.
  - Tailors chalk compositions.

Plastics

- Filler in—
  - Phonograph record compositions.

Soap

- Ingredient of—
  - Synthetic fat products.
- Starting point in making—
  - Fatty acids.

Cotton Wax

French: Cire de coton.
German: Baumwollwachs.
Spanish: Cera de algodon.
Italian: Cera di cotone.

(A wax recovered from raw cotton fibers.)

Miscellaneous

- Substitute for—
  - Other waxes (general application somewhat restricted by the low rate of saponification).

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

- Substitute for—
  - Other waxes.
- Wax offering the following characteristics—
  - Acid index number, 21.
  - Color, deep, lusterless green.
  - Density, 0.976 to 0.922 (15°C.).
  - Essential constituents, montanylic and gossypylic alcohols and small quantities of other monovalent and bivalent alcohols.
  - Iodine index number, 20 to 27.
  - Melting point, 76° to 80°C.
  - Saponification index numbers, 70 to 76.
  - Unsaponifiable content, 66 percent to 68 percent (acetyl index number, 115 to 117).

Cottonseed Oilcake

Synonyms: Cotton oilcake, Cottonseed presscake.

Animal Husbandry

- Nutrient in—
  - Cattlefeeds.
- Source of—
  - Proteins, fats, fibrous roughage, and moisture for feeds.

Fertilizer

- As a fertilizer.
- Ingredient of—
  - Fertilizer compositions.

Cottonseed Oil Fatty Acids, Hardened, Chlorides

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Emulsifying agents by sulphonating products of its reactions with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Lubricants with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

Coumarin-3-carboxyl Chloride

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 489952) in making disubstituted amides with—
Diethylamine.
Dimethylamine.
Dipropylamine.

Coumarin-3-carboxyldiethylamide

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 489952) to be valuable sedative.

Coumarin-3-carboxyldimethylamide

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 489952) as—
Valuable sedative.

Coumarin-3-carboxylmethylethylamide

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 489952) to be valuable sedative.

Coumarin-3-carboxylmethylpropylamide

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 489952) to be valuable sedative.

Cresol Sulphide

Rubber
Stabilizer (Brit. 488866) for—
Synthetic rubberlike materials such as—
Polymers of butadiene, 2-chlorobutadiene, dimethylbutadiene, isoprene.
Joint polymers of the foregoing substances with acrylic nitrile, styrene, other polymerizable substances.

Cresylic Acid

Synonyms: Cresol; Cresyl alcohol; Cresylic hydrate; Methylhydroxybenzene; Methylphenol; Oxytoluene; Oxytoluol; Tricresol.
Latin: Cresolum; Cresolum purum.
French: Acide crésylique; Crésol.
German: Kresol; Kresylsäure; Trikresol.

Animal Husbandry.
Ingredient of—
Cattle dips.
Pesticides.
Sheep dips.

Chemical
Extractant (U.S. 1930054) in—
Decolorizing and purifying processes for—
Fumaric acid.
Maleic acid.
Naphthalic acid.
Phthalic acid.
Source of—
Cresols.
Napthalene.
Products used in obtaining the intermediates used in making synthetic drugs, dyestuffs, photographic chemicals, and perfume agents.
Starting point in making—
Esters.

Disinfectant
Deodorant.
Disinfectant.
Germicide (said to be three times as effective as phenol).
Process material in making—
Antiseptic, disinfectant, and germicidal preparations in various forms, such as liquids, powders, soaps.

Insecticide
Ingredient of—
Insecticides.

Metallurgical
Ingredient (U.S. 1466126) of—
Tin-plating electrolyte.

Mining
Flotation reagent in—
Ore separation and concentration processes.

Miscellaneous
Deodorant.
Starting point in making—
Cresylic compounds for impregnating bags (U.S 1367177).

Paint and Varnish
Flotation reagent (Brit. 414285) in—
Ultramarine purification.
Ingredient of—
Water paints.
Starting point (U.S. 1169783, 1185641, and 1328080) in making—
Benzyl derivatives useful in paint and varnish removers.

Petroleum
Extractant in—
Lubricating oil refining (said to free oils of undesirable constituents).

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.

Resins
Starting point in making—
Synthetic resins.
Substitute for—
Phenol in synthetic resin manufacture.

Soap
Process material in making—
Carbolic soaps and powders.
Cleaning and disinfectant compositions.

Textile
Processing material.

Crotonic Acid

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical
Starting point in making—
Cellulose crotonate (U.S. 1739210, Brit. 329704).
Ethyl crotonate.
Normal butyric acid by reduction.
Oxalic acid by oxidation.

Paint
Reagent for—
Preventing gelatinization of naphthenate, linoleate, and resinate driers in volatile organic solvents.
Sedimentation of naphthenate, linoleate, and resina driers in volatile organic solvents.

Crotonic Acid Isopropylbutylester

Miscellaneous
As an emulsifying agent (Germ. 626880).
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifyin agents."

Crotylidenecyanacetic Acid Amylester

Miscellaneous
Starting point (Brit. 494550 and 460914) in making—
Compositions, especially suitable for covering flo and walls, by working it up with a filling materi and a polymerization catalyst.

Crotylidenecyanacetic Acid Butylester

Miscellaneous
Starting point (Brit. 460914 and 494550) in making—
Compositions, especially suitable for covering flo and walls, by working it up with a filling mate and a polymerization catalyst.

Crotylidenecyanacetic Acid Ethylester

Miscellaneous
Starting point (Brit. 460914 and 494550) in making—
Compositions, especially suitable for covering flo and walls, by working it up with a filling mater and a polymerization catalyst.

otylidenecyanacetic Acid Methylester

iscellaneous
arting point (Brit. 460914 and 494550) in making—
Compositions, especially suitable for covering floors and walls, by working it up with a filling material and a polymerization catalyst.

otylidenecyanacetic Acid Propylester

iscellaneous
arting point (Brit. 460914 and 494550) in making—
Compositions, especially suitable for covering floors and walls, by working it up with a filling material and a polymerization catalyst.

ryolite

Synonyms: Cryolith; Kryolith; Kryolithe; Greenland spar; Ice stone.
French: Cryolithe.
German: Kryolith.
Spanish: Kriolita.
Italian: Criolite.

ement and Concrete
ngredient of—
Hydraulic cements (some).
Portland cements (some).

eramic
s a flux.
paqueing agent in—
Enamels for pottery.
Enameled ironware.
Glazes.

ental
ngredient of—
Dental cements.

lectrical
iller in—
Dielectric compositions.

lass
s a flux.
paqueing agent for—
Glass.

nsecticide
tomach poison for—
Chewing insects.

arine
ngredient of—
Antifouling coating compositions.

etallurgical
olten solvent for—
Aluminum ore during its reduction by electrolysis (trend now is to use synthetic cryolite for this purpose).
Melting-point depressor in making—
Aluminum by the electric furnace process (trend now is to use synthetic cryolite for this purpose).

uminic Aldehyde

Synonyms: Cuminal; Cumin aldehyde; Cuminaldehyde; Para-isopropylbenzaldehyde.
French: Aldéhyde cuminique; Cuminal.
German: Cuminaldehyd.
Spanish: Aldehido cominico; Aldehido de comino.
Italian: Aldeide cuminica.

Perfume
Compounding agent for various perfume preparations.
Compounding agent in making—
Orris, cassia, violet, and hyacinth perfumes.
Compounding agent offering following properties—
Aldehyde content, 90%.
Colorless liquid.
Cumin-like odor.

Cumin Oil

Latin: Oleum cumini; Oleum cymini.
French: Essence de cumin; Essense des graines de cumin; Essence des semences de cumin.
German: Cuminoel; Kreuzkümmeloel; Kranakümmeloel; Mutterkümmeloel; Römisches Kümmeloel.
Spanish: Aceite esancial de comino.
Italian: Essenza di cumino.

(Volatile oil from the fruit of Cuminum cyminum, L.)

Aromatics
Essential oil offering following properties—
Aromatic, disagreeable taste.
Colorless to yellow liquid.
Contains 30 to 40 percent cuminaldehyde, paracymene, betapinene, dipentene.
Heavy, strong peculiar odor.
Insoluble (almost) in water.
Optical rotation, +4° to +8° (100-mm. tube at 20°).
Refractive index, 1.4950 to 1.5090.
Soluble in dilute alcohol, more so in strong alcohol, chloroform, ether.
Specific gravity, 0.900 to 0.935 (25°/25°).

Beverages
Ingredient of—
Flavoring agents.

Chemical
Source of—
Cumic acid (cuminic acid, paraisopropylbenzoic acid).
Cumic alcohol (cuminol, cuminyl alcohol, cuminic alcohol, paraisopropylbenzyl alcohol).
Cuminal (cuminaldehyde, cuminic aldehyde, paraisopropylbenzaldehyde).
Hydrocuminic aldehyde.

Food
Ingredient of—
Condiments.
Flavoring agents.

Perfume
Compounding oil for—
Orris, cassia, violet, and hyacinth odors.
Ingredient of—
Essences and other perfumery preparations.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Suggested for use as—
Anticolic agent.
Aromatic.
Carminative.
Digestive agent.
Stimulant.
Suggested for use in making—
Liniments.
Plasters.

Veterinary Medicine
In compounding and dispensing practice.
(See also "Pharmaceutical.")

Cumin Seed

Synonyms: Cumin; Cuminum; Cyminum.
Latin: Semen cumini.
French: Cumin; Graines de cumin; Semences de cumin.
German: Kreuzkümmel; Krankümmel; Mutterkümmel; Römischer Kümmel.
Spanish: Comino.
Italian: Cumino.

(The fruit of Cuminum cyminum, L., which is a native of Egypt, but is cultivated in Sicily, Malta, Cyprus, other parts of Europe, and North Africa.)

Aromatics
Source of—
Essential oil, lighter than water, yellowish in color composed of three distinct oils—cymene, cuminol, and the third a terpene.

Beverage
Starting point in making—
Essence of cumin.
Flavoring agents.

Chemical
Primary source in making—
Cumic acid (cuminic acid, paraisopropylbenzoic acid).
Cumic alcohol (cuminol, cuminyl alcohol, cuminic alcohol, paraisopropylbenzyl alcohol).
Cuminal (cuminaldehyde, cuminic aldehyde, paraisopropylbenzaldehyde).

Food
Condiment.
Ingredient of—
Condiments.
Condiment (special) (U.S. 1324538).
Curry powders.
Flavoring agents.
Flavoring extracts (special) (U.S. 1324538).

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Suggested for use as—
Anticolic agent.
Aromatic.

Cumin Seed (Continued)
  Carminative.
  Digestive agent.
  Stimulant.
Suggested for use in making—
  Liniments.
  Plasters.
Veterinary Medicine
(See "Pharmaceutical.")

Cupric Chromoglucosate
  Synonym: Copper chromoglucosate.
Brewing
Algacide for—
  Pasteurizers.
Bactericide for—
  Pasteurizers.
Corrosion inhibitor for—
  Pasteurizers.
(See, also, "Mechanical.")
Chemical
Corrosion inhibitor for—
  Miscellaneous or steam-water-served equipment, such as condensers, jacketed apparatus, and the like.
(See, also, "Mechanical.")
Electrical
In storage battery manufacture.
(See, also, "Mechanical.")
Mechanical
Corrosion inhibitor claimed to offer following advantages—
  Algacide.
  Bactericide.
  Cheaper than the inorganic chromates.
  Elastic films.
  Film inhibitor.
  Large coverage per unit molecule.
  Monomolecular films.
  No effect on heat transfer efficiency.
  Superior to the inorganic chromates.
Inhibitor of corrosion in—
  Air washers.
  Boilers.
  Diesel engine cooling systems.
  Condensers.
  Humidifiers.
  Spray ponds.
  Water systems.
Metal Fabrication
Corrosion inhibitor for—
  Bearings and parts (in storage and shipment).
(See, also, "Mechanical.")
Petroleum
Corrosion inhibitor for—
  Condensers.
  Effects of sour gas.
  Gasoline pipelines.
  Other equipment.
(See, also, "Mechanical.")
Water Treatment
Corrosion inhibitor for—
  Systems where the water is not used for human consumption.
(See, also, "Mechanical.")

Cuprous Amylxanthate
Insecticide and Fungicide
As a fungicide (U.S. 2150759).

Curare
  Synonyms: Tube Curare, Urari, Woorali, Woorara, Woorari.
(Not to be confused with calabash curare or other allied substances or extracts—the uses given below refer specifically to the chemically pure, crystalline form, recently isolated by Wintersteiner and Dutcher and now made available commercially.)
Pharmaceutical
Claimed valuable as—
  Counteractant to metrazol (the shock-treatment product reported useful for treating insanity).
  Muscle relaxer in paralysis.
In compounding and dispensing practice.

2-Cyanoacetimido-1-methyldihydroquinolin
Photographic
Colorformer (Brit. 517197) in—
  Film emulsions.
Colorformer (Brit. 517197) in—
  Developing processes for producing—
    Red images from silver salts.

1-Cyanoacetimido-2-methylidihydrothiazole
Photographic
Colorformer (Brit. 517197) in—
  Developing processes for producing—
    Red images from silver salts.
    Film emulsions.

Cyanoformic Chloride
Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Military
Suggested for use as—
  Military poison gas.

Cyanogen Fluoride
Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Military
As a military poison gas (lachrymator).

Cyanuric Trihydrazide
Chemical
In organic synthesis.
Resins
Starting point (Brit. 490687, 490688, and 490689) in making—
  Synthetic resins with aliphatic aldehydes.
  Synthetic resins which are resistant to heat and water and suitable for use in making utensils for domestic, sanitary, and similar purposes.
  Synthetic resins useful as electrical insulating material in making switches, fuse boxes, lamp pedestals, and the like.
  Synthetic resins useful as surfacing material for phonograph records.

4-Cyclohexylaminophenylmethylsulphone
Chemical
Intermediate (Brit. 490043) in making—
  Medicinal chemicals.
Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 490043) in making—
  Dyestuffs.

Cyclohexyl Citrate
Cellulose Products
Plasticizer (Brit. 431565) for—
  Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

Cyclohexylcyclohexoxy Phthalylglycollate
Cellulose Products
Plasticizer (U.S. 2072739) for—
  Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."
Resins
Plasticizer for—
  Artificial resins.
  Natural resins.

4-Cyclohexylmethylcyclohexyloxyacetic Acid Sodium Salt
Miscellaneous
As a wetting agent (Brit. 446498).
For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agen

N-Cyclohexyl-N′-dimethylaminoethylurea
Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 500153) in making—
  Salts useful for softening and improving textiles.

Cyclohexylphenol
Paper
Inhibitor (Brit. 466876) of—
  Deterioration of paper through the action of l
    or during storage.

Decylamine Chloride

Building Construction

Fluidity promoter (Brit. 458266) for—
Cement and concrete mixes.

Decyl Dichlorostearate

Lubricant

Addition agent (Brit. 459719 and 422956) in –
Hydrocarbon lubricating oils.
As a lubricant (Brit. 459719 and 422956).

Decyliso-oxazolone

Photographic

Nondiffusible color former (Brit. 502665) in—
Color photography.

Decyl Thiocyanoacetate

Disinfectant

Claimed (Brit. 481733) as—
Bactericide.

Insecticide and Fungicide

Claimed (Brit. 481733) as—
Insecticide.
Vermin exterminant.

Decylthiocyanoethyl Ether

Disinfectant

Claimed (Brit. 481733) as—
Bactericide.

Insecticide and Fungicide

Claimed (Brit. 481733) as—
Insecticide.
Vermin exterminant.

Decyl Thiocyanomethylether

Disinfectant

Claimed (Brit. 481733) as—
Bactericide.

Insecticide and Fungicide

Claimed (Brit. 481733) as—
Insecticide.
Vermin exterminant.

Decyl Thiocyanothioacetate

Disinfectant

Claimed (Brit. 481733) as—
Bactericide.

Insecticide and Fungicide

Claimed (Brit. 481733) as—
Insecticide.
Vermin exterminant.

Dehydrobenzoylacetic Acid

Chemical

New chemical available for experimental use.

Dehydrothioparatoluidin

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Petroleum

Reagent for—
Imparting fluorescence to hydrocarbon oils or liquids.

10-Deltadiethylaminoalphamethylbutylamino-3:7-dimethoxy-N-butoxyacridin Dihydrochloride

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 441007 and 441132, and addition to Brit. 363392) as—
New pharmaceutical.

0-Deltadiethylaminoalphamethylbutylamino-3-ethylacridin Dihydrochloride

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 441007 and 441132, and addition to Brit. 363392) as—
New pharmaceutical.

0-Deltadiethylaminoalphamethylbutylamino-7-methoxy-3-butoxyacridin Citrate

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 441007, 441132, and addition to Brit. 363392) as—
New pharmaceutical.

10-Deltadiethylaminoalphamethylbutylamino-7-methoxy-3-isopropoxyacridin Citrate

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 441007, 441132, and addition to 363392) as—
New pharmaceutical.

10-Deltadiethylaminoalphamethylbutylamino-7-methoxy-3-methylacridin Citrate

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 441007, 441132, and addition to 363392) as—
New pharmaceutical.

10-Deltadiethylaminoalphamethylbutylamino-7-methoxy-3-methylthioacridin Citrate

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 441007, 441132, and addition to 363392) as—
New pharmaceutical.

10-Deltadiethylaminoalphamethylbutylamino-3-methylacridin Dihydrochloride

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 441007, 441132, and addition to Brit. 363392) as—
New pharmaceutical.

Deltadiethylaminoalphamethyl N-Butylalphaphenylpropionate

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 483704) as—
Medicinal agent having marked spasmolytic properties and very slight toxic action.

Denaturants, Alcohol

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has authorized the following denaturants for completely and specially denatured alcohol:

Acetaldehyde	SD. 29
Acetone	S.D. 23-A; 23-H
Acetaldol	C.D. 12; 13
Almond oil (bitter)	S.D. 23-E; 38-B
Ammonia water	S.D. 36
Animal oil	S.D. 17
Arnica flowers, fluid extract of	S.D. 47
Bay oil	S.D. 23-F; 38-B; 39-D
Benzaldehyde	S.D. 38-B
Benzoic acid	S.D. 38-A
Benzol	S.D. 2-A; 2-B; 12-A; 28
Bergamot oil	S.D. 23-F; 38-B
Brucine	S.D. 40
Brucine sulphate	S.D. 40
Butyl alcohol (normal)	S.D. 44
Camphor	S.D. 27; 27-A; 37-A; 38-B
Cassia oil	S.D. 38; 38-B
Cedar leaf oil	S.D. 27-B; 38-B
Chloroform (crude)	S.D. 20
Chlorothymol	S.D. 38-B
Cinnamon oil	S.D. 38-B
Citronella oil	S.D. 38-B
Cinchonidine	S.D. 39-A
Cinchonidine sulphate	S.D. 39-A
Cloves oil	S.D. 27-A; 38; 38-B
Condensed fumes	S.D. 6-A
Dehydrol-0	C.D. 12; 14
Diethylphthalate	S.D. 39-B; 39-C
Ethyl acetate	S.D. 35; 35-A
Ethylamines	S.D. 29
Ethyl ether	S.D. 13-A; 19; 32
Ethyl propionate	S.D. 29
Emetine hydrochloride	S.D. 38-A
Eugenol	S.D. 38-B
Eucalyptol	S.D. 37; 38-B
Eucalyptus oil	S.D. 38-B
Formaldehyde	S.D. 22; 38-C; 38-D
Gasoline	S.D. 28-A
Glycerin	S.D. 31-A
Guaiacol	S.D. 38-B
Iodine	S.D. 25; 25-A
Ipecac	S.D. 38-B
Ipecac (fluid extract of)	S.D. 38-E
Kerosene	C.D. 12; 13; 14
Lavender oil	S.D. 27-B; 38-B
Menthol	S.D. 37; 37-A; 38-A; 38-B; 38-C; 38-D
Mercuric iodide	S.D. 42
Methylene blue	S.D. 4
Methyl alcohol	**S.D. 3-A; 30**

Denaturants, Alcohol (Continued)

Methyl isobutyl ketone	C.D. 12; 13; 14 S.D. 23-G; 23-H
Methyl propyl ketone	S.D. 23-G
Methyl salicylate	S.D. 38; 38-B; 46
Methyl violet	S.D. 33
Mustard, volatile oil of	S.D. 38-B
Nicotine	S.D. 4
Peppermint oil	S.D. 38; 38-B
Phenol	S.D. 38-B; 46
Phenols	S.D. 38-B
Phenyl salicylate	S.D. 38-B
Phenyl mercuric nitrate C. P.	S.D. 42
Phenyl mercuric chloride C. P.	S.D. 42
Phenyl mercuric benzoate C. P.	S.D. 42
Pine oil	S.D. 38-B
Pine needle oil	S.D. 38-B
Potassium iodide	S.D. 25; 25-A; 42
Pine tar	S.D. 3-B
Pyridine bases	S.D. 6-B
Quassia (fluid extract, N. F.)	S.D. 39
Quinine	S.D. 39-A
Quinine bisulphate	S.D. 39-A; 39-D
Quinine hydrochloride	S.D. 39-A
Quinine sulphate	S.D. 39-D
Resorcin	S.D. 23-F
Rosemary oil	S.D. 27; 38-B
Safrol	S.D. 38-B
Salicylic acid	S.D. 23-E; 23-F; 39
Sassafras oil	S.D. 38-B
Shellac (refined)	S.D. 45
Sodium ethyl mercuric thiosalicylate	S.D. 42
Sodium iodide	S.D. 25; 25-A
Sodium salicylate	S.D. 39; 39-D
Soaps	S.D. 27-B; 31-A
Spearmint oil	S.D. 38-B
ST-115	C.D. 12; 13
Sucrose octa acetate	S.D. 40-A
Sulphuric acid	S.D. 24
Tertiary butyl alcohol	S.D. 39 39-A; 39-B; 40; 40-A
Thyme oil	S.D. 38-B
Thymol	S.B. 37; 38-B
Turpentine oil	S.D. 38-B
Vinegar	S.D. 18
Wintergreen oil	S.D. 38; 38-B; 46
Wood alcohol	S.D. 1; 2-A
Zinc chloride	S.D. 38

Detergent Alkalies

(This survey of uses refers to various mixtures or combinations of products based on soda compounds, such as the bicarbonate, the caustic, and the various carbonates, phosphates, borates, and the like; these are commonly marketed under various trade-names and may—or may not—be described, variously:—For example (1) "an alkaline mixture especially suited for detergent purposes," (2) "bottlers' alkali," (3) "brewers' alkali," (4) "a scientific blend of crystalline soda products," (5) "special duty detergent," (6) "a comparatively mild combination of sodium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate," (7) "tanners alkali," (8) "a blend of basic alkaline materials, finely-divided scouring materials, water softening agents, soap, emulsifiers, and mop or brush lubricating agents"; the uses given below embrace all those for which these "special alkalies" have found markets; however, it must not be supposed that any one mixture is suitable for all purposes; thus, the special titles often indicate the direct field of specialized application, the illustrative examples given above are entirely fictitious and any resemblance to the proprietary titles of actual producers or marketers is entirely coincidental.)

Abattoir

Cleansing agent for—
- Apparatus and plant equipment.

Degreasing agent for—
- Apparatus and plant equipment.

Stain remover for—
- Apparatus and plant equipment.

Automotive

Cleansing agent for—
- General factory use.
- Glass.
- Radiators.

Degreasing agent for—
- Floors, runways, and the like.
- Metals.

Beverage

Cleansing agent for—
- Bottles.
- Casks.
- Vats.

Softening agent for—
- Water.

Sterilizing agent for—
- Bottles.

Brewing

Cleansing agent for—
- Bottles.
- Casks.
- Vats.

Softening agent for—
- Water.

Sterilizing agent for—
- Bottles.

Ceramic

Cleansing agent for—
- Ware prior to shipment.

Deflocculating agent.

Stain-removing agent for—
- Ware prior to shipment.

Chemical

Cleansing agent for—
- Plant equipment, floors, walls, utensils.

Construction

Remover of—
- Oil, grease, stains, and dirt from metal, marble, ti porcelain, and woodwork in new buildings.

Dairy

Cleansing agent for—
- Bottles, cans, other containers.
- Plant equipment, floors, walls, tiles.

Reagent for—
- Milkstone removal.

Stain-removing agent for—
- Bottles, cans, other containers.
- Plant equipment, floors, walls, tiles.

Fats and Oils

Cleansing agent for—
- Apparatus.
- Utensils.

Food

Cleansing agent for—
- Bakers' mixers, kneaders, trays, and the like.
- Canning plant equipment.
- Food product plant equipment.
- Hotel equipment.
- Restaurant equipment.

Glass

Cleansing agent for—
- Plate glass.
- Tableware.
- Window glass.

Degreasing agent for—
- Plate glass.
- Tableware.
- Window glass.

Laundering

Builder for—
- Soaps (specific alkali agents or compositions or mixtures containing these agents).

Cleansing agent for—
- Floors, walls, and the like.
- Plant machinery, such as washing machines, weighi machines, starch boilers, centrifugal dehydrators, the like.

Detergent for—
- Badly soiled fabrics.
- Colored goods.
- Cotton fabrics.
- Rugs and carpets.
- Speeded-up operations.
- Woolens.

Eliminator of—
- Lime soaps (gray curd).

Softening agent for—
- Water.

Leather

Base material in preparing—
- Alkaline bath in bleaching vegetable tanned lea
- Neutralizing bath in chrome tanning operations.

Cleansing agent for—
- Plant and its equipment.

Swelling agent in—
- Tanning.

Detergent Alkalies (Continued)

Mechanical
Base in—
Boiler compounds (this refers to particular alkali ingredients).
Cleansing and degreasing agent for—
Machinery and equipment generally.

Metallurgical
Degreasing agent for—
Metals.

Miscellaneous
Cleansing, degreasing, and deodorizing agent for—
Bathtubs, basins, and similar fixtures.
Bottles, dishes, glassware, cooking utensils, enamelware, furniture, household use, ice boxes, linoleum, machinery, marble counters, marble columns, walls, and slabs.
Factories, schools, garages, service stations, boilerrooms, stores, markets, public buildings, and the like.
Hotel, hospital, and restaurant table tops, utensils, dishwashers, and other equipment.
Metal parts and fixtures, painted surfaces, rubber flooring, shelving, silverware, sinks, stone flooring, soda fountains, tableware, tiling, windows, walls, wooden flooring, workmen's hands.
Cleansing, degreasing and deodorizing agent for—
Stained floors, driveways, runways, such as those in factories, garages or other public buildings or plants.

Sanitation and Water
Cleansing agent for—
Industrial purposes, having adjunct water-softening properties.
Sterilizing agent for—
Various purposes.

Soap
Builder for—
Soap.

Textile
Cleansing agent.
Degreasing agent.
Degumming agent.
Scouring agent.
Washing agent.

Wood
Preservative for—
Lumber.
Preventive of—
Blue stain (a fungus).

Dextrogalactonic Lactone

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.

Cosmetic
Ingredient of—
Dentifrices.
Mouthwashes.

Diacetoacetamido-1:2:4:5-benzo-bis-sellenazole

Photographic
Colorformer (Brit. 497463 and 497698) in—
Color photography.

Diacetoacetamido-1:2:4:5-benzo-bis-thiazole

Photographic
Colorformer (Brit. 497463 and 497698) in—
Color photography.

Diacetoacetic Orthotolidide

Dye
Intermediate in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.

Diacetoacetylethylenediamine

Dye
Intermediate in making—
Dyestuffs.

Diacetylbenzidin

Photographic
Fog inhibitor (Brit. 481699) for—
Ultrasensitive silver salt emulsions.

Di(alphabetahydroxypropyl)amylamine

Miscellaneous
As a wetting agent (Brit. 490567).
For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

Dialphaethylhexyl Tartronate

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 499879, 500032, 500033, and 500034) in making—
Detergents.
Dispersing agents.
Emulsifying agents.
Leveling agents.
Penetrating agents.

Dialphanaphthylformanisidin

Lubricant
Antioxidant for—
Motor lubricants.

Dialphanaphthylsulphone

Cellulose Products
Delustering agent (U.S. 2069773 and 2069774) for—
Cuprammonium products.
Nitrocellulose products.
Viscose products.

Diaminodiethyl Sulphide

Chemical
Intermediate in making—
Corrosion inhibitors.
Pharmaceutical chemicals.
Rubber vulcanization accelerators.

Dye
Intermediate in making—
Dyestuffs.

3:3′-Diamino-4:4′-dihydroxyarsenobenzene

Pharmaceutical
Starting point (Brit. 451960) in making—
Products claimed to have a high therapeutic ratio and and to be neutral, stable, and water-soluble.

2:2-Diamino-5:5′-dimethyldiphenylmethane

Photographic
Fog inhibitor (Brit. 481699) for—
Ultrasensitive silver salt emulsions.

Diaminophthalazins

Chemical
In organic synthesis.

Resins
Starting point (Brit. 490687, 490688, and 490689) in making—
Synthetic resins with aliphatic aldehdyes.
Synthetic resins resistant to heat and water and suitable for use in making utensils for domestic, sanitary, and similar uses.
Synthetic resins useful as electrical insulating material in making switches, fuse boxes, lamp pedestals, and the like.
Synthetic resins useful as surfacing material for phonograph records.

Diaminoquinazolin

Chemical
In organic synthesis.

Resins
Starting point (Brit. 490687, 490688 and 490689) in making—
Synthetic resins with aliphatic aldehydes.
Synthetic resins which are resistant to heat and water and suitable for use in making utensils for domestic, sanitary, and similar purposes.
Synthetic resins useful as electrical insulating material in making switches, fuse boxes, lamp pedestals, and the like.
Synthetic resins useful as surfacing material for phonograph records.

Diammonium Orthoanisylphosphate

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 490991) as new medicinal.

Diamond

(A mineral consisting essentially of carbon crystallized in the isometric system, generally in octahedral form. It is the hardest substance known, and will

Diamond (Continued)
therefore cut all other materials. The color ranges from white, or colorless, through blue-white to pink, yellow, brown, or even black. The polished product has a brilliant luster but the appearance, in the unpolished state, is similar to that of oiled glass. They are usually transparent but some specimens may be translucent. Three varieties are marketed. Gem stones, or Ordinary; Bort, or Boort, or Bortz; and Carbonado, or Carbonados. Gem stones are crystals with rounded faces, and range from stones of the first water (colorless and flawless) through various color tints, usually yellow and sometimes full of flaws. Bort are rounded types with uneven exterior. They possess a radiated or confused crystalline structure. Carbonado are black diamonds. They consist of clusters of small diamond crystals in one hard lump without any cleavage planes. Mineralogists often describe them as: massive, crystalline, granular, or compact. Gem stones are principally found in Brazil and South Africa. Bort are mined principally in South Africa and Carbonado are obtained in quantity only from the State of Bahia, Brazil. The British Empire naturally controls the South African source of supply but Germany has been reported as very active and very successful in obtaining, or perhaps cornering, the Brazilian supply. Bort is the variety most used industrially in this country. Carbonado usually has a greater toughness than the gem stone. Ballas is a particularly good Bort of a rounded form consisting of crystals radiating from a common center. Diamonds are also found to a less extent in the United States, India, Borneo, Australia, and Russia. Note: In the following list of uses the terms, "cutting agent" or "cutting edge," are commonly referred to in industry as "bits," e.g., diamond drill bits.)

Bort and Carbonado

——, *Abrasive*
- Truing agent for—
  - Abrasive and grinding discs, wheels, and the like.

——, *Automotive*
- Cutting edge in—
  - Boring tools.
  - Finishing tools.
  - Reaming tools.
- Cutting edge in—
  - Maintenance work, such as—
    - Dressing down the abrasive wheels used in grinding crankshafts.
    - Sharpening other tools.
    - Truing other tools.
  - Processing operations, such as—
    - Boring and finishing bearings.
    - Fine surface finishing.
    - Finishing and boring wristpin holes in pistons.
    - Precision drillings.
    - Reaming and boring bearing ends of connecting rods.
    - Turning aluminum alloy pistons.
    - Turning various parts.
    - Valve finishing.
- Injector material in—
  - Diesel engines.

——, *Aviation*
- Cutting edge in making—
  - Precision parts (see also Automotive and Military).

——, *Electrical*
- Cutting edge in—
  - Finishing bearings for electric motors.
- Die in drawing—
  - Tungsten wire for lamp and vacuum tube filaments.

——, *Glass*
- Cutting agent in—
  - Glass-cutting devices.

——, *Mechanical*
- Cutting edge in—
  - Boring tools.
  - Finishing tools.
  - Machine tools.
  - Precision machinery.
  - Reaming tools.
  - Turning devices.
  - Maintenance work, such as—
    - Dressing down abrasive discs and wheels.
    - Sharpening other tools.
    - Truing other tools.
- Indenting agent in—
  - Puncturing devices.
- Nozzle material in—
  - Diesel engines.
  - Oil-burning furnaces.

——, *Metal Working*
- Die in drawing—
  - Wire of various metals, such as copper, steel, tun osmium, titanium.

——, *Military*
- Cutting edge in making—
  - Airplane engine and precision instrument parts.
  - Artillery.
  - Bombsights.
  - Firearms.
  - Optical devices.
  - Range finders.

——, *Mining*
- Cutting edge in—
  - Core drills used in prospecting for gold and o metals.
- Cutting agent in making—
  - Chased designs on metal novelties.
  - Delicate and precise parts for optical instrum cameras, watches, and the like.
  - Glass cutters.
- Indenting point in—
  - Hardness-testing machines (for use in laboratories testing the hardness of metals and materials).
  - Puncturing operations.

——, *Petroleum*
- Cutting edge in—
  - Drills for oil wells.

——, *Refrigeration*
- Cutting edge in—
  - Finishing bronze bushings for refrigerators.

Gem Stones

——, *Jewelry*
- Gem stones in—
  - Brooches, rings, and other ornamental devices.

Diamond Dust

Abrasives
- Impregnating agent for—
  - Resinoid wheels used in truing abrasive and grinding discs and wheels.

Automotive
- Lapping (relapping agent) for—
  - Boring tools.
  - Cutting tools.
  - Drilling tools.
  - Finishing tools.
  - Reaming tools.
  - Turning tools.

Jewelry
- Grinding agent for—
  - Gem stones.
- Polishing agent for—
  - Gem stones.

Mechanical
- Lapping (relapping agent) for—
  - Boring tools.
  - Cutting tools.
  - Drilling tools.
  - Finishing tools.
  - Punching tools.
  - Reaming tools.
  - Turning tools.

Metal Working
- Lapping (relapping agent) for—
  - Cutting tools.
  - Diamond dies.
  - Grinding tools.
  - Metal saws.
  - Tungsten-carbide dies.

Diamylamine

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given Volume 1.)

Chemical
- Reactant in making—
  - Corrosion inhibitors for metals.
  - Flotation reagents for ore concentrating processes
  - Vulcanization accelerators.

Diamylamine (Continued)

Dye
- Reactant in making—
  - Synthetic dyestuffs.

Fats and Oils
- Solvent for—
  - Oils.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
- Solvent for—
  - Oils.
  - Resins.

Diamyl Disulphide

Fuel
- Ignition accelerator for—
  - Diesel engine fuels (No. 12 in the Nygaard, Crandall, and Berger list, which is arranged in the order of decreasing effectiveness at a concentration of 0.5 weight-percent in straight-run Diesel fuels).

Diamyl Peroxide

Mechanical
- Activating agent (Brit. 443562) for—
  - Diesel motor fuels.

Diamylxanthogen

Insecticide and Fungicide
- As an insecticide (U.S. 2150759).

1:1-Dianthrimide

Dye
- In dye syntheses.
- Starting point (Brit. 461432 and 497971) in making—
  - Brownish-reds and other anthraquinonoid vat dyestuffs with—
    - Amylcyanide.
    - Benzonitrile.
    - Benzyl cyanide.
    - Butyl cyanide.
    - Decyl cyanide.
    - Dodecyl cyanide.
    - Ethyl cyanide.
    - Heptyl cyanide.
    - Hexyl cyanide.
    - Methyl cyanide.
    - Nonyl cyanide.
    - Octyl cyanide.
    - Propyl cyanide.
    - Substitution products of benzyl cyanide.

Diatomaceous Earth

Synonyms: Ceyssatite; Desmic earth; Desmid earth; Diatomaceous silica; Diatomite; Featherstone; Fossil flour; Fossil meal; Guhr; Infusorial earth (misnomer); Infusorial silica (misnomer); Kieselguhr; Molera; Mountain flour; Randanite; Radiolarian earth; Siliceous earth; Tellurine; Tripoli (misnomer and causes confusion with earth properly so named); Tripolite; White peat.
Latin: Terra silicea purificata.
French: Silice hydrate-terreuse; Silice d'infusoires; Terre désmique; Terre diatomées; Terre d'infusoires; Terre radiolaire.
German: Bergkreide; Bergmehl; Diatomerde; Guhr; Gur; Infusorienerde; Kieselguhr; Kieselgur; Klebschiefer; Polierschiefer; Sangschiefer; Tripel.
Spanish: Harina fosil.
Italian: Farina fossile; Terra di infusori; Terra di S. fiora.

A soft earthy rock composed of the siliceous skeletons of small aquatic plants called diatoms. As marketed it consists of blocks or bricks or white (sometimes grayish, greenish, yellowish or brownish) powder or lumps resembling chalk or dried clay in appearance. It is very light (sp. gr. air-dried 0.24; calcined 0.34) and porous and is capable of taking up and holding four times its weight of water. A very poor conductor of heat, sound and electricity, it resists all acids but hydrofluoric and is slowly dissolved by hot caustic alkali. Found in the United States, Germany, France, Scotland, Ireland, Italy, Australia, Norway, Denmark, Hungary, Algeria, Chile, and Austria.

(Note: In the uses given below the term, "filtering agent," is also to be understood as synonymous with, "filter aid," or "filter-flow promoter.")

Abrasives
- As a mild abrasive and polishing agent.
- Ingredient of—
  - Abrasive compositions.

Adhesives
- Clarifying, decolorizing, and filtering agent for—
  - Adhesive compositions and components.

Analysis
- Filter aid for use in—
  - Clarifying liquids and removing precipitates (useful in analytical, control, research, medical, biological and other laboratories).

Aviation
- Ingredient (U.S. 1460053) of—
  - Coating agent for balloon fabrics.

Brewing
- Conditioning agent for—
  - Yeast.
- Filtering agent in—
  - Clarifying and purifying processes.
- Remover of—
  - After-fermenters.
  - Albumin.
  - Bacteria.
  - Dirt.
  - Hop resins.
  - Slimes.
  - Undesirable coloring matters.

Building Construction
- Fireproofing construction material for—
  - Floors.
  - Roofings.
  - Shingles.
  - Walls.
- Heat insulator and filler for—
  - Floors.
  - Roofs.
  - Walls.
- Improver and filler in—
  - Artificial building stone.
  - Asphalt paving.
  - Bituminous emulsions for highways (Brit. 387825).
  - Blocks.
  - Bricks.
  - Cement.
  - Composition building materials.
  - Composition floorings.
  - Composition shingles.
  - Concrete.
  - Finishes.
  - Highways.
  - Mortars.
  - Plasters.
  - Roofing compositions.
  - Sidewalks.
  - Tiles.
  - Wallboards and the like.
- Ingredient of—
  - Expansion joints for concrete (U.S. 1329631; Re-15840).
  - Miscellaneous building material specialties (U.S. 1925142, 1518336, 1479044, 1463123, 1428827, 1371756, 1184184, 1183694, and 1183255).
  - Road binders (U.S. 1311215, 1311216, and 1311219).
- Rodent and verminproofing filler for—
  - Floors.
  - Partitions.
  - Roofs.
  - Walls.
- Sound insulator for—
  - Floors.
  - Musicrooms.
  - Partitions.
  - Roofs.
  - Telephone booths.
  - Walls.

Cellulose Products
- Filtering agent for—
  - Rayon liquors.
  - Pyroxylin liquors.
- Precipitating agent (U.S. 2009600) for—
  - Cellulose acetate.

Cement and Lime
- Heat insulator for—
  - Kilns.
  - Flues.

Diatomaceous Earth (Continued)
  Settling chambers.
Improver and filler for—
  Cement, concrete.
Ingredient of—
  Acidproof cements.
  Miscellaneous special concretes and cements (French 669353 and 703437; U.S. 1976573, [illegible], [illegible], 1255995, 1245608, 1220575, and 1212575).

Ceramic

Imparter of—
  Durability.
  Light weight.
  Porosity.
  Resistance to acid liquors.
  Strength.
Filler in—
  Brick.
  Earthenware.
  Glazes.
  Porcelains.
  Porous chemicalware.
  Potteries.
  Tile.
Heat insulator for—
  Enamel-drying ovens.
  Fritting kilns.
  Intermittent kilns.
  Tunnel kilns.

Chemical

Absorbent for—
  Acids.
  Alcohol.
  Bromine.
  Neutral solutions.
  Purifying agents.
  Water.
  Hydrogen peroxide (U.S. 1131308; Brit. [illegible]).
Absorbent in—
  Purifying acetylene.
  Various purifying processes.
Breaker of—
  Benzene emulsions (U.S. 1501877).
  Emulsions of a nitro compound with spent nitrating acid from nitration of aromatic materials (U.S. 2008045).
Catalyst carrier in various proccsses.
Catalyst carrier in making—
  Acetaldehyde (U.S. 1487020).
  Acetic acid (U.S. 1201850).
  Acetone oil (U.S. 1158217 and 1201850).
  Alcohols (U.S. 1201850).
  Aldehydes (U.S. 1201850).
  Aliphatic alcohols (Brit. 402060).
  Aliphatic esters (Brit. 402060).
  5-Aminophthalide (U.S. 2130480).
  Ammonia (U.S. 1256875).
  Anilin (U.S. 1207802).
  Anthraquinone (U.S. 1487020).
  Aromatic amines (U.S. 1207802).
  Benzaldehyde (U.S. 1487020).
  Butylmethyl ketone (U.S. 1158217).
  Citronellal (U.S. 1210681).
  Citronellic acid (U.S. 1210681).
  Citronellol (U.S. 1210681).
  Dihydroxyacetone (U.S. 1833716).
  Dimethylcarprylaldehyde (U.S. 1210681).
  Dimethylcaprylic acid (U.S. 1210681).
  Dimethyloctanols (U.S. 1210681).
  Dodecyl alcohol (Brit. 395198).
  Ethane (U.S. 1201850).
  Ethylene (U.S. 1201850).
  Ethylmethyl ketone (U.S. 1158217).
  Formaldehyde (U.S. 1201850).
  Hydration products of olefins (Brit. 407722, 396107, 394674, and 394375).
  Hydrogenation products of phenyl oxide (Ger. 566782).
  Lauryl alcohol (Brit. 381476 and 385488).
  Methane (U.S. 1201850).
  Methyl ketone (U.S. 1158217).
  3-Methylalpentane (French 752516).
  Methylamines (Brit. 398504).
  Methylpropyl ketone (U.S. 1158217).
  Mono[illegible]alkyl benzenes (U.S. [illegible]).
  Octadecyl alcohol (Brit. 395198, 385488, and 381476).
  Cetyl alcohol (Brit. 381476 and 385488).
  Orthotoluidin (U.S. 1207802).
  Paratoluidin (U.S. 2131734).
  Phenylethyl alcohol (Brit. [illegible]).
  Propylene (U.S. 1201850).
  Rosin hydrogenation products (U.S. [illegible]).
  Stearyl alcohol (Brit. 381476, 385488, and [illegible]).
  Succinic acid (U.S. 1491465).
  Sulphuric acid (various patents).
  Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol (Brit. [illegible]).
  Xylidins (U.S. 2131734).
Clarifying and filtration agent for—
  Acid solutions.
  Alcoholic extracts.
  Antitoxins.
  Chemical solutions.
  Fish oils.
  Gelatin.
  Glucose.
  Glycerin.
  Lactose.
  Magnesium solutions.
  Maltose.
  Mineral oils.
  Molasses.
  Nonviscous liquids.
  Oils.
  Pharmaceutical products.
  Pyroxylin.
  Resins.
  Semiviscous liquids.
  Serums.
  Solvents.
  Stearic acid.
  Vegetable oils.
  Viscous oils.
  Water.
  Waxes.
Diffusing medium for—
  Air in aeration and oxidation processes (tends to break up air into many small bubbles when blown through the guhr).
Distributing agent (U.S. 1298552, 1298553, and 1298554) for—
  Chlorine.
Drying agent for—
  Calcium hydroxide (U.S. 1410087).
  Chemicals of various kinds.
Eliminator of—
  Recrystallization processes for certain chemicals (by filtration prior to crystallization).
Flow-promoter in—
  Filtration processes.
Heat insulation medium for—
  Chemical processing equipment, such as evaporators, driers, and the like.
Packaging material for—
  Carboys and other containers.
Packing material in—
  Gas-absorption towers.
Process material in making—
  Alcohol (U.S. 1510195, and 1510196).
  Alkali cyanamides (U.S. 1174667, and 1174668).
  Alkali cyanides (U.S. 1174667, and 1174668).
  Amines (U.S. 1504730).
  Amino compounds used for degumming silk, bating skins and hides, dyeing with turkey red (U.S. 1254033).
  Arsanilic acid (U.S. 1405228).
  Boneblack (U.S. 1448846).
  Bromoethylene (U.S. 1425130).
  Chloroethylene (U.S. 1425130).
  Decolorizing and adsorbent carbons (U.S. [illegible]).
  Iodoethylene (U.S. 1425130).
  Ketoderivatives of cholanic acid (U.S. 1933003).
  Ketones (U.S. 1504730).
  Lactic acid (U.S. 1157402).
  Lactose (U.S. 1314203).
  Potassium salts (U.S. 1129506, and 1504730).
  Radioactive preparations (U.S. [illegible]).
Purifying agent for numerous chemicals.
Remover of—
  After-fermenters.
  Albumin.
  Bacteria.
  Colloidal matter.
  Dirt.
  Gelatinous matter.

Diatomaceous Earth (Continued)

  - Mud.
  - Precipitates.
  - Slimes.
  - Suspended matter.
  - Undesirable coloring matter.
  - Water.
- Stabilizing agent (French 615479) for—
  - Hydrocyanic acid.
- Starting point in making—
  - Adsorbent carbon (U.S. 1442372).
  - Acetylene storage cylinder filling (U.S. 1332525).
  - Alkaline silicates, silica, and calcium silicate (French 632509).
  - Decolorizing agent (with fuller's earth) (U.S. 1272197).
  - Pigments (French 674899).
  - Silica (pure).
  - Sodium silicate (wet method, mostly used in Europe).
  - Silicon tetrachloride (French 548691).
- Substitute for—
  - Quartz and silica sand in making chemical compounds.

Cosmetic

- Filler, absorbent, and polishing agent in—
  - Nail polishes.
- Polishing agent for—
  - Nails.
- Remover of—
  - Excess oil from perfumes and odorous extracts.

Dairy Products

- Filtering agent for—
  - Milk.
- Filtering agent in making—
  - Casein.
  - Vitamin-free casein (U.S. 1505551).

Dental

- Ingredient (U.S. 1380398) of—
  - Dental Molds.

Disinfectant

- Absorbent for—
  - Liquid disinfecting agents.
- Absorbent (French 627192; Brit. 397238) in—
  - Disinfectant compositions.

Distilled Beverage

- Conditioning agent for—
  - Yeast.
- Filtering agent in—
  - Clarifying and purifying processes.

Dry Cleaning

- Cleansing and filtering agent for—
  - Dry cleaning solvents.

Dye

- Base for—
  - Lakes.
  - Water-soluble dyes.
  - Lake colors.
- Filtering agent in making—
  - Dyestuffs.

Electrical

- Absorbent in—
  - Dry cells.
- Annealing agent (U.S. 1302959) for—
  - Electrodes.
- Filler in—
  - Battery box compositions.
  - Dielectrics.
  - Protective coatings for carbon electrodes (U.S. 1312256, 1312257, and 1433017).
  - Separators (battery).
  - Separators (U.S. 1879562).

Explosives

- Absorbent for—
  - Explosive ingredients.
  - Nitroglycerin.
  - Pyrotechnic compositions.
- Filler in—
  - Matchbox striking compositions.
  - Matchhead compositions.
  - Pyrotechnic compositions.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

- Absorbent (Brit. 393108) in purifying—
  - Fats.
  - Waxes.
  - Vegetable oils.
- Breaker of—
  - Oil emulsions.
- Catalyst carrier (Brit. 410087) in making—
  - Neutral, unsaponifiable waxes of high melting point, apparently consisting essentially of higher hydrocarbons from montan and carnauba waxes.
  - Waxes of lower melting point, but similar characteristics from olive oil, train oils, tallow, tall oil, oxidized paraffins, or corresponding free fatty acids.
- Decolorizing, clarifying, and filtering agent for—
  - Animal oils.
  - Fats.
  - Fish oils.
  - Greases.
  - Lard.
  - Mineral oils.
  - Tallow.
  - Vegetable oils.
  - Waxes.
- Filler in—
  - Sealing wax compositions.

Fertilizer

- Filler in—
  - Fertilizer compositions.
- Fluorine remover (U.S. 1969449) in making—
  - By-product calcium sulphate from phosphate rock.

Fire-Fighting

- Fireproofing material.
- Fireproofing material for—
  - Safes.
  - Safety vaults.
- Heat-insulator for—
  - Safes.
  - Safety vaults.
- Ingredient of—
  - Fire-extinguisher (U.S. 1229064 and 1493347).
  - Fire-proofing cement (French 632568).
  - Fire-proofing compositions and materials.
- Packaging filler for—
  - Flammable materials.

Food

- Filtering and clarifying agent for—
  - Cider.
  - Citric acid.
  - Edible oils.
  - Extracts.
  - Fats.
  - Flavoring agents.
  - Fruit juices.
  - Gelatin.
  - Glucose.
  - Greases.
  - Hydrolized extracts of rice polishings.
  - Lactose.
  - Lard.
  - Molasses.
  - Pectin.
  - Syrup.
  - Tallow.
  - Vinegar.
  - Water.

Fuel

- Absorbent in making—
  - Solidified alcohol fuels.
- Filtering agent for—
  - Coaltar.
- Heat insulator for—
  - Gas generators.

Glass

- Cleansing and polishing agent for—
  - Glass.
  - Glassware.
- Heat insulator for—
  - Collecting ducts.
  - Flues.
  - Furnaces.
  - Generators.
  - Regenerators.
  - Tunnel kilns.
- Ingredient of—
  - Glass cements.

Glue and Gelatin

- Clarifying, decolorizing, and filtering agent for—
  - Gelatin.
  - Glue.

Insecticide and Fungicide

- Absorbent and diluent for—
  - Compositions to prevent growth of fungi and dry rot.

Diatomaceous Earth (Continued)
- Fumigants.
- Insecticides.
- Mercurial insecticides (French 655852; U.S. 1915054).
- Miscellaneous insecticides (U.S. 1890774 and 1903626; Brit. 373581 and 401707).
- Parasiticides (French 705906).
- Seed disinfectants (U.S. 1891750 and others).

Leather
- Absorbent and filler for—
  - Box toes.
  - Finishes for real and imitation leather.
- Filtering agent for—
  - Tanning solutions.

Lubricant
- Filtering and dewatering agent for—
  - Lubricants.
  - Reclaimed motor oils.
- Ingredient of—
  - Lubricants (archaic).

Marine
- Heat-insulator in—
  - Engineroom and mechanical departments.
- Insulation material for—
  - Protecting passenger and freight compartments in steamships from heat of boilers and engines.

Mechanical
- Filling agent for—
  - Hollows in walls, floors, and the like in kilns, furnaces, ovens.
- Fume-resisting heat insulation for—
  - Autoclaves.
  - Coils.
  - Conduits.
  - Cookers.
  - Coolers.
  - Dryers.
  - Ducts.
  - Enamelling ovens.
  - Evaporators.
  - Extraction apparatus.
  - Furnaces.
  - Heaters.
  - Hot-blast stoves.
  - Kettles.
  - Kilns.
  - Ovens.
  - Piping systems.
  - Retorts.
  - Stacks.
  - Stills.
  - Stoves.
  - Tanks.
  - Vents.
- Ingredient of—
  - Heat-insulating composition specialties.
- Luting agent for—
  - Fireboxes.
  - Furnaces.
  - Stoves.

Metallurgical
- Absorbent in—
  - Drawing compound for deep-drawing metal sheets (U.S. 1952973).
  - Iron and steel rustproofing (U.S. 1288734 and 1493602; French 755709).
- Binder for—
  - Ore briquetting (admixture with other agents) (U.S. 1356100).
  - Settings.
- Cleansing and polishing agent for—
  - Metals.
  - Metallic specimens prior to microscope examination.
- Filler in—
  - Welding-rod coatings.
- Filtering agent for—
  - Slimes.
  - Solutions.
- Fume-resisting heat insulation for—
  - Annealing ovens and pots.
  - Billet heaters.
  - By-products cokeovens.
  - Collecting ducts.
  - Flues.
  - Foundry ladles.
  - Furnaces.
  - Furnace doors.
  - Furnace hoppers.
  - Hot-metal cars.
  - Lead pots.
  - Regenerators.
  - Sulphur burners.
  - Venting pipes.
- Ingredient (French 562784; U.S. 1379722 and 1495446)
  - Case-hardening compounds.
- Parting agent in—
  - Foundry practice.

Miscellaneous
- Absorbent, mild abrasive, and polishing agent in—
  - Automobile polishes.
  - Buffing compositions.
  - Cleaning agents and compositions for painted, enamelled, or varnished surfaces.
  - Cleansing and polishing compositions for glass and glassware.
  - Cutlery polishes.
  - Furniture polishes.
  - Household cleaners and polishing compositions.
  - Metal polishes.
  - Pencil erasers.
  - Polishes for gold, copper, or silver or other metal utensils and decorations.
  - Prewax wood cleaners.
  - Scientific apparatus and instrument polishes.
  - Surgical instrument polishes.
  - Wood polishes.
- Base material (French 578183) in—
  - Nonslipping billiard cue chalks.
- Cleansing and polishing agent for—
  - Glass.
  - Glassware.
- Coating agent for—
  - Coffins.
- Filler in—
  - Antisqueak composition (U.S. 1362161).
  - Artificial meerschaum.
  - Belt dressing (U.S. 1166845 and 1166846).
  - Blackboard crayons.
  - Bottle-cap composition (U.S. 1149200).
  - Bottle-cap gasket (U.S. 1322823).
  - Can-top gasket (U.S. 1322823).
  - Dusting powders for tracing cloth and various uses.
  - Fiber sheet (U.S. 1215064).
  - Fishing nets (U.S. 1166847).
  - Phonograph record compositions.
  - Rope (U.S. 1166847).
  - Size (U.S. 1289053).
  - Tailor's chalk.
  - Toilet seat compositions (U.S. 1495206).
  - Welding-rod coatings.
- Filtering agent for—
  - General purposes.
  - Nonviscous liquids.
  - Semiviscous liquids.
  - Sorghum.
  - Viscous liquids.
- Floating agent and filler (U.S. reissue 13952) in—
  - Boat fender.
  - Buoy.
  - Float.
  - Life-preserver.
- Heat insulation for—
  - Bakers' ovens.
  - Crematory furnaces.
  - Fireless cookers.
- Inert packaging material for—
  - Dangerous goods.
- Process material offering following properties—
  - Capable of taking up and holding four times weight in water.
  - High absorbent properties.
  - High silica content.
  - Incombustible.
  - Light weight.
  - Low resistance to compression.
  - Poor conductor of heat, sound, and electricity.
- Process material offering following properties—
  - Porosity.
  - Resists acids (excepting hydrofluoric).
  - Resists neutral solutions.
  - Softness.
  - Soluble in alkalies.
- Starting point in making—
  - Filter aids (various patents).

Diatomaceous Earth (Continued)

Oral Hygiene

Absorbent and polishing agent in—
  Dentifrice powder or paste.

Paint and Varnish

Filler offering promotion of following properties—
  Adhesion.
  Blistering resistance.
  Body.
  Brushing.
  Durability.
  Elasticity.
  Flatting.
  Hardness.
  Higher pigment solid content in the film.
  Improved firmness.
  Improved night visibility.
  Improved washability.
  Quicker drying.
  Sanding workability.
  Suspension.
  Whiteness.
Filtering agent for—
  Nonviscous liquids.
  Semiviscous liquids.
  Viscous liquids.
Filtering agent in making—
  Dopes.
  Enamels.
  Lacquers.
  Paints.
  Shellacs.
  Varnishes.
Filtering agent in—
  Enamels.
  Lacquer.
  Paints.
  Varnishes.
Inert extender for—
  Automotive surfacers.
  Calcimines.
  Dull wall enamels.
  Dull varnishes.
  Flat lacquers.
  Glazing liquids.
  Inside flat wall paints.
  Outside house paints.
  Primers.
  Semigloss finishes.
  Traffic paints.
  Undercoats.
  Wood fillers.
  Zone paints.
Ingredient of—
  Anticorrosion paint composition (Brit. 435003).
  Antifouling paints for ships' bottoms.
  Paint and varnish removers.
  Primers for "difficult" woods such as Douglas fir, Norway pine, and the like.
Preventer of—
  Coagulation (when cold) of water paints, distempers, and whitewashes containing glue or gelatin (Brit. 375032).
  Settling of pigments.
Process material in making—
  Pigments (French 674899).
  Ultramarine blue.

Paper

Filler for—
  Blotting paper.
  Book paper.
  Glassine.
  Paper.
  Papier-mache.
  Parchment papers.
In lining cellulose sulphite digesters (U.S. 1492866).

Petroleum

Absorbent for—
  Acids.
  Impurities.
  Vapors.
  Water.
Breaker of—
  Oil-water emulsions.
Catalyst carrier in making—
  Aliphatic alcohols (Brit. 402060).
  Aliphatic esters (Brit. 402060).
  Hydration products of olefins (Brit. 407722, 396107, 394674, and 394375).
Dewatering agent for—
  Lubricants.
  Lubricants (U.S. 1917910).
  Oils.
  Petroleum.
  Petroleum products.
Filtering agent for—
  Lubricants.
  Oils.
  Petroleum and petroleum-water emulsions.
Heat insulation for—
  Boilers.
  Dephlegmating towers.
  Forewarmers.
  Nozzles.
  Pipelines.
  Retorts.
  Stills.
  Storage tanks.
  Sulphur burners.
Ingredient of—
  Coating compositions for interior surfaces of oil tanks (Brit. 404874).
  Sweetening agent for hydrocarbon oils containing mercaptans (U.S. 1907150).
Separating aid in—
  Dewaxing processes (paraffin recovery).

Pharmaceutical

Clarifying agent.
Filtering agent.
Filtering agent (U.S. 1192560) in making—
  Hog-cholera antitoxin.
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Suggested for use in making—
  Dermatologic pastes.

Photographic.

Filtering agent for—
  Gelatin.

Plastics.

Filler in—
  Molded articles.
  Phonograph record compositions.
  Plastics.
Improver of—
  Color.
  Durability.
  Electrical properties.
  Heat resistance.
  Inertness.
  Strength.
  Toughness.
  Water absorption.
  Weight.

Power and Heat Generation

Fume-resisting heat insulation for—
  Accumulators.
  Boilers.
  Breechings.
  Economizers.
  Evaporators.
  Flues.
  Furnace doors.
  Heat exchangers.
  Hot-water tanks.
  Piping.
  Stacks.
  Steam pipes.
  Storage tanks.
  Superheaters.
  Ventilators.

Printing

Absorbent and filler in—
  Printing ink rollers.

Railroading

Starting point in making—
  Linings for locomotive boilers.

Refractories

Heat insulation for—
  Brick kilns.
Ingredient of—
  Refractory compositions, such as cement, brick, shapes.

Diatomaceous Earth (Continued)

Refrigeration
Heat insulation for—
Cold-storage equipment.
Cold-storage rooms.
Icerooms.
Refrigerators.
Refrigerated cars and trucks.
Refrigerating systems.

Resins
Filler in—
Artificial resins.

Rubber
Catalyst carrier (Brit. 409732) in making—
Substituted piperidines.
Desulphurizing and regenerating agent (French 659480).
Diffusion medium in—
Chlorinating rubber (U.S. 1491265).
Filler for—
Gutta-percha.
Rubber.
Rubber goods of all types.

Sanitation
Absorbent for—
Bacteria in filter beds (U.S. 1256171).
Disinfectants.
Filtering agent for—
Sewage.
Waste waters, solutions, and effluents.

Soap
Filler, mild abrasive, and absorbent in—
Bathtub cleaners.
Cleansing compounds.
Detergent compositions.
Scouring powders.
Sink cleaners.
Soaps.
Soap-base polishing cloth (French 558099).
Filtering agent for—
Fats.
Glycerin.
Greases.
Liquid soaps.
Nonviscous liquids.
Oils.
Semiviscous liquids.
Soap solutions.
Viscous liquids.
Water.
Floating agent in—
Soaps.

Soft Beverage
Filtering agent for—
Cider.
Citric acid.
Extracts.
Flavors.
Fruit juices.
Glucose.
Molasses.
Syrups.
Water.

Stone
Filler in—
Acid-resistant stone.
Artificial marble (French 648186).
Artificial stone.

Sugar
Filtering agent for—
Beet-sugar solutions.
Cane-sugar solutions.
Molasses.
Syrup.
Water.
Filler (U.S. 1393225) in—
Insulating material made from sugar-cane waste.

Textile
Addition agent (French 618981) for—
Dye baths.
Filler for—
Canvas, duck, tarpaulin, and the like.
Various fabrics.
Filtering agent for—
Dye solutions.
Water.
Fireproofing agent for—
Textile materials.
Substitute for talc in—
Printing processes.

Tobacco
Absorbent and filler (U.S. 1462480) in—
Smoking mixture.

Wine
Filtering agent in—
Clarifying and purifying processes.
Remover of—
After-fermenters.
Albumen.
Bacteria.
Colloidal matter.
Dirt.
Gelatinous matter.
Slimes.
Undesirable coloring matter.

Wood
Abrasive in—.
Fine polishing work.

3:4:5:6-Dibenzocarbazole

Dye
In dye synthesis
Starting point (Brit. 493856) in making—
Sulphur dyestuffs giving catechu-brown tints.

Dibenzothiophene

Chemical
New chemical available for experimental use.

Di(benzoylaceto)benzidide

Photographic
Color component (Brit. 458400, 465823, 475191, and 479838) in—
Silver halide emulsions used in making three-color photographs.

4:5′-Dibenzoylamino-1:1-dianthrimide

Dye
In dye synthesis
Starting point (Brit. 461432 and 497971) in making—
Brownish-red and other anthraquinonoid vat dyestuffs with—
Amyl cyanide.
Benzonitrile.
Benzyl cyanide.
Butyl cyanide.
Decyl cyanide.
Dodecyl cyanide.
Ethyl cyanide.
Heptyl cyanide.
Hexyl cyanide.
Methyl cyanide.
Nonyl cyanide.
Octyl cyanide.
Propyl cyanide.
Substitution products of benzyl cyanide.

4:8′-Dibenzoylamino-1:1′-dianthrimide

Dye
In dye synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 461432 and 497971) in making—
Brownish-reds and other anthraquinonoid vat dyestuffs with—
Amyl cyanide.
Benzonitrile.
Benzyl cyanide.
Butyl cyanide.
Decyl cyanide.
Dodecyl cyanide.
Ethyl cyanide.
Heptyl cyanide.
Hexyl cyanide.
Methyl cyanide.
Nonyl cyanide.
Octyl cyanide.
Propyl cyanide.
Substitution products of benzyl cyanide

Dibenzyldimethyldi-(3:4-dichlorobenzyl)-trimethylene Diammonium Bromide

Insecticide
Mothproofing agent (Brit. 483368) for treating—
Feathers and fibrous materials of animal origin.

Dibenzyldimethyldi-(3:4-dichlorobenzyl- (Continued)
as spun or unspun wool (claim is made that it can be applied from neutral or slightly alkaline aqueous solutions and is very fast to washing).

Dibenzyl Disulphide
(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)
Petroleum
Stabilizing agent (Brit. 462146) for—
Viscous, highly refined mineral oils, such as transformer oils, lubricating oils, and the like.

Dibenzylpara-aminophenol
Petroleum
Inhibitor of—
Gum formation in cracked gasoline.

Di(betagammadihydroxypropyl)di-isoamyl Ammonium Chloride
Dye
Wetting agent (Brit. 490567) in—
Strong alkaline solutions.
Laundering
Wetting agent (Brit. 490567) in—
Strong alkaline solutions.
Miscellaneous
Wetting agent (Brit. 490567) in—
Strong alkaline solutions.
Paper
Wetting agent (Brit. 490567) in—
Strong alkaline solutions.
Textile
Wetting agent (Brit. 490567) in—
Mercerizing baths.
Scouring compositions.
Strong alkaline solutions.
Washing compositions.

1:4-Di(betahydroxyethylamino)-5:8-dihydroxyanthraquinone
Dye
Reactant in—
Dye syntheses.
Starting point (Brit. 506526) in making—
Water-soluble blue dyestuffs giving fast shades by reacting with—
Dicarboxylic acids.

Di(betahydroxyethyl)-amylamine
Dye
Wetting agent (Brit. 490567) in—
Strong alkaline solutions.
Laundering
Wetting agent (Brit. 490567) in—
Strong alkaline solutions.
Miscellaneous
Wetting agent (Brit. 490567) in—
Strong alkaline solutions.
Paper
Wetting agent (Brit. 490567) in—
Strong alkaline solutions.
Textile
Wetting agent (Brit. 490567) in—
Mercerizing baths.
Scouring compositions.
Strong alkaline solutions.
Washing compositions.

Dibetamethoxyethyl Phthalate
Cellulose Products
Plasticizer (Brit. 417121) for—
Cellulose acetate.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

Dibetanaphthylparaphenylenediamine, Symmetrical
Chemical
Organic chemical available for experimental synthesis.
Organic chemical offering following properties—
Grayish-white color.
Insoluble in water.
Melting point, 230° to 235° C.
Moderately soluble in chloroform, acetone, carbon disulphide, benzene, gasoline.
Nontoxic.
Specific gravity, 1.20.
Very faint odor.
Dye
In dye synthesis.
Paper
Antioxidant (Brit. 468450) for—
Rosin soaps.
Rubber
Antioxidant (all-purposes) in making—
Acid-cured stocks.
Bands.
Bathing caps.
Stocks containing factice.
Thread.
Latex compounds.
Proofing.
Pure gum stocks.
Preventive of—
Deterioration caused by copper.
Soap
Antioxidant (Brit. 468450) for—
Rosin soaps.

Dibetaphenylethyl Ethylcitrate
Cellulose Products
Softening agent (U.S. 1984283) for—
Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Softening agents."

Dibromoacetylene
Chemical
Starting point in making—
Dibromoiodoethylene.
Di-iodobromoethylene, with iodine.
Tetrabromoethylene, with bromine.
Military
As a poison gas (very toxic).

1:2-Dibromobenzene-4-sulphonamide
Dye
Starting point (Brit. 464126, 464673, 476243, and 496663) in making—
Phthalocyanin dyestuffs of bluish to greenish-blue shades by heating with copper salts in the presence of urea, molybdates, vanadates, and phosphates, boric acid, or tertiary amines.

Dibromodibenzanthrone
Dye
Starting point (U.S. 1791215) in making—
Blue solutions (without fluorescence) by dissolving in anilin.
Blue solutions (with a pure red fluorescence) by dissolving in nitrobenzene.
Violet solutions by dissolving in 96 percent sulphuric acid.
Textile
Starting point (U.S. 1791215) in—
Dyeing cotton strong marine-blue shades which are faster to light than the dyeings obtained from the unhalogenated (initial) material.

Dibromodiethylamine Hydrobromide
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Reactant (Brit. 468387) in introducing—
Aminoalkyl residues into organic compounds.
Reactant (Brit. 468387) in making—
Cyclic imines.

Dibromodiethyl Sulphide
Synonym: Bromlost.
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Military
As a military poison gas.

Dibromoformoxime
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.

Dibromoformoxime (Continued)

Military
Suggested for use as—
Military poison gas.

Dibromomethyl Ether

Synonyms: Bibrominated methyl oxide; Bibromomethyl ether; Dibromated methyl oxide; Dibrominated methyl oxide.
French: Éther dibromométhylique; Éther méthylique dibromé; Oxyde de méthyle dibromé.
German: Dibrommethylaether.
Spanish: Etere dibromometilico.
Italian: Eter dibromometilico.

Chemical
Starting point in making—
Formaldehyde and hydrobromic acid, by hydrolysis.
Methyl bromide and formic acid, with trioxymethylene and water.
Organic products, with alcohols.
Organic products, with phenols.

Military
As a poison gas (lachrymator).
Solvent for—
Ethyl dichloroarsin and other chloroarsins.

Dibutoxymethane

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.

Disinfectant
Reactant in making—
Antiseptics
Deodorants.

Fungicide
Reactant in making—
Fungicides.

Resins
Reactant in making—
Synthetic resins.

Dibutylaminoethylcellulose

Adhesives
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Waterproof adhesives.

Bottling
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Sizes (solutions in acids) for regenerated cellulose used for capping and sealing purposes (said to improve the anchorage thereto of printing inks and lacquers).

Cellulose Products
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in forming—
Filaments.
Bristles.
Self-supporting films.
Films which are clear, tough, and pliable.

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Addition salts with acids.

Furniture
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Waterproof adhesives for veneering purposes.

Miscellaneous
Ingredient (Brit. 489668) of—
Coating compositions useful for various purposes.

Rubber
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Sizes (solutions in acids) for rayon tire cord (used to improve its adhesion to rubber).

Dibutylaminopropylcellulose

Adhesives
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Waterproof adhesive compositions.

Bottling
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Sizes (solutions in acids) for regenerated cellulose used for capping and sealing purposes (said to improve the anchorage thereto of printing inks and lacquers).

Cellulose Products
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in forming—
Filaments.
Films which are clear, tough, and pliable.
Bristles.
Self-supporting films.

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Addition salts with acids.

Furniture
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Waterproof adhesives for veneering purposes.

Miscellaneous
Ingredient (Brit. 489668) of—
Coating compositions useful for various purposes.

Rubber
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Sizes (solutions in acids) for rayon tire cord (used to improve adhesion to the rubber).

Dibutyl Peroxide

Fuel
Activating agent (Brit. 443562) for—
Diesel motor fuels.

Dibutylphenyl Monophenylphosphate

Resins
Plasticizer (Brit. 450454) for—
Resinous compositions and solutions.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

Dibutyl Phthalate

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Dye
Solvent in making—
Vat dyes and other dyes.

Explosives
Plasticizer and solvent for—
Smokeless powder.

Insecticide and Fungicide
Solvent in—
Insecticidal compositions.

Miscellaneous
Antifoam agent for various purposes.
Ingredient (U.S. 1897286) of—
Dental plate base.
Softening agent (U.S. 1894731) for—
Stencil paper resinous coating composed of phenol, tung oil, and formaldehyde.
Suggested as lubricant for—
Purposes in industry where other lubricants have not proved successful; for example, where a greaseless lubricant is needed.

Perfume
Odorless fixative in—
Perfumes.
Solvent for—
Perfume oils.

Printing
Solvent in—
Printing inks.

Textile
Greaseless lubricant for—
Textile fibers.
Plasticizer and solvent in—
Impregnating compositions for fabrics for making raincoats and other products for military purposes.

Dibutyl Sebacate

Cellulose Products.
Plasticizer for—
Cellulose esters and ethers.
Cellulose nitrate.
For uses, see under general heading "Plasticizers."

Dibutyl Selenide

Lubricant
Antioxidant (Brit. 462793).
Starting point (Brit. 462793) in making—
Addition agents for high-pressure lubricants with
Antimony chloride.
Cadmium butyrate.
Cupro-acetylacetate.
Cuprous chloride, bromide, or iodide.
Cupro-rhodamide.
Nickel oleate.
Silver azide, or chloride.
Stannic chloride.

Dibutyl Sulphide

Lubricant

- Antioxidant (Brit. 462793).
- Starting point (Brit. 462793) in making—
  - Addition agents for high-pressure lubricants with—
    - Antimony chloride.
    - Cadmium butyrate.
    - Cupro-acetylacetone.
    - Cuprous chloride, bromide, or iodide.
    - Cupro-rhodamide.
    - Nickel oleate.
    - Silver azide, or chloride.
    - Stannic chloride.

Dibutyl Telluride

Lubricant

- Antioxidant (Brit. 462793).
- Starting point (Brit. 462793) in making—
  - Addition agents for high-pressure lubricants with—
    - Antimony chloride.
    - Cadmium butyrate.
    - Cupro-acetylacetone.
    - Cuprous chloride, bromide, or iodide.
    - Cupro-rhodamide.
    - Nickel oleate.
    - Silver azide, or chloride.
    - Stannic chloride.

Dicetylamine Chloride

Building Construction

- Fluidity promoter (Brit. 458266) for—
  - Cement and concrete mixes.

Dicetylpyridinium Phosphate

Lubricant

- Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
  - High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, boring, drilling, cutting, and wire-drawing oils, by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal.

Dicetylpyridinium Phosphite

Lubricant

- Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
  - High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, boring oils, drilling oils, cutting oils, and wire-drawing oils by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal.

4:6-Dichlor-2-amino-1:3-diphenoxybenzene

Textile

- Starting point (Brit. 488595) in making—
  - Diazotized red dyes on cotton yarn by coupling on the fiber with—
  - Acetoacetic acid arylamides.
  - 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic acid arylamides.

4:3′-Dichlor-7:8-benzoquinolin

Pharmaceutical

- Claimed (Brit. 481874) as—
  - Colorless agent useful in destroying blood parasites (malaria), amebae and worm infections.

4:6-Dichlor-7:8-benzoquinolin

Pharmaceutical

- Claimed (Brit. 481874) as—
  - Colorless agent useful in destroying blood parasites (malaria), amebae, and worm infections.

4:8-Dichlor-6:7-benzoquinolin

Pharmaceutical

- Claimed (Brit. 481874) to be—
  - Useful in destroying blood parasites (malaria), amebae, and worm infections.

4:5-Dichlor-1-benzoylaminoanthraquinone

Dye

- Reactant in—
  - Dye synthesis.
- Starting point (Brit. 480745) in making—
  - Brown dyestuffs with—
    - 1-Amino-4-benzoylaminoanthraquinone.
    - 1-Amino-5-benzoylaminoanthraquonine.
    - Mixtures of 1-amino-4-benzoylaminoanthraquinone and 1-amino-5-benzoylaminoanthraquinone.

1:3-Dichlor-5:5-dimethylhydantoin

Water and Sanitation

- Sterilizing agent (U.S. 2130805) for—
  - Water.

Dichlorethyl Sulphide

Synonyms: HS; Iprite; Lost; Mustard gas; Senfgas; Yperite.

Chemical

- Reactant in—
  - Organic synthesis.
- Starting point in making—
  - Beta-beta′-diethoxyethyl sulphide.
  - Betaethoxy-beta′-hydroxyethyl sulphide.
  - Dichloroethyl sulphoxide.
  - Dichloroethylsulphone.
  - Diethylphenylthioarsin.
  - Diethylthioglycol.
  - Di-iodoethyl sulphide.
  - Dithiane (diethylene disulphide).
  - Dithiane methiodide.
  - Divinyl sulphide.
  - 4-Ethyl-1:4-thiazane.
  - Hexachloroethyl sulphide.
  - Hydrochloric acid by hydrolysis.
  - 4-Methyl-1:4-thiazane.
  - 4-Phenyl-1:4-thiazane.
  - 1:4-Selenothiane.
  - Tetrachloroethyl sulphide.
  - Tetrachloroethyl sulphoxide.
  - Tetraiodo-iprite.
  - 1:4-Thiazane.
  - Thiodiglycol by hydrolysis.
  - Trichloroethyl sulphide.
  - Vinyl betachloroethylsulphide.
  - Vinyl betaethoxyethylsulphide.

Military

- As a military poison gas (vesicant).

4:6-Dichlor-2-nitro-1:3-diphenoxybenzene

Textile

- Starting point (Brit. 488595) in making—
  - Diazotized red dyes on cotton yarn by coupling on the fiber with—
    - Acetoacetic acid arylamides.
    - 2:3-Hydroxynaphthoic acid arylamides.

3:4-Dichlor-6-N-dimethylsulphoamidoanilin

Dye

- Reactant in—
  - Dye synthesis.
- Starting point (Brit. 496735) in making—
  - Yellowish-red or yellowish-scarlet dyes of good fastness to light.

Dichloroacetone

Synonyms: Chloracetone; Chlorinated acetone; Chloroacetone; Dichloracetone; Dichlorated acetone; Dichlorinated acetone.

French: Acétone bichlorée; Acétone dichlorée.

German: Dichloraceton.

Chemical

- Reactant in—
  - Organic synthesis.

Photographic

- Hardening agent (Brit. 497023 and 499648) for—
  - Gelatin.
  - Gelatin emulsions.

2:4-Dichloroanilin-6-sulphonic Acid

Chemical

- Reactant in—
  - Organic synthesis.

Dye

- Reactant in making—
  - Synthetic dyestuffs.
- Starting point (Brit. 436095) in making—
  - Dyestuffs for wool (ranging in color from orange to red) by reacting with—
    - Betanaphthol and a copper salt.
    - Betanaphthol-5:7-disulphonic acid and a copper salt.
    - F-acid and a copper salt.

3:4-Dichlorobenzene Sulphochloride

Chemical

- Reactant in—
  - Organic synthesis.

3:4-Dichlorobenzene Sulphochloride (Continued)

Electrical
Starting point (Brit. 469819) in making—
Aromatic sulphones, used as dielectrics, by condensing with 1:2-dichlorobenzene or toluene.

1:2-Dichlorobenzene-4-sulphonamide

Dye
Starting point (Brit. 464126, 464673, 476243, and 496663) in making—
Phthalocyanin dyestuffs of bluish to greenish-blue shades by heating with copper salts in the presence of urea, molybdates, vanadates, phosphates, boric acid, or tertiary amines.

1:2-Dichlorobenzene-4-sulphonyl Chloride

Adhesives
Starting point (Brit. 493513) in making—
Adhesive compositions by action on starch and subsequent treatment with an aliphatic primary or secondary amine.

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 493513) in making—
Protective colloids by action on starch and subsequent treatment with an aliphatic primary or secondary amine.

Textile
Starting point (Brit. 493513) in making—
Textile finishes by action on starch and subsequent treatment with an aliphatic primary or secondary amine.

Dichlorobenzyl Cyanide

Chemical
In organic synthesis.

Electrical
Fixative (Brit. 473441) in—
Dielectric insulating materials made with—
Chlorinated diphenyl.
Chlorinated diphenyl oxide.
Chlorinated naphthalenes.
Trichlorobenzene.

2:6-Dichlorobenzyldecylmethylsulphonium Ethylsulphate

Disinfectant
Bactericide (U.S. 2155504) for—
Coli bacilli (1:1000).
Diphtheria bacilli (1:10,000).
Staphylococci (1:10,000).
Typhus bacilli (1:1000).

2:6-Dichlorobenzyldecylmethylsulphonium Methylsulphate

Disinfectant
Bactericide (U.S. 2115504) for—
Coli bacilli (1:1000).
Diphtheria bacilli (1:10,000).
Staphylococci (1:10,000).
Typhus bacilli (1:1000).

3:4-Dichlorobenzyldiethyldodecyl Ammonium Chloride

Insecticide
Mothproofing agent (Brit. 483368) for treating—
Feathers and fibrous materials of animal origin, such as spun or unspun wool (claim is made that it can be applied from neutral or slightly alkaline aqueous solutions and is very fast to washing).

Dichlorodibenzyl

Electrical
Dielectric (Brit. 433070).
Insulating medium (Brit. 433070).

Dichloroethylamine Hydrochloride

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Reactant (Brit. 468387) in producing—
Cyclic imines.
Reagent (Brit. 468387) for—
Introducing aminoalkyl residue in organic compounds.

Di-(2-chloroethyl)formal

Cellulose Products
Suggested as high-boiling solvent for—
Cellulose derivatives.

Chemical
Suggested as high-boiling solvent for various purposes.
Suggested as intermediate in making—
Rubber vulcanization accelerators.
Synthetic organic chemicals of various types.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Suggested as solvent for—
Fats.
Oils.
Waxes.

Insecticide
Suggested as intermediate in making—
Insecticides.

Resins
Suggested as solvent for—
Resins.

Dichloroethyl Phosphate

Cellulose Products
Plasticizer for—
Cellulose nitrate.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

Dichloroformoxime

Synonym: Carbonyl chloride oxime.

Chemical
Starting point in making—
Ammonium chloride, with ammonia.
Cyanamide chloroformoxime, with ammonia and ether solution.
Dichlorodinitromethane, with fuming nitric acid.
Hydrocyanic acid with hydrazin.

Military
As a poison gas (lachrymator and vesicant).

3:5-Dichlorohydroxydiphenyl

Disinfectant
As a bactericide (U.S. 1989081).

Dichloromethyl Chloroformate

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.

Military
As a military poison gas.
Starting point in making—
"K-Stoff," by admixture with the monochlorinated compound.
"Palite," by admixture with the monochlorinated compound.

Dichloromethyl Ether

Synonyms: Dichlorinated methyl oxide.
French: Éther dichlorométhylique; Éther méthylique dichloré; Oxyde de méthyle dichloré.
German: Dichlormethylaether.
Spanish: Eter de diclorometilico.
Italian: Etere diclorometilico.

Chemical
Starting point in making—
Benzyl chloride, with benzene and zinc chloride.
Dimethylmethylal, with sodium methylate.
Formaldehyde and hydrochloric acid (by hydrolysis).
Formaldehyde and metal chlorides, with alkalies.
Hexamethylenetetramine, with ammonia.
Monochloromethyl chlorosulphonate and dichloromethyl sulphate, with sulphur trioxide.
Pentachloromethyl ether, with chlorine.
Tetrachloromethyl ether, with chlorine.
Trichloromethyl ether, with chlorine.
Trioxymethylene and hydrochloric acid (by pyrolysis).

Military
As a poison gas (lachrymator).
Solvent for—
Other poison gases, such as ethyl dichloroarsin, dichlorethyl sulphide, and the like.

Petroleum
Solvent (French 748925) in—
Refining lubricating oils.

2:2′:5′-Dichlorophenylthiolquinolin Ethiodide

Dye
Process material (Brit. 454687) in making—
Cyanin dyes.

2:2′:5′-Dichlorophenylthiolquinolin Methiodide

Dye
Process material (Brit. 454687) in making—
Cyanin dyes.

1:3-Dichloropropane

Chemical
Starting point (U.S. 2098239; Brit. 498225) in making—
Cyclopropane.

Dicosylamine

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 457810) in making—
Artificial waxes for polishes, carbon paper, stencils, and textiles by reacting with—
Arachidic chloride.
Pyridin.
Xylene.

Dicresylamine Chloride

Building Construction
Fluidity promoter (Brit. 458266) for—
Cement and concrete mixes.

Dicresylpyridinium Phosphate

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, boring, drilling, cutting, and wire-drawing oils by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal.

Dicresylpyridinium Phosphite

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, boring oils, drilling oils, cutting oils, and wire-drawing oils by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease or porous bearing metal.

Dicresylpyridinium Thiophosphite

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, and boring, drilling, cutting, and wire-drawing oils by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, such as mineral, vegetable or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal.

Dicyandiamide

(*Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.*)

Synonyms: Cyanguanidin; 1-Cyanoguanidin; Dicy; Dicyanodiamide; Param.
French: Dicyanodiamide.
Spanish: Dicianodiamido.
Italian: Dicianodiamide.

Adhesives
Starting point (Germ. 323665) in making—
Adhesive materials by condensation with formaldehyde.

Analysis
Reagent in—
Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.
Reagent in detecting—
Copper.
Nickel.
Starting point in making—
Grossmann's reagent.

Cellulose Products.
Stabilizer (U.S. 1358653) for—
Nitrocellulose.

Chemical
As an organic chemical offering the following properties—
Great reactivity.
High content of nitrogen.
Noncorrosive.
Nonexplosive.
Noninflammable.
Nontoxic.
Soluble in water, ethyl, alcohol, and methanol.
Stability, when dry and in aqueous solution, up to a temperature of 80°C.
As an organic chemical reactive with—
Acids.
Aldehydes.
Aliphatic amine.
Alkalies.
Ammonia.
Ammonium salts.
Aromatic amines.
Diazonium compounds.
Esters.
Heterocyclics.
Steam.
Substituted ammonia.
Water.
Original source of materials used in making—
Aminoguanidin.
Diazoguanidin.
Guanamines.
Guanidin and its salts (U.S. 1417369, 1440063, and 1441206; Germ. 209431, 242216, 267380, 309298, 332681, and 458437).
Guanin.
Hydrazin.
Hydrazoic acid (Germ. 415855).
Melam.
Melem.
Melon.
Nitroguanidin.
Nitrosoguanidin.
Pharmaceutical chemicals and products, such as barbituric acid, luminal, veronal, pyrimidine compounds.
Starting point in making—
Alkali thiocyanates, with alkali sulphides and sulphur (French 685013).
Alkali-earth thiocyanates (French 685013).
Alphacyanoguanidin (N-oxymethyl-N′-cyanoguanidin), with formaldehyde.
Alphamethyl biguanide, with methylamine sulphate and copper hydroxide.
Alphaphenyl biguanide, with anilin hydrochloride.
Alphaphenylmethyl biguanide, with alphaphenylmethylammoninum chloride.
Ammeline, with urea or cyaniuric acid.
Ammonium salts (Germ. 299141, 300141, and 401900).
Ammonium thiocyanate, with ammonium sulphide.
Arylhydroxyamino-1:3:5-triazins, with benzoic acid or its anhydride or chloride (Germ. 543112).
Benzimidazoleguanidin (orthophenylene biguanide), with orthophenylenediamine.
Benzothiazoleguanidin, with aminothiophenol zinc salt, hydrochloric acid, and alcohol.
Benzoxazoleguanidin, with orthoaminophenol.
Betanaphthyl biguanide, with betanaphthylamine hydrochloride (Germ. 465345).
Biguanide chloride, with ammonium chloride.
Biguanide sulphate, with ammonium sulphate.
Carboethoxycyanoguanidin.
Copper biguanide, with ammoniacal copper hydroxide solution.
1-Cyano-2-imino-4:6-dimethyl-1:2-dihydropyrimidin, with acetylacetone.
1-Cyano-2-imino-5:5-phenylethylbarbituric acid with phenylethylmalonic acid diethylester and sodium methylate solution in methanol (Germ. 590175).
Cyanurea.
Cyclobutane-1:5-spiro-2-cyanamino-4:6-diketohexahydropyrimidin.
Dialkali cyanamides, with the molten alkali metal, or the corresponding hydroxide in the presence of water absorbents (Germ. 265892 and 267595).
Diazonium compounds.
Dicyanodiamidin (U.S. 1298793; Germ. 257827).
Dicyanodiamidin hydrochloride (U.S. 1298793).
Dicyanodiamidin sulphate (U.S. 1298793).
Dimethylguanidin-beta-beta′, with dimethyl-ammonium chloride.
Diphenyl biguanide, with diphenylamine.
Disodium cyanamide, with sodium hydroxide.
Ethylene biguanide, with ethylenediamine hydrochloride.
Formoguanamine and related compounds, with an amidine hydrochloride.
Guanazole.
Guanazole and guanazoguanazole, with hydrazin hydrochloride.
Guanidin.
Guanadin carbonate and its derivatives.

Dicyandiamide (Continued)
Guanadin nitrate and its derivatives.
Guanadin sulphate and other salts.
Guanylguanidin.
Guanylselenourea, with hydrogen selenide (Germ. 607-382).
Guanylthiourea, with hydrogen sulphide.
Guanylurea and its salts.
1-Imino-3:5:5-dimethyl-6-cyanohexahydrotriazin, with acetaldehydeammonia.
Melamine and its derivatives.
Melanurenic acid (dicyanodiamidocarboxylic acid, with ammonium carbonate).
Methylguanidin, with methyl-ammonium chloride.
Naphthotetrazin, with diethylsuccinyl succinate.
Nitroguanylurea.
Orthotolyl biguanide, with orthotoluidene (Ital. 340118).
Oxocyaniminomethyltetrahydropyrimidin, with acetoacetic ester.
Pharmaceutical chemicals, such as pyrimidin compounds.
Piperyl biguanide, with piperidine.
Potassium cyanate, with potassium carbonate (Germ. 490247).
Pyrimidin.
Pyrimidin hydroxy compounds, with betaketonic esters, malonic esters, and substituted malonic esters.
Selenourea and its derivatives (Germ. 607382).
Sodium cyanamide.
Sodium cyanate, with sodium carbonate (Germ. 490247).
Sodium dicyanodiamide, with sodium ethylate in alcoholic solution.
Substituted biguanides.
Substituted guanidins.
Substituted pyrimidins.
Textile chemicals.
Thioammeline, with carbon bisulphide.
Thiourea, with ammonium sulphide.
Triazins.

Disinfectant
Ingredient (French 788429) of—
Disinfecting compounds.

Dye
Process material in making—
Dyestuffs.

Explosives
Process material and ingredient of—
Detonating compositions (U.S. 1462074, 1462075, and 1462093).
Explosives (U.S. 1409963, 1462074, 1462075, 1462093, and 1510348; French 496306).
Released-heat modifier and explosion-temperature reducer (U.S. 1409963; Germ. 201215, 305567, 338848, 349166, and 372506) in—
Explosives.
Stabilizer for—
Nitrocellulose (U.S. 1358653).
Nitrostarch (U.S. 1462074, 1462075, 1462093, and 1510348).
Starting point in making—
Condensation products (with formaldehyde) used in making gelatinized explosives insensible to fire-damp blasts (Germ. 349166 and 372506).
Dicyanodiamidin perchlorate (U.S. 1298793).

Fats and Oils
Rancidity retarding (U.S. 1845708) in—
Fats.
Oils.

Fertilizer
Ingredient (French 523122) of—
Fertilizer in admixture with calcium cyanamide.
Starting point (French 627303) in making—
Urea for fertilizer.

Fire Fighting
Process material (U.S. 2106938; Brit. 476043; French 805285; Germ. 640890) in making—
Fireproofing compounds.

Metallurgical
Ingredient (French 640681) of—
Case-hardening preparations.
Process material in making—
Electroplating chemicals.

Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
Cleaning compounds (French 788429).
Soldering compounds (Germ. 570452).

Pharmaceutical
Starting point in making—
Pharmaceutical products (see under "Chemical").

Plastics
Addition agent (U.S. 2010224) to—
Shellac for molded insulation.

Resins
Starting point (U.S. 1812374, 1857478, 1952941, 2002450, and 2024972; Brit. 287177, 314358, 327154, and 347228; French 665210, 686261, and 719711; Germ. 323665, 325647, and 550732) in making—
Resins.

Rubber
Accelerator (U.S. 1537866; Brit. 201570; French 569051) in—
Vulcanizing processes.

3:4-Dicyanobenzophenone

Dye
Reactant in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Starting point (Brit. 322169, 389842, 390149, 418367, and 468043), in making—
Coloring agents for viscose or cuprammonium rayon and other textile fibers.
Color lakes.
Wallpaper coloring agents.

Dicyanodiamidin Phosphate

Fire-Fighting
Fireproofing agent (Brit. 486766) for—
Fabrics.
Fibrous materials.
Wood.

3:4-Dicyanophenylalphanaphthyl Ketone

Dye
Reactant in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Starting point (Brit. 322169, 389842, 390149, 418367, and 468043) in making—
Coloring agents for viscose or cuprammonium artificial silk and other textile fibers.
Color lakes.
Wallpaper coloring agents.

Dicyclohexyl Adipate

Chemical
New ester, said to offer the following properties—
Colorless.
High-boiling point.
Highly compatible with a wide variety of natural and synthetic resins.
Odorless.
Soluble in most organic solvents.
Water insoluble.

Resins
New ester said to be—
Highly compatible with a wide variety of natu and synthetic resins.

Dicyclohexylamine Chloride

Building Construction
Fluidity promoter (Brit. 458266) for—
Cement and concrete mixes.

Dicyclohexylpyridinium Phosphate

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, ing, drilling, cutting, and wire-drawing oils by sol tion, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, su as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, wat graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal.

Dicyclohexylpyridinium Phosphite

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, ing oils, drilling oils, cutting oils, and wire-drawi oils by solution, dispersion, or emulsification carriers, such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oi paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous beari metal.

Dicyclohexylpyridinium Thiophosphite
Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, and boring, drilling, cutting, and wire-drawing oils by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal.

Didecyl Peroxide
Fuel
Activating agent (Brit. 443562) for—
Diesel motor fuels.

1:3-Di-(4:5-dihydroglyoxalyl)benzene
Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 492812 and 501522) in making—
Softening agents.
Textile assistants.

Di(dimethylthiocarbamylmercapto)cyclohexanone
Rubber
Accelerator (Brit. 491648) in—
Vulcanizing processes.

Didodecyl Peroxide
Fuel
Activating agent (Brit. 443562) for—
Diesel motor fuels.

Didymium-Polymethylene Dicarboxylate
Chemical
Starting point (U.S. 1702847) in making—
Monocyclic ketones and their alkyl derivatives having more than nine ring members.

Diethanolamine Amygdalate
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 496004) as—
Urinary antiseptic (used in conjunction with ammonium chloride or ammonium nitrate).

3:4-Diethoxybenzaldehyde
Chemical
New chemical available for experimental use.

Diethylacetal of Benzoylacetaldehyde
Chemical
Intermediate (Brit. 466890) in making—
Synthetic organic pharmaceutical and other chemicals.
Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 466890) in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Textile
Textile assistant (Brit. 466890).

Diethylacetylene
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Rubber
Starting point (Brit. 507847) in making—
Butadiene with—
Aluminum oxide.
Barium hydroxide.
Calcium hydroxide.
Calcium oxide.
Magnesium hydroxide.
Magnesium oxide.
Potassium hydroxide.
Sodium hydroxide.

Diethylamine Chloride
Building Construction
Fluidity promoter (Brit. 458266) for—
Cement and concrete mixes.

Diethylaminoacetylurea
Textile
Claimed (Brit. 497368) as—
Highly useful agents for processing textile fabrics.

Diethylaminobutylcellulose
Adhesives
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Waterproof adhesives.
Bottling
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Sizes (solutions in acids) for regenerated cellulose used for capping and sealing purposes (said to improve the anchorage thereto of printing inks and lacquers).
Cellulose Products
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Bristles.
Filaments.
Films which are clear, tough, and pliable.
Self-supporting films.
Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Addition salts with acids.
Furniture
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Waterproof adhesives for veneering purposes.
Miscellaneous
Ingredient (Brit. 489668) of—
Coating compositions useful for various purposes.
Rubber
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Sizes (solutions in acids) for rayon tire cord (used to improve adhesion to the rubber).

Diethylaminoethanol
Chemical
Amine completely soluble in—
Alcohol.
Water.
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point in making—
Derivatives containing tertiary amine groups.
Emulsifying agents in acid media.
Fatty acid derivatives.
Softening agents for textiles.
Water-soluble salts.

Diethylaminoethyl Para-aminobenzoate
Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 230089) in making—
Anesthetics by reacting with picric acid.
Antiseptics by reacting with picric acid.

Diethylaminomethylcellulose
Adhesives
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Waterproof adhesives.
Bottling
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Sizes (solutions in acids) for regenerated cellulose used for capping and sealing purposes (said to improve the anchorage thereto of printing inks and lacquers).
Cellulose Products
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Bristles.
Filaments.
Films which are clear, tough, and pliable.
Self-supporting films.
Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Addition salts with acids.
Furniture
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Waterproof adhesives for veneering purposes.
Miscellaneous
Ingredient (Brit. 489668) of—
Coating compositions for various uses.
Rubber
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Sizes (solutions in acids) for rayon tire cord (used to improve its adhesion to rubber).

Diethylaminopropylcellulose
Adhesives
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Waterproof adhesives.
Bottling
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Sizes (solutions in acids) for regenerated cellulose used for capping and sealing purposes (said to improve the anchorage thereto of printing inks and lacquers).

Diethylaminopropylcellulose (Continued)

Cellulose Products
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Bristles.
Filaments.
Films which are clear, tough, and pliable.
Self-supporting films.

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Addition salts with acids.

Furniture
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Waterproof adhesives for veneering purposes.

Miscellaneous
Ingredient (Brit. 489668) of—
Coating compositions useful for various purposes.

Rubber
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Sizes (solutions in acids) for rayon tire cord (used to improve its adhesion to rubber).

Diethylbenzene
Synonym: Diethylbenzol.

Analysis
Solvent in—
Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.

Chemical
Heat-transfer medium.
Intermediate in—
Organic synthesis.
Solvent in various manufacturing processes.

Dye
Intermediate in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.

Electric
As a dielectric.

Miscellaneous
Heat-transfer medium.

Diethyl Carbonate
(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical
Alkylating agent and reaction medium in—
Organic syntheses.
Starting point in—
Claisen condensations in the presence of metallic sodium, sodium ethoxide, or sodamide.
Starting point in making—
Alphacarbethoxyl derivatives with the aid of esters of aliphatic acids or of aryl-substituted aliphatic acids.
Ammelin (2-hydroxy-4:6-diamino-1:3:5-triazin), with the aid of biguanide in boiling ethanol.
Betaketo esters, with the aid of ketones.
Carbohydrazide (symmetrical diaminourea), with the aid of hydrazin.
Ethyl acetoacetate, with the aid of acetone.
Ethyl alphacyanophenylacetate, with the aid of benzyl cyanide.
Ethyl carbazate, with the aid of hydrazin.
Ethyl malonate, with the aid of ethyl acetate.
Ethyl methanetricarboxylate, with the aid of ethyl acetate.
Ethyl phenylmalonate, with the aid of ethyl phenylacetate.
Sodium-ethyl carbonate with the aid of metallic sodium or sodium ethoxide.
Substituted ureas, with the aid of primary or secondary amines.
Urea, with the aid of ammonia.
Urethane, with the aid of ammonia.

Electrical
Solvent in coating—
Radio tube cathodes.

Diethylcyclohexylamine

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point in making various derivatives.
Starting point (Brit. 469642) in making emulsifying agents with—
Arachidic acid.
Capric acid.
Coconut-oil fatty acids.
Cottonseed-oil fatty acids.
Cycloaliphatic acids.
Hardened train-oil acids.
Lauric acid.
Linoleic acid.
Linseed-oil fatty acids.
Margaric acid.
Myristic acid.
Naphthenic acids.
Mondecylic acid.
Nonylic acid.
Oleic acid.
Olive-oil fatty acids.
Palmitic acid.
Pentadecylic acid.
Poppyseed-oil acids.
Resins acids.
Ricinoleic acid.
Soybean-oil fatty acids.
Stearic acid.
Sunflowerseed-oil fatty acids.
Train-oil acids.
Tridecylic acid.
Undecylic acid.
Unsaturated acids.

Diethyldimethyl Lead

Petroleum
Antiknock agent (Brit. 498509) in—
Gasoline engine fuels.

Diethyl Disulphide

Petroleum
Stabilizing agent (Brit. 462146) for—
Viscous, highly refined mineral oils, such as transformer oils, lubricating oils, and the like.

Diethyleneglycol Citrate

Cellulose Products
Plasticizer (U.S. 2115709) for—
Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

Diethyleneglycol Diacetate

Cellulose Products
Suggested as high-boiling solvent for—
Cellulose esters.

Chemical
Suggested as—
Reactant in organic synthesis.

Ink
Suggested as solvent in—
Printing inks.

Miscellaneous
Suggested as high-boiling solvent in—
Coating agents containing cellulose esters and/or synthetic resins.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Suggested as high-boiling solvent for—
Cellulose esters.
Synthetic resins.
Suggested as high-boiling solvent in—
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, dopes, and [illegible]ing compositions.

Resins
Suggested as solvent for—
Synthetic resins.

Diethyleneglycol Diethylether
Synonym: Diethyl "Carbitol.

Cellulose Products
Solvent for—
Nitrocellulose (xylene dilution ratio—1.4).

Chemical
Solvent having the following properties—
Acidity not more than 0.2 percent acetic.
Almost odorless.
Completely miscible with water.
Extremely stable.
High boiling.
Soluble in hydrocarbons.
Water-white.
Suggested for use as—
Inert reaction medium.
Solvent in chemical formulating or processing

Diethyleneglycol Diethylether (Continued)
Resins
Solvent for—
  Ester gum.
  Kauri gum.
  Rosin.
  Vinylites.
For uses see under general heading: "Solvents.

Diethyleneglycol Dithiocyanoacetate
Insecticide and Fungicide
Starting point (Brit. 478604) in making—
  Insecticides and plant fungicides usable in sprays, dusting powders, or emulsions.

Diethyleneglycol Lactate
Cellulose Products
Plasticizer (U.S. 2115709) for—
  Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

Diethyleneglycol Monobutylether Acetate
  Synonym: Butyl "Carbitol" acetate.
Cellulose Products
High-boiling solvent and plasticizer in—
  Nitrocellulose.
Solvent which has—
  Xylene nitrocellulose dilution ratio of 1:8.
Chemical
High-boiling solvent for—
  Nitrocellulose.
  Gums.
  Oils.
  Resins.
Solvent which is—
  Water-insoluble.
  Miscible with most organic solvents and liquids.
Gums
Solvent for various gums.
Paint and Varnish
High-boiling solvent and plasticizer in—
  Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing nitrocellulose, resins, gums, oils.
Solvent for—
  Gums.
  Nitrocellulose.
  Oils.
  Resins.
See also under general heading: "Solvents."

Diethyleneglycol Monoethylether
  Synonym: "Carbitol."
  French: Éther de diéthylèneglycolemonoéthylique.
  German: Diaethylenglykolmonoaethylaether.
Adhesives
Solvent in—
  Adhesive compositions containing resins or nitrocellulose.
Analysis
Substitute for ethyl alcohol in determination of—
  Saponification value of fats and waxes (its high boiling point is claimed to permit simplification of the apparatus and shortening of the time required for the determination).
Cellulose Products
Solvent for—
  Nitrocellulose.
Starting point in making—
  Derivatives useful as solvents and plasticizers for cellulose derivatives.
Ceramic
Solvent in—
  Compositions, containing resins or nitrocellulose, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products.
Chemical
Organic chemical offering following properties—
  Colorless liquid.
  High-boiling point.
  Hygroscopic.
  Low rate of evaporation.
  Mild pleasant odor.
  Miscible with common organic solvents.
  Slightly viscous.
  Stable product.
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Solvent for—
  Mineral oils.
  Nitrocellulose.
  Other products.
  Resins.
  Sulphonated oils.
Starting point in making—
  Derivatives useful as plasticizers, solvents, and the like.
Cosmetic
Solvent in—
  Nail enamels and lacquers containing nitrocellulose or resins as base material.
Dye
Solvent for—
  Dyestuffs.
Electrical
Solvent in—
  Insulating compositions, containing resins or nitrocellulose, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.
Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Mutual solvent for—
  Mineral oil-soap and mineral oil-sulphonated oil mixtures (claimed to correct immiscibility and to produce a markedly finer dispersion in water, such dispersions ranging from opaque to quite transparent contrasted with the usual milky-white emulsion).
Substitute for ethyl alcohol in determination of—
  Saponification value of fats and waxes (see "Analysis" above).
Glass
Solvent in—
  Compositions, containing resins or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.
Leather
Solvent in—
  Compositions, containing resins or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.
Metallurgical
Solvent in—
  Coating compositions, containing resins or nitrocellulose, used in protecting and decorating metallic articles.
Miscellaneous
Solvent in—
  Coating compositions, containing resins or nitrocellulose, used in protecting and decorating metallic articles.
Paint and Varnish
Solvent for—
  Mineral oils.
  Nitrocellulose.
  Resins.
Solvent in—
  Dopes.
  Enamels.
  Finish removers.
  Lacquers.
  Paints.
  Varnishes.
  Nonaqueous stains for wood (said to prevent raising the grain of the wood).
Paper
Solvent in—
  Compositions, containing resins or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating products made of paper or pulp.
Photographic
Solvent in making—
  Films from nitrocellulose.
Plastics
Solvent in making—
  Laminated fiber products.
  Molded products.
  Plastics from nitrocellulose or resins.
Resins
Solvent for—
  Resins.
  Resin-cellulose derivative compositions and solutions.

Diethyleneglycol Monoethylether (Continued)

Rubber
- Solvent in—
  - Compositions, containing resins or nitrocellulose, used as coatings for decorating and protecting rubber articles.

Stone
- Solvent in—
  - Compositions, containing resins or nitrocellulose, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile
- Conditioning agent for—
  - Cloth.
  - Yarn.
- Mutual solvent in—
  - Textile soap compositions.
- Penetrating agent in—
  - Textile processing.
  - Various treating compositions.
- Setting agent for—
  - Twists.
- Solvent in—
  - Compositions, containing nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.
  - Dyeing and printing processes (claim is made that its use results in better penetration, as well as deeper and brighter shades).

Wood
- Solvent in—
  - Compositions, containing resins or nitrocellulose, used in protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.
  - Nonaqueous stains for wood (see "Paint and Varnish" above).
  - Plastic compositions, containing resins or nitrocellulose, used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood.

Diethyleneglycol Monoethylether Acetate

Synonym: "Carbitol" acetate.

Cellulose Products
- Solvent for—
  - Cellulose esters.
- Solvent which has—
  - Xylene dilution ratio of 1:9.

Chemical
- Solvent for—
  - Cellulose esters.
- Solvent which combines—
  - High-boiling point and slow evaporation rate.
- Solvent which is—
  - Colorless.
  - Compatible with many gums and resins.
  - Completely miscible with water.
  - Mild-odored.
  - Miscible with most organic solvents.
  - Stable at ordinary temperatures.

Ink
- High-boiling solvent in—
  - Printing inks.
- Inhibitor of—
  - Gumming in printing inks.

Paint and Varnish
- Solvent in—
  - Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose esters, gums, resins.
- Solvent for—
  - Cellulose esters.
  - Gums.
  - Resins.
- Solvent offering—
  - High-boiling point.
  - Slow-evaporation rate.
- See also under general heading: "Solvents."

Diethyleneglycol Monoethylether Citrate

Syonoyms: "Carbitol" Citrate; Citric Acid Ester of "Carbitol."

Adhesives
- Plasticizer for—
  - Alcohol-soluble gums.
  - Cellulose acetate.
  - Nitrocellulse.
  - Resins.
  - Water-soluble gums.

Cellulose Products
- Plasticizer for—
  - Cellulose acetate.
  - Nitrocellulose.

Chemical
- Plasticizer for—
  - Cellulose acetate.
  - Gums.
  - Nitrocellulose.
  - Resins.

Cosmetic
- Plasticizer for—
  - Alcohol-soluble gums.
  - Nitrocellulose.
  - Water-soluble gums.

Gums
- Flexibilizer for—
  - Alcohol-soluble gums.
  - Water-soluble gums.
- Plasticizer for—
  - Alcohol-soluble gums.
  - Water-soluble gums.
- Softener for—
  - Alcohol-soluble gums.
  - Water-soluble gums.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
- Plasticizer for—
  - Alcohol-soluble gums.
  - Cellulose acetate.
  - Nitrocellulose.
  - Resins.
  - Water-soluble gums.

Plastics
- Plasticizer for—
  - Cellulose acetate.
  - Nitrocellulose.
  - Resins.

Resins
- Plasticizer for—
  - Resins.

Diethyleneglycol Monoethylether Laurate

Synonyms: "Carbitol" laurate; Lauric acid ester o "Carbitol"

Cellulose Products
- Plasticizer for—
  - Nitrocellulose.

Cosmetic
- Plasticizer for—
  - Nitrocellulose.
- Synthetic waxtype material with special properties for use in cosmetic products.

Miscellaneous
- Synthetic waxtype material with special properties for use in polishes of various kinds.

Textile
- Synthetic waxtype material with special properties of value in textile processing.

Diethyleneglycol Monoethylether Phthalate

Synonyms: "Carbitol" phthalate; Phthalic acid ester of "Carbitol."

Adhesives
- Plasticizer for—
  - Alcohol-soluble gums.
  - Cellulose acetate.
  - Nitrocellulose.
  - Resins.
  - Water-soluble gums.

Cellulose Products
- Plasticizer for—
  - Cellulose acetate.
  - Nitrocellulose.

Chemical
- Plasticizer for—
  - Cellulose acetate.
  - Gums.
  - Nitrocellulose.
  - Resins.

Diethyleneglycol Monoethylether Phthalate (Cont'd)

Cosmetic

Plasticizer for—
  Alcohol-soluble gums.
  Nitrocellulose.

Gums

Flexibilizer for—
  Alcohol-soluble gums.
  Water-soluble gums.
Plasticizer for—
  Alcohol-soluble gums.
  Water-soluble gums.
Softener for—
  Alcohol-soluble gums.
  Water-soluble gums.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Plasticizer for—
  Alcohol-soluble gums.
  Cellulose acetate.
  Nitrocellulose.
  Resins.
  Water-soluble gums.

Plastics

  Cellulose acetate.
  Nitrocellulose.
  Resins.

Resins

Plasticizer for—
  Resins.

Diethyleneglycol Monoethylether Ricinoleate

Synonyms: "Carbitol" ricinoleate; Ricinoleic acid ester of "Carbitol."

Adhesives

Plasticizer for—
  Alcohol-soluble gums.
  Nitrocellulose.
  Resins.
  Water-soluble gums.

Cellulose Products

Plasticizer for—
  Nitrocellulose.

Chemical

Plasticizer for—
  Gums.
  Nitrocellulose.
  Resins.

Cosmetic

Plasticizer for—
  Alcohol-soluble gums.
  Nitrocellulose.

Gums

Flexibilizer for—
  Alcohol-soluble gums.
  Water-soluble gums.
Plasticizer for—
  Alcohol-soluble gums.
  Water-soluble gums.
Softener for—
  Alcohol-soluble gums.
  Water-soluble gums.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Plasticizer for—
  Alcohol-soluble gums.
  Nitrocellulose.
  Resins.
  Water-soluble gums.

Plastics

Plasticizer for—
  Nitrocellulose.
  Resins.

Resins

Plasticizer for—
  Resins.

Diethyleneglycol Monoethylether Stearate

Synonyms: "Carbitol" stearate; Stearic acid ester of "Carbitol."

Cosmetic

Synthetic waxtype material with special properties for cosmetic products.

Miscellaneous

Synthetic waxtype material with special properties for—
  Polishes of various kinds.

Textile

Synthetic waxtype material with special properties of value in textile processing and finishes.

Diethyleneglycol Monolaurate

Chemical

Organic chemical offering following characteristics—
  Insoluble in water.
  Nondrying liquid.
  Nonthickening liquid.
  Oily liquid.
  Partly soluble in mineral spirits.
  Practically nonvolatile.
  Soluble in methanol, ethyl alcohol, acetone, ethyl acetate, ether, toluol, diethylene glycol, mineral oils, and vegetable oils.
  Yellow to pale-orange color.

Cosmetic

Base for—
  Cosmetic products.
Plasticizer in—
  Cosmetic products.
Softener in—
  Cosmetic products.

Dye

Solvent for—
  Dyes.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Plasticizer for—
  Waxes.
Softener for—
  Waxes.

Ink

Dye solvent in making—
  Inks for typewriter ribbons.

Leather

Improver for—
  Leather.
Plasticizer in—
  Dressing compositions.
Softener in—
  Dressing compositions.

Lubricant

Plasticizer in—
  Lubricating compositions.
Softener in—
  Lubricating compositions.

Miscellaneous

Plasticizer for—
  Carbon paper coating compositions.
  Duplicating device coating compositions.
  Polishes for various purposes.
  Resins.
  Rubber.
  Stencil coating compositions.
  Waxes.
Softener for—
  Carbon paper coating compositions.
  Duplicating device coating compositions.
  Polishes for various purposes.
  Resins.
  Rubber.
  Stencil coating compositions.
  Waxes.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Ingredient of—
  Varnish removers.

Resins

Plasticizer for—
  Resins.
Softener for—
  Resins.

Rubber

Softener for—
  Rubber.

Textile

Plasticizer in—
  Coating compositions.
  Dressing compositions.
  Sizing compositions.
Softener in—
  Coating compositions.

Diethyleneglycol Monolaurate (Continued)
Dressing compositions.
Sizing compositions.
Softener for—
Fabrics.

Diethyleneglycol Monomethylether
Synonym: Methyl "Carbitol."
Cellulose Products
Ingredient of—
Solvent mixtures for cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose.
Solvent for—
Cellulose acetate.
Nitrocellulose.
Chemical
Organic chemical offering the following properties—
Acidity, not more than 0.01 percent (as acetic).
Completely miscible with most organic solvents and water.
Hygroscopic.
Lowest-boiling of the ethers of diethyleneglycol.
Mild, nonresidual, agreeable odor.
Resembles "Carbitol" in general solvent properties.
Stable.
Water-white liquid.
Partial solvent for—
Hydrocarbons.
Kauri gum.
Solvent for—
Cellulose acetate.
Ester gum.
Nitrocellulose.
Rosin.
Shellac.
"Vinylite" AYAF.
Waxes.
Starting point in making—
Derivatives, such as methyl "Carbitol" acetate.
Dye
Solvent for—
Dyestuffs.
Ink
High-boiling solvent in—
Printing inks.
Paint and Varnish
Solvent for—
Cellulose acetate.
Ester gum.
Nitrocellulose.
Rosin.
Shellac.
"Vinylite" AYAF.
Waxes.
Solvent in—
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, nonaqueous wood stains, and dopes containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, gums, oils, and resins.
Solvent miscible with most common solvents.
Resins
Solvent for—
Resin-cellulose derivative compositions and solutions.
"Vinylite" AYAF.
Textile
Solvent for dyestuffs in—
Dyeing processes.
Printing processes.
Solvent in—
Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, resins, or gums, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.
See also under general heading: "Solvents."

Diethyleneglycol Tartrate
Cellulose Products
Plasticizer (U.S. 215709) for—
Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

Diethylenetriamine
Chemical
Amine soluble in—
Hydrocarbons.
Water.
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.

Saponifying agent for—
Acidic materials.
Fatty acids.
Strongly alkaline, high-boiling solvent for—
Acid gases.
Sulphur.
Resins.
Starting point in making—
Derivatives offered as useful in the rubber, resin,
and textile industries.
Dye
Strongly alkaline, high-boiling solvent for—
Dyes.
Sulphur.
Fats and Oils
Saponifying agent for—
Fatty acids.
Soap
Saponifying agent for—
Fatty acids.

Di(ethylhexyl) Phthalate
Cellulose Products
Plasticizer for—
Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

Diethylnicotinamide
Synonym: Anacardone.
Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice (suggested
use as cardiovascular and respiratory stimulant).

Diethyl Peroxide
Fuel
Activating agent (Brit. 443562) for—
Diesel motor fuels.

Diethylphthalocyanin
Chemical
Green pigment (Brit. 480249) in making—
Color lakes.
Paint and Varnish
Pigment said to be greener than metalliferous phth
cyanins (Brit. 480249).
Paper
Green pigment (Brit. 480249) for—
Wallpaper.
Printing
Green pigment (Brit. 480249) for—
Color prints.
Rubber
Green pigment (Brit. 480249) for—
Rubber batches.

Diethylphthalocyanin Sulphonate
Chemical
Green pigment (Brit. 480249) in making—
Color lakes.
Paint and Varnish
Pigment said to be greener than metalliferous phth
cyanins (Brit. 480249).
Paper
Green pigment (Brit. 480249) for—
Wallpaper.
Printing
Green pigment (Brit. 480249) for—
Color prints.
Rubber
Green pigment (Brit. 480249) for—
Rubber batches.

Diethylpyridinium Phosphate
Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants,
ing, cutting, and wire-drawing oils by soluti
dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, such
mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, wa
graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal.

Diethylpyridinium Phosphite
Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
High pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants

Diethylpyridinium Phosphite (Continued)
ing, drilling, cutting, and wire-drawing oils by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal.

Diethylstilbestrol
Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice
New synthetic drug reported as useful in treating—
Gonorrhea (a form of) in girl babies and small girls.
New synthetic drug said to have—
Same effect as a female sex hormone (although it is chemically quite different from the natural hormone).

Diethyl Tetrasulphide
Fuel
Ignition accelerator for—
Diesel engine fuels (No. 15 in the Nygaard, Crandall, and Berger list, which is arranged in the order of decreasing effectiveness at a concentration of 0.5 weight-percentage in straight-run diesel fuels.)

5:7-Diethylundecanol-4 Sulphate Ester
Chemical
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) for various chemicals.
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in—
Chemical specialties.
Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) available for making—
Emulsions of fats, or oils, or waxes for various purposes.
Leather
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) for making—
Dressing compositions.
Finishing compositions.
Soaking compositions.
Softening compositions.
Waterproofing compositions.
Miscellaneous
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) available for various substances.
Paper
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) for making—
Coating compositions.
Sizing compositions.
Waterproofing compositions.
Waxing compositions.
Textile
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) for making—
Compositions used in—
Bleaching processes.
Dyeing processes.
Finishing processes.
Manufacturing processes.
Printing processes.

Difluorobutane
Insecticide and Fungicide
Fungicide (Brit. 458179).
Insecticide (Brit. 458179).

Difluorostearic Acid
Insecticide and Fungicide
Fungicide (Brit. 458179).
Insecticide (Brit. 458179).

Difluorostearic Acid Methyltauride
Insecticide and Fungicide
Fungicide (Brit. 458179).
Insecticide (Brit. 458179).

Difuroylacetamido-1:2:4:5-benzo-bis-selenazole
Photographic
Color former (Brit. 497463 and 497698) in—
Color photography.

Difuroylacetamido-1:2:4:5-benzo-bis-thiazole
Photographic
Color former (Brit. 497463 and 497698) in—
Color photography.

1:4-Di(gammachlorobetahydroxypropylamino)anthraquinone
Dye
Reactant in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Starting point (Brit. 481942) in making—
Dysetuffs with affinity for cellulose acetate by reacting with—
Diethylanilin.
Dimethylanilin.
Pyridin.
Triethylamine.
Trimethylamine.
Triphenylamine.

Diglycolchlorhydrin
Chemical
Claimed as potentially useful intermediate in making—
Pharmaceutical chemicals.
Dye
Claimed as potentially useful intermediate in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Insecticide
Claimed as potentially useful intermediate in making—
Toxic agents.
Resin
Claimed as potentially useful intermediate in making—
Synthetic resins.

Diheptyl Peroxide
Fuel
Activating agent (Brit. 443562) for—
Diesel motor fuels.

Dihexyl Peroxide
Mechanical
Activating agent (Brit. 443562) for—
Diesel motor fuels.

Dihydromethyl Abietate
Chemical
Plasticizer for—
Cellulose derivatives.
Resins.
Cosmetic
Fixative for—
Essential oils.
For general uses see under heading: "Plasticizers."

1:2-Dihydronaphthalene
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Resins
Starting point in making—
Infusible (resinous) polymers which, although completely insoluble in most solvents, form colloidal solutions in some halogenated aromatics.
Mixture of dihydronaphthalene dimers with the aid of 80 percent sulphuric acid.

1:4-Dihydronaphthalene
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Resins
Starting point in making—
Light-colored thermoplastic resins by polymerization.

Dihydrotachysterol
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (U.S. 2070117) to be ten times as active as tachysterol in raising the blood-calcium level and to be more stable, being unaffected by oxygen.

Dihydroxybutylaminoethylcellulose
Adhesives
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Waterproof adhesive compositions.
Bottling
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Sizes (solutions in acids) for regenerated cellulose used for capping and sealing purposes (improves the anchorage thereto of printing inks and lacquers).
Cellulose Products
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in forming—
Bristles.
Filaments.
Films which are clear, tough, and pliable.
Self-supporting films.

Dihydroxybutylaminoethylcellulose (Continued)

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Addition salts with acids.

Furniture
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Waterproof adhesives for veneering purposes.

Miscellaneous
Ingredient (Brit. 489668) of—
Coating compositions useful for various purposes.

Rubber
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Sizes (solutions in acids) for rayon tire cord (used to improve the adhesion to rubber).

Dihydroxycapric Acid

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 416631) in making—
Nitriles, with ammonia.

4′:4″-Dihydroxy-3″-carboxy-3:3′-dimethoxyfuchsone

Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 485228, 485266, and 502216) in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 485228, 485266, and 502216) to have—
Medicinal properties.

1:5-Dihydroxy-4:8-diaminoanthraquinone-2:6-disulphonic Acid, Boric Acid Ester

Dye
Starting point in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Starting point (Brit. 484000) in making—
Acid wool dyes with—
Amylphenol.
Butylphenol.
Decylphenol.
Dodecylphenol.
Heptylphenol.
Hexylphenol.
Nonylphenol.
Octylphenol.

4:4′-Dihydroxydicycloheptylmethane

Resins
Starting point (Brit. 451278) in making resins of consistency varying from that of balsom to that of horn with—
Phthalic acid esters.
Dihydroxyterephthalic acid esters.
Succinic acid esters.

4:4′-Dihydroxydicyclohexylmethane

Resins
Starting point (Brit. 451278) in making—
Resins of consistency varying from that of balsam to that of horn with—
Phthalic acid esters.
Dihydroxyterephthalic acid esters.
Succinic acid esters.

4′:4″-Dihydroxy-3:3′-dimethoxyfuchsone

Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 485228, 485266, and 502216) in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 485228, 485266, and 502216) to have—
Medicinal properties.

2:4′-Dihydroxy-3:3′-dimethylbenzophenone

Resins
Starting point (Brit. 417519 and 376839) in making—
Synthetic resins by condensing formaldehyde or other aldehydes in presence of an inorganic acid.

4:4′-Dihydroxy-3:3′-dimethylbenzophenone

Resins
Starting point (Brit. 417519 and 376839) in making—
Synthetic resins by condensing formaldehyde or other aldehydes in the presence of an inorganic acid.

Dihydroxyethylaminoethylcellulose

Adhesives
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Waterproof adhesive compositions.

Bottling
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Sizes (solutions in acids) for regenerated cellulose for capping and sealing purposes (said to impr the anchorage thereto of printing inks and lacquers

Cellulose Products
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in forming—
Bristles.
Filaments.
Films which are clear, tough, and pliable.
Self-supporting films.

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Addition salts with acids.

Furniture
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Waterproof adhesives for veneering purposes.

Miscellaneous
Ingredient (Brit. 489668) of—
Coating compositions useful for various purposes.

Rubber
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Sizes (solutions in acids) for rayon tire cord (used to improve its adhesion to rubber).

Dihydroxyfluoboric Acid

Chemical
Catalyst (Brit. 463545) in—
Alkylating aromatic hydrocarbons by reacting with olefins.
Polymerizing unsaturated hydrocarbons, such a ethylene and propylene.
Catalyst (Brit. 463545) in making—
Alkylated phenols by reacting phenols and olefins.
Alkylated phenol ethers by reacting phenols and olefi
Esters from alcohols and organic acids, such as aceti anthranilic, benzoic.
Vinyl derivatives by reacting hydrocarbons with acetylene hydrocarbons.
Vinyl derivatives by reacting organic acids with acetylene hydrocarbons.
Catalyst (Brit. 486783) in making—
Alcohols from olefins.
Ethers from olefins.

Dihydroxyfluoboric Acid Addition Compound with Boron Fluoride

Chemical
Catalyst (Brit. 463545) in—
Alkylating aromatic hydrocarbons by reacting wit olefins.
Polymerizing unsaturated hydrocarbons, such a ethylene, propylene.
Catalyst (Brit. 463545) in making—
Alkylated phenols by reacting phenols and olefi
Alkylated phenol ethers by reacting phenols olefins.
Esters from alcohols and organic acids, such as acet anthranilic, benzoic.
Vinyl derivatives by reacting hydrocarbons with a ylene hydrocarbons.
Vinyl derivatives by reacting organic acids with ac ylene hydrocarbons.

Dihydroxylauric Acid

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 416631) in making—
Nitriles, with ammonia.

4′:4″-Dihydroxy-3″-methoxy-2:2′-dimethyl-5:5′-di-i propylfuchsone

Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 485228, 485266, and 502216) in m ing—
Synthetic dyestuffs.

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 485228, 485266, and 502216) to have—
Valuable medicinal properties.

4′:4″-Dihydroxy-3″-methoxyfuchsone Sulphonate, Calcium Salt

Dye

- Intermediate (Brit. 485228, 485266, and 502216) in making—
  - Synthetic dyestuffs.

Pharmaceutical

- Claimed (Brit. 485228, 485266, and 502216) to have valuable medicinal properties.

Dihydroxymethylaminoethylcellulose

Adhesives

- Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
  - Waterproof adhesives.

Bottling

- Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
  - Sizes (solutions in acids) for regenerated cellulose used for capping and sealing purposes (improves the anchorage thereto of printing inks and lacquers).

Cellulose Products

- Starting point (Brit. 489668) in forming—
  - Bristles.
  - Filaments.
  - Films which are clear, tough, and pliable.
  - Self-supporting films.

Chemical

- Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
  - Addition salts with acids.

Furniture

- Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
  - Waterproof adhesives for veneering purposes.

Miscellaneous

- Ingredient (Brit 489668) of—
  - Coating compositions useful for various purposes.

Rubber

- Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
  - Sizes (solutions in acids) for rayon tire cord (used to improve its adhesion to rubber).

Dihydroxymyristic Acid

Chemical

- Reactant in —
  - Organic synthesis.
- Starting point (Brit. 416631) in making—
  - Nitriles, with ammonia.

1:5-Dihydroxynaphthalene

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Petroleum

- Inhibitor (Brit. 432121) of—
  - Formation of gummy or resinous products or sludge in liquid hydrocarbons, such as cracked gasoline, crude benzene, diesel oil, transformer oil.
- Stabilizer (Brit. 432121) for—
  - Liquid hydrocarbons, such as cracked gasoline, crude benzene, diesel oil, transformer oil.

Di-(1-hydroxy-2-naphth)-benzidide

Photographic

- Color component (Brit. 458400, 465823, 475191, and 479838) in—
  - Silver halide emulsions used in making three-color photographs.

Dihydroxypentadecylic Acid

Chemical

- Reactant in—
  - Organic synthesis.
- Starting point (Brit. 416631) in making—
  - Nitriles, with ammonia.

3:6-Dihydroxyphthalimide

Analysis

- Fluorescent indicator in—
  - Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.
- Indicator for determination of—
  - Acidity or alkalinity of strongly colored solutions which inhibit the use of colorimetric indicators.

3:5-Dihydroxypyrene

Chemical

- Reactant in—
  - Organic synthesis.

Dye

- Starting point (Brit. 481364) in making—
  - Dyestuffs for feathers, hair, pelts, skins, and the like, such as white lamb and rabbit skins.

Dihydroxystearic Acid

Chemical

- Reactant in—
  - Organic synthesis.
- Starting point (Brit. 416631) in making—
  - Nitriles, with ammonia.

Dihydroxytricarbamidotriferric Chloride Hexa-acetate

Leather

- Tanning agent (Brit. 468157).

Dihydroxytridecylic Acid

Chemical

- Reactant in—
  - Organic synthesis.
- Starting point (Brit. 416631) in making—
  - Nitriles, with ammonia.

4′:4″-Dihydroxy-2:2′:3″-trimethoxyfuchsone

Dye

- Intermediate (Brit. 485228, 485266, and 502216) in making—
  - Synthetic dyestuffs.

Pharmaceutical

- Claimed (Brit. 485228, 485266, and 502216) to have—
  - Valuable medicinal properties.

Dihydroxyundecylic Acid

Chemical

- Reactant in—
  - Organic synthesis.
- Starting point (Brit. 416631) in making—
  - Nitriles, with ammonia.

Di-iodoacetylene

Chemical

- Starting point in making—
  - Dibromodi-iodoethylene.
  - Hexabromoethane, with bromine.
  - Hexachloroethane, with chlorine.
  - Tri-iodobromoethylene.

Military

- As a poison gas (very toxic and irritant).

Di-iododiethyl Sulphide

Chemical

- Reactant in—
  - Organic synthesis.

Military

- As a military poison gas.

Di-iodoformoxime

Chemical

- Reactant in—
  - Organic synthesis.

Military

- Suggested for use as—
  - Military poison gas.

1:3-Di-iodopropane

Chemical

- Starting point (U.S. 2098239; Brit. 498225) in making—
  - Cyclopropane.

3:5-Di-iodo-4-pyridoxyl-N-methyl-2:6-dicarboxylic Acid, Disodium Salt

Synonym: Uropac.

Pharmaceutical

- Suggested for use as—
  - Contrast medium in intravenous urography.

Di-isoamyl Disulphide

Petroleum

- Stabilizing agent (Brit. 462146) for—
  - Viscous, highly refined mineral oils, such as transformer oils, lubricating oils, and the like.

Di-isobutyl Adipate

Chemical

- New ester, said to have the following properties—
  - Colorless.
  - High-boiling point.

Di-isobutyl Adipate (Continued)
Highly compatible with a wide variety of natural and synthetic resins.
Odorless.
Soluble in most organic solvents.
Water insoluble.

Resins
New ester said to be—
Highly compatible with a wide variety of natural and synthetic resins.

Di-isobutyl Ketone

Cellulose Products
Solvent for—
Nitrocellulose (xylene dilution ratio 1:5.)
Stable, slow-evaporating solvent.

Chemical
Solvent for—
Gums.
Nitrocellulose (xylene dilution ratio: 1:5).
Oils.
Resins.
Stable, slow-evaporating solvent.

Fats and Oils
Solvent for—
Oils.

Gums
Solvent for—
Gums.

Resins
Solvent for—
Resins.
See also under general heading: "Solvents."

Di-isobutylphenol

Disinfectant
New bactericide.

Di-isobutylphenylbenzylmethylsulphonium Ethylsulphate

Disinfectant
Bactericide (U.S. 2155504) for—
Coli bacilli (1:1000).
Diphtheria bacilli (1:10,000).
Staphylococci (1:10,000).
Typhus bacilli (1:1,000).

Di-isobutylphenylbenzylmethylsulphonium Methylsulphate

Disinfectant
Bactericide (U.S. 2155504) for—
Coli bacilli (1:1000).
Diphtheria bacilli (1:10,000).
Staphylococci (1:10,000).
Typhus bacilli (1:1,000).

Di-isobutyl Sulphide

Rubber
Stabilizer (Brit. 488866) for—
Synthetic rubberlike materials, such as—
Polymers of butadiene, 2-chlorobutadiene, dimethylbutadiene, isoprene.
Joint polymers of the foregoing substances with acrylic nitrile, styrene, other polymerizable substances.

Di-isohexylphenylpentaglycol Ether Sulphuric Acid Ester

Miscellaneous
Claimed (Brit. 503235) as—
Washing agent stable to hard water.
Ingredient (Brit. 503235) of—
Washing preparations for natural or artificial cellulose materials, consisting of water-soluble aluminates and washing agents stable to hard water.

Di-isopropanolamine

Chemical
Organic chemical offering the following properties—
Colorless, somewhat viscous liquid.
Completely miscible with water.
Claimed as potentially useful in making—
Emulsifying agents for—
Cutting oils.
Insecticides.
Leather compounds.
Polishes.
Textile specialties.
Water paints.

Di-isopropanolamine Amygdalate

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 496004) as—
Urinary antiseptic (used in conjunction with a
nium chloride or ammonium nitrate).

Di-isopropyl Ketone

Cellulose Products
Softening agent (Brit. 474762) for—
Nitrocellulose sheets (used in admixture with aque
solutions of methanol).

Plastics
Softening agent (Brit. 474762) for—
Nitrocellulose.
Nitrocellulose plastics used in making—
Antiglare shields for automobiles.
Bathroom novelties.
Billiard balls.
Bottle caps.
Coverings and sheathings for various articles.
Combs.
Desk sets.
Film.
Hairbrush backings.
Hamper tops.
Highchair trays.
Horn substitutes.
Ivory substitutes.
Loud-speaker horns.
Mirror frames.
Novelties.
Phonograph records.
Safety glass.
Toilet seats.
Tortoiseshell substitutes.
Toothbrush containers.
Wood heel covers or coatings.

Di-isopropyl Sulphide

Rubber
Stabilizer (Brit. 488866) for—
Synthetic rubberlike materials, such as—
Polymers of butadiene, 2-chlorobutadiene, dimethyl butadiene, isoprene.
Joint polymers of the foregoing substances with acrylic nitrile, styrene, other polymerizable substances.

Diketene
Synonyms: Betacrotonolactone; Vinylacetobetalactone

Chemical
New industrial chemical offering—
Exceptional chemical reactivity.
Exothermic effects in certain synthetic reactions.
Higher yields and purer products in certain synth
reactions.
Reduced reaction times in certain synthetic reactio
Reactant in making—
Acetoacetamides such is acetoacetanilide with am
groups.
Acetoacetic esters such as ethyl acetoacetate
hydroxyl groups.
1:3-Diketones such as benzoylacetone with aroma
hydrocarbons.
Gammahaloacetoacetyl halides with halogens.
4-Methyluracils with ureas.
Phenylmethylpyrazolones with phenyl hydrazins.
Starting point in making—
Betabutyrolactone by hydrogenation.
Dehydroacetic acid by polymerization.
Ketene by pyrolysis.

Dilaurylamine

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point in making—
Emulsifying agents.
Various derivatives.
Starting point (Brit. 457810) in making—
Artificial waxes for polishes, carbon paper, stenc
and textiles by reacting with mixtures of—
Amines.
Montanic acid.

Dilaurylamine (Continued)
Palmitic acid.
Stearic acid.
Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
Dispersing, emulsifying, cleansing, and washing compositions used for various purposes.

Dilaurylamine Chloride
Building Construction
Fluidity promoter (Brit. 458266) for—
Cement and concrete mixes.

Dilaurylpyridinium Phosphate
Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, boring, drilling, cutting, and wire-drawing oils, by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal.

Dilaurylpyridinium Phosphite
Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, boring oils, drilling oils, cutting oils, and wire-drawing oils by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metals.

Di-2-lepidyl Disulphide
Rubber
Accelerator (Brit. 474189) in—
Vulcanizing processes.

Dilorolamine Chloride
Building Construction
Fluidity promoter (Brit. 458266) for—
Cement and concrete mixes.

Dilorolpyridinium Phosphate
Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, boring, drilling, cutting. and wire-drawing oils by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal.

Dilorolpyridinium Phosphite
Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, boring oils, drilling oils, cutting oils, and wire-drawing oils by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal.

Diluents
See "Solvents."

Dimercaptodiphenyl
Lubricant
Antioxidant for—
Motor lubricants.

:5-Dimethoxybenzothiazyl-1-octamethinmonomethylanilide Ethiodide
Photographic
Claimed (Brit. 485623 and 503337) as—
Valuable light filter.
ensitizer (Brit. 485623 and 503337) in—
Photographic emulsions to light of wave length greater than 10,000 mμ.

:6-Dimethoxy-3-oxymethyl-4-oxyheptane
Cellulose Products
olvent (Brit. 479253) for—
Cellulose esters and ethers.
or uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

Dimethylacetal of Acetylacetaldehyde
Chemical
Intermediate (Brit. 466890) in making—
Synthetic organic chemicals.
Synthetic organic pharmaceutical agents.
Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 466890) in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Textile
Textile assistant (Brit. 466890).

Dimethylacetylene
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Rubber
Starting point (Brit. 507847) in making—
Butadiene with—
Aluminum oxide.
Barium hydroxide.
Calcium hydroxide.
Calcium oxide.
Magnesium hydroxide.
Magnesium oxide.
Potassium hydroxide.
Sodium hydroxide.

Dimethylaminobutylcellulose
Adhesives
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Waterproof adhesive compositions.
Bottling
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Sizes (solutions in acids) for regenerated cellulose used for capping and sealing purposes (improves the anchorage thereto of printing inks and lacquers).
Cellulose Products
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in forming—
Films which are clear, tough, and pliable.
Filaments.
Bristles.
Self-supporting films.
Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Addition salts with acids.
Furniture
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Waterproof adhesives for veneering purposes.
Miscellaneous
Ingredient (Brit. 489669) of—
Coating compositions useful for various purposes.
Tire
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Sizes (solutions in acids) for rayon tire cord (used to improve its adhesion to rubber).

4:4′-Dimethylaminodiphenylsulphone
Chemical
Intermediate (Brit. 490043) in making—
Medicinal chemicals.
Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 490043) in making—
Dyestuffs.

Dimethylaminoethanol
Chemical
Intermediate in organic syntheses.
Suggested as intermediate in making—
Corrosion inhibitors.
Pharmaceutical chemicals.
Textile auxiliaries.
Dye
Suggested as intermediate in making—
Dyestuffs.

1-Dimethylamino-5-naphthol
Dye
Coupling agent (Brit. 475966) in making—
Dyestuffs for furs, pelts and hair, with diazotized picramic acid (these dyes are claimed to produce level shades, fast to light and rubbing).
Intermediate in—
Dye manufacture.

4-Dimethylamino-1-phenyl-2:3-dimethyl-5-pyrazolone
(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)
Chemical
Starting point (U.S. 1703922) in making—
Reaction product with trichlorobutyl alcohol, claimed to have analgesic properties.

4-Dimethylaminophenylmethylsulphone

Chemical

Intermediate (Brit. 490043) in making—
- Medicinal chemicals.

Dye

Intermediate (Brit. 490043) in making—
- Dyestuffs.

Dimethylaminopropylcellulose

Adhesives

Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
- Waterproof adhesive compositions.

Bottling

Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
- Sizes (solutions in acids) for regenerated cellulose used for capping and sealing purposes (improves the anchorage thereto of printing inks and lacquers).

Cellulose Products

Starting point (Brit. 489668) in forming—
- Bristles.
- Filaments.
- Films which are clear, tough, and pliable.
- Self-supporting films.

Chemical

Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
- Addition salts with acids.

Furniture

Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
- Waterproof adhesives for veneering purposes.

Miscellaneous

Ingredient (Brit. 489668) of—
- Coating compositions useful for various purposes.

Tire

Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
- Sizes (solutions in acids) for rayon tire cord (used to improve its adhesion to rubber).

2-(4′-Dimethylaminostyryl)-2-methyl-3′:2′-naphthol-3:4-oxazole Normal Methiodide

Photographic

Sensitizer (U.S. 2072908) in—
- Photographic emulsions.

Dimethylcyclohexylamine

Chemical

Reactant in—
- Organic synthesis.

Starting point in making various derivatives.

Starting point (Brit. 469642) in making—
- Emulsifying agents with—
  - Arachidic acid.
  - Capric acid.
  - Coconut-oil fatty acids.
  - Cottonseed-oil fatty acids.
  - Cycloaliphatic acids.
  - Hardened train-oil acids.
  - Lauric acid.
  - Linoleic acid.
  - Linseed-oil fatty acids.
  - Margaric acid.
  - Myristic acid.
  - Monodecylic acid.
  - Naphthenic acids.
  - Nonylic acid.
  - Oleic acid.
  - Olive-oil fatty acids.
  - Palmitic acid.
  - Pentadecylic acid.
  - Poppyseed-oil acids.
  - Resin acids.
  - Ricinoleic acid.
  - Soybean-oil fatty acids.
  - Stearic acid.
  - Sunflowerseed-oil fatty acids.
  - Train-oil acids.
  - Tridecylic acid.
  - Undecylic acid.
  - Unsaturated acids.

Dimethylcyclohexylthiourea

Metallurgical

Inhibitor (U.S. 2071966) for—
- Sulphuric acid pickling baths.

Dimethyl-3′:4′-dichlorobenzyl-(3:4-dichlorobenzylmethyl)aminoethyl Ammonium Methosulphate

Insecticide

Mothproofing agent (Brit. 483368) for treating—
- Feathers and fibrous materials of animal origin, as spun or unspunwool (claim is made that it be applied from neutral or slightly alkaline aqu solutions and is very fast to washing).

Dimethyl Disulphide

Petroleum

Stabilizing agent (Brit. 462146) for—
- Viscous, highly refined mineral oils, such as transformer oils, lubricating oils, and the like.

Dimethyldithiocarbamylmercaptocylcohexanone

Rubber

Accelerator (Brit. 491648) in—
- Vulcanizing processes.

Dimethylfuran

Chemical

Intermediate in—
- Organic synthesis.

Leather

Process material in—
- Tanning.

Dimethylmethylenediamine, Unsymmetrical, Hydrochloride

Rayon

Delustering agent (Brit. 503548) for—
- Viscose rayon.

Dimethylmethylenediamine(Unsymmetrical)Sulphate

Rayon

Delustering agent (Brit. 503548) for—
- Viscose rayon.

2:6-Dimethylnaphthalene-1-sulphonic Acid

Chemical

Intermediate in—
- Organic synthesis.

Dye

Intermediate in making—
- Synthetic dyestuffs.

2:6-Dimethylnaphthalene-7-sulphonic Acid

Chemical

Intermediate in—
- Organic synthesis.

Dye

Intermediate in making—
- Synthetic dyestuffs.

2:6-Dimethylnaphthalene-8-sulphonic Acid

Chemical

Intermediate in—
- Organic synthesis.

Dye

Intermediate in making—
- Synthetic dyestuffs.

3:4-Dimethyl-6-N-dimethylsulphonamidoanilin

Dye

Reactant in—
- Dye synthesis.

Starting point (Brit. 496735) in making—
- Yellowish-red or yellowish-scarlet dyes of good f ness to light.

Dimethyl Peroxide

Fuel

Activating agent (Brit. 443562) for—
- Diesel motor fuels.

Dimethylphenylbenzyl Ammonium Chloride

Textile

Discharging agent for—
- Indigo-dyed cloth (gives an orange color when in combination with sulphoxylates).

Discharging agent and resist for—
- Indigo dyes.
- Vat dyes.

Dimethylphenylbenzyl Ammonium Chloride, Calcium Salt, Disulphonated

Textile

Discharging agent for—
  Indigo-dyed cloth (gives a white color when used in combination with sulphoxylates).
Discharging agent and resist for—
  Indigo dyes.
  Vat dyes.

Dimethylphthalocyanin

Chemical

Green pigment (Brit. 480249) in making—
  Color lakes.

Paint and Varnish

As a pigment said to be greener than metalliferous phthalocyanins (Brit. 480249).

Paper

Green pigment (Brit. 480249) for—
  Wallpaper.

Printing

Green pigment (Brit. 480249) for—
  Color prints.

Rubber

Green pigment (Brit. 480249) for—
  Rubber batches.

Dimethylphthalocyanin Sulphonate

Chemical

Green pigment (Brit. 480249) in making—
  Color lakes.

Paint and Varnish

Pigment claimed to be greener than metalliferous phthalocyanins (Brit. 480249).

Paper

Green pigment (Brit. 480249) for—
  Wallpaper.

Printing

Green pigment (Brit. 480249) for—
  Color prints.

Rubber

Green pigment (Brit. 480249) for—
  Rubber batches.

Dimethyl Sebacate

Cellulose Products

Solvent for—
  Cellulose nitrate.
  Vinyl resins.
For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

Resins

Solvent for—
  Vinyl resins.

Dinaphthylpyridinium Phosphite

Lubricant

Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
  High-pressure lubricants, diemaking lubricants and boring, drilling, cutting, and wire-drawing oils by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal.

:4-Dinitro-6-cyclohexylphenol

nsecticide and Fungicide

Toxic agent in—
  Insecticide mixtures for controlling—
    Aphis.
    Fruittree pests.
    Red spider mite.
    Rust on carnations.
    Scale.
    Thrips.
  Insecticide mixtures for protecting—
    Citrus fruits.
    Deciduous fruits.
    Field crops.
    Walnuts.

:4-Dinitro-4-hydroxydiphenylamine

Dye

rocess material in making—
  Sulphur dyes.

3:5-Dinitrometa-anisidin

Chemical

Starting point in making—
  Synthetic organic chemicals.

Dye

Starting point (Brit. 319390) in making azo dyestuffs with—
  Acetoacetic alphanaphthylide.
  Acetoacetic anilide.
  Acetoacetic anisidide.
  Acetoacetic ester.
  Acetoacetic naphthylide.
  Acetoacetic phenetidide.
  Acetoacetic toluidide.
  Acetoacetic xylidide.
  Aliphatic derivatives of anilin.
  Alkylnaphthylamines.
  Alkylanilins.
  Allylnaphthylamine.
  Alpha-amino-2-ethoxynaphthalene.
  Alpha-aminonaphthol.
  Alphanaphthylamine.
  Amylanilin.
  Amylnaphthylamine.
  Anilin.
  Butylanilin.
  Butylnaphthylamine.
  Ethylanilin.
  Ethylnaphthylamine.
  Methylanilin.
  Methylnaphthylamine.
  4-Nitro-1:3-phenylenediamine.
  Omegaoxyethylalphanaphthylamine.
  Orthoaminophenol.
  Para-aminophenol.
  Parachlorobetaoxypropylalphanaphthylamine.
  Propylanilin.
  Propylnaphthylamine.
  Pyrazolones.

Dinitro-orthocyclohexylphenol

Insecticide and Fungicide

Ingredient of—
  Dusting preparations.
  Petroleum oil sprays.
Toxicant for—
  Citrus red mite.
  Lygaeus kalmii.
  Rosy apple aphis.
  San Jose scale.

4:6-Dinitro-orthotolyl Acetate

Insecticide

As an insecticide (U.S. 2127090).

2:4-Dinitrophenylthiobenzothiazole

Rubber

Starting point in making blends useful as vulcanizing accelerators for—
  Drug sundry stocks.
  Footwear stocks.
  Mechanical goods stocks, such as soles, heels, matting, belting, and hose.
  Tire stocks.
  Tubestocks.

3:5-Dinitrosalicylidene Picramic Acid

Insecticide

As an insecticide (U.S. 2155356).
Starting point (U.S. 2155356) in making—
  Reduction products useful as insecticides.

4:6-Dinitro-2:3:5-trimethyl-tertiary-butylbenzene

Perfume

Claimed (U.S. 2072293) as—
  Odorant having musklike odor.

Dinonyl Peroxide

Fuel

Activating agent (Brit. 443562) for—
  Diesel motor fuels.

Di-N-butylamine Fluosilicate

Disinfectant

Disinfectant.
Ingredient (Brit. 391141) of—
  Disinfectant preparations in acqueous or powdered form.

Di-N-butylamine Fluosilicate (Continued)

Insecticide
Insecticide.
Ingredient (Brit. 391141) of—
  Insecticidal (Brit. 391141) of—
    Insecticidal preparations in acqueous or powdered form, diluted with spreading agents.

Miscellaneous
Mothproofing agent.
Ingredient (Brit. 391141) of—
  Mothproofing compositions for use in treating furs, feathers, and the like.

Textile
Mothproofing agent.
Ingredient (Brit. 391141) of—
  Mothproofing compositions for use in treating wool and felt.

Wood
Wood preservative.
Ingredient (Brit. 391141) of—
  Compositions used for preserving wood.

Di-N-butylaminopropyl Para-aminobenzoate

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 230089) in making—
  Anesthetics by reacting with picric acid.
  Antiseptics by reacting with picric acid.

Di-N-butyl Disulphide

Petroleum
Stabilizing agent (Brit. 462146) for—
  Viscous, highly refined mineral oils, such as transformer oils, lubricating oils, and the like.

Diocenolamine Chloride

Building Construction
Fluidity promoter (Brit. 458266) for—
  Cement and concrete mixes.

Diocenolpyridinium Phosphate

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
  High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, boring, drilling, cutting, and wire-drawing oils, by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal.

Diocenolpyridinium Phosphite

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
  High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, and boring, drilling, cutting and wire-drawing oils by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal.

Dioctylaminoethanol
  Synonyms: Di-(2-ethylhexyl)aminoethanol.

Chemical
Suggested as intermediate in making—
  Corrosion inhibitors.
  Emulsifying agents.
  Organic chemicals.
  Pharmaceutical chemicals.
  Textile auxiliaries.

Insecticide
Suggested as intermediate in making—
  Insecticides.

Dioctyl Peroxide

Fuel
Activating agent (Brit. 443562) for—
  Diesel motor fuels.

Dioctyl Sulphide

Lubricant
Antioxidant (Brit. 462793) in making—
Starting point (Brit. 462793) in making—
  Addition agent for high-pressure lubricants with—
    Antimony chloride.
    Cadmium butyrate.
    Cupro-acetylacetone.
    Cuprous chloride, bromide, or iodide.
    Cupro-rhodamide.
    Nickel oleate.
    Silver azide, or chloride.
    Stannic chloride.

Dioleylamine Chloride

Building Construction
Fluidity promoter (Brit. 458266) for—
  Cement and concrete mixes.

Dioleylpyridinium Phosphate

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
  High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants,
    ing, drilling, cutting, and wire-drawing oils
    solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carrie
    such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, para
    water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing me

Dioleylpyridinium Phosphite

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
  High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, boring, drilling, cutting oils, and wire-drawing oils
    solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers,
    such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, para
    water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal

Diorthotolylguanidine

Rubber
Accelerator in—
  Vulcanizing processes.
Improver in vulcanizing—
  Rubber.
  Rubber-latex compounds.

Dioxolane

Cellulose Products
Suggested for use as—
  Solvent for cellulose derivatives.

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic syntheses.
Suggested for use as—
  Low-boiling solvent.

Dye
Suggested for use as—
  Dye solvent.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Suggested for use as extractant and solvent for—
  Fats.
  Oils.
  Waxes.

Miscellaneous
Suggested for use as—
  Extractant.
  Solvent.

Dioxyacetone

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.

Photographic
Hardening agent (Brit.497023 and 499648) for—
  Gelatin.
  Gelatin emulsions.

4:4′-Dioxydiphenylsulphone

Leather
Starting point (Brit. 443967) in making—
  Tanning agents with sulphite waste liquor and f
    maldehyde.

Di(oxyethyl)paraphenylenediamine

Photographic
Developing agent (Brit. 460580).

1:1-Diparahydroxyphenyl-3:5-dimethylcyclohexane

Resins
Intermediate (U.S. 2069560 and 2069573) for—
  Polyether resins.

1:1-Diparahydroxyphenyl-4-tertiaryamylcyclohexane

Resins
Intermediate (U.S. 2069560 and 2069573) for—
  Polyether resins.

i(para-tertiary-amylphenyl) Monocresylphosphate
iscellaneous
lasticizer (Brit. 450454) for—
Natural and artificial gums and resins.
or uses, see under general heading "Plasticizers."

ipentamethylenethiuram Sulphide
Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)
ubber
ccelerator in—
Vulcanizing processes.
mprover in vulcanizing—
Rubber.
Rubber-latex compounds.

ipentamethylenethiuram Tetrasulphide
ubber
ccelerator in—
Vulcanizing processes.
nprover in vulcanizing—
Rubber.
Rubber-latex compounds.

Diphenylamino-5- (gammaacetanilidoallylidene) -thiazolone
hotographic
tarting point (Brit. 517769) in making—
Sensitizer dyes for silver halide emulsions with—
Morpholin.
Piperidin.

Diphenylamino-5- [gamma-(1-piperidyl)-allylidene] -4-thiazolone
hotographic
ye (Brit. 517769) for—
Photographic films (gives yellow colors in water, methyl alcohol, or ethyl alcohol).
nsitizer (Brit. 517769) in—
Silver salt (halide) emulsions for photographic films.

iphenylbromoarsin
ilitary
a military poison gas (irritant).

iphenyl Carbonate
dditional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)
Synonyms: Carbonic acid diphenylester.
emical
emical material having following properties—
Boiling point, 302°C.
Density, 1.1215 (87/4).
Insoluble in water.
Melting point, 78°C.
Readily undergoes hydrolysis.
Readily undergoes ammonolysis.
Soluble in acetone, hot alcohol, benzene, carbon tetrachloride, ether, glacial acetic acid, other organic solvents.
White crystalline solid or white needles from alcohol.
rting point in making—
Halogenated derivatives.
itrated derivatives.
ther carbonates by substitution.
iscellaneous
sticizer for—
itrocellulose.

phenyl-Diphenyl Oxide Eutectic Mixture
ynonyms: "Dowtherm A."
emical
at-transfer medium (U.S. 1882809) in—
ryers (especially high-temperature).
quipment for various heating and cooking temperatures.
eating and cooling units for chemical reactors.
ettles, pans, and other jacketed equipment.
chanical
t transfer medium (U.S. 1882809) in—
entral heating plants with a distributing system to various pieces of equipment.
eat storage systems for use in off-peak periods.
ower plants.
team generation.
team superheating.
Miscellaneous
Heat-transfer medium (U.S. 1882809) in—
Drying equipment.
Kettles, pans, and other jacketed equipment.
Various heating and cooking operations in the process industries.

Diphenyliodonium Acetate
Photographic
Preventer (Brit. 477628) of—
Yellow spots and stains in developing processes (can be added to the emulsion, the developing agents, or the protective layer).

Diphenyliodonium Nitrate
Photographic
Preventer (Brit. 477628) of—
Yellow spots and stains in developing processes (can be added to the emulsion, the developing agents, or the protective layer).

Diphenylolethane
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Fats and Oils
Rancidity inhibitor (Brit. 440364) for—
Fats and oils having an iodine number below 135.
Resins
Starting point (Brit. 434850) in making—
Synthetic resins with the aid of—
2:6-Dimethylolparacresol, a vegetable oil or resin acids.

Diphenylolpropane
(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)
Fats and Oils
Rancidity inhibitor (Brit. 440364) for—
Fats and oils having an iodine number below 135.

Diphenyl Oxide
(Additional uses — supplementary to information in Volume 1.)
Chemical
Starting point (U.S. 1786532) in making—
Aluminum base of paraphenoxyorthobenzoylbenzoic acid, with the aid of phthalic anhydride and aluminum chloride.

Diphenyl Oxide, Sulphonated
Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 475955) in making—
Wetting agents for treating textiles, leather, or paper; for the removal of spray residues from fruits; for breaking petroleum-water emulsions; for use in disinfecting and antiseptic mixtures, in reagents for the froth flotation of ores, or in dyeing assistants—by condensing with sulphuric ester of—
Amyl alcohol, normal.
Bornyl alcohol.
Butyl alcohol, secondary.
Butyl carbinol, secondary.
Cyclohexanol.
Diethyl carbinol.
Dimethylethyl carbinol.
Fenchyl alcohol.
Heptyl alcohol, normal.
Isopropyl alcohol.
Methylisopropyl carbinol.
Methyl-normal-propyl carbinol.

Diphenylparaphenylenediamine, N-N′
Rubber
Antioxidant in—
Rubber compounding.

1:3-Diphenyl-2-propyltetrahydroglycoxalin
Lubricant
Antioxidant for—
Motor lubricants.

Diphenylsulphone
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Electrical
Starting point (Brit. 469819) in making—
Halogenated aromatic sulphones used as dielectrics.

Diphenylurethanepiperidinepropanediol Hydrochloride
Synonyms: Diothane.
Pharmaceutical
Claimed as new local anesthetic with following properties—
1 to 2 percent solutions have a pH of 5.2 to 5.8.
They are stable and do not decompose at the boiling point.
Gives a more powerful and longer anesthesia than cocaine in the cornea and the conjunctiva.
Does not affect the size of the pupil.
Is five to six times less toxic than cocaine.
Is slightly vasodilator, add adrenalin.
Subcutaneous injection gives an anesthesia of thirty to forty minutes.
Induces a light local irritation, and slight depression.

Dipropyl Disulphide
Petroleum
Stabilizing agent (Brit. 462146) for—
Viscous, highly refined mineral oils, such as transformer oils, lubricating oils, and the like.

Dipropyl Peroxide
Fuel
Activating agent (Brit. 443562) for—
Diesel motor fuels.

Di-2-quinolyl Disulphide
Rubber
Accelerator (Brit. 474189) in—
Vulcanizing processes.

Disinfectants
Chemicals which kill bacteria and act to prevent further growth of new cultures. There are various proprietary products on the market for this purpose. Among the important chemicals which have disinfecting power are the following: phenol, cresol, guaiacol, thymol, formaldehyde, potassium permanganate, bleaching powder, calcium hypochlorite, sodium hypochlorite, chlorine, bichloride of mercury, hydrogen peroxide, mercurial phenols, etc. In evaluating a disinfectant the standard is a five percent phenol solution. The power of other substances is expressed in terms of this standard and this value is known as the phenol coefficient. The method is to make a bacterial count before and after application. The phenol number varies with different bacteria. Various products used as ingredients of disinfecting compositions are listed in this book.

Dispersing Agents
See: "Emulsifying agents."

Distearylpicene
Petroleum
Pour-point depressant (Brit. 446716) in—
Dewaxing oils.

2:2′-Disulphodiphenyldisazobissalicylic Acid, Sodium Salt
Textile
Ingredient (Brit. 499377) of—
Printing pastes for silk, cotton, and wool.

Di-tertiary-amylphenol Disulphide
Rubber
Stabilizer (Brit. 488866) for—
Synthetic rubberlike materials such as—
Polymers of butadiene, 2-chlorobutadiene, dimethylbutadiene, and isoprene.
Joint polymers of the foregoing substances with acrylic nitrile, styrene, and other polymerizable substances.

Ditetrahydrofurfuryl Adipate
Cellulose Products
Plasticizer (U.S. 1989701) for—
Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

Ditetrahydro-2-furfurylamine
Rubber
Accelerator (U.S. 2070524) in—
Vulcanizing processes.

Ditolylamine
Chemical
In organic synthesis.
Dye
In dye synthesis.
Paper
Antioxidant (Brit. 468450) for—
Rosin soaps.
Soap
Antioxidant (Brit. 468450) for—
Rosin soaps.

Dixylylethane
(Additional uses — supplementary to information Volume 1.)
Miscellaneous
Softener (U.S. 1792102) in—
Coating compositions containing metastyrene.

Dodecylamidebetaine Chloride
Miscellaneous
As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 483324).
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsify agents."

Dodecylamine Chloride
Building Construction
Fluidity promoter (Brit. 458266) for—
Cement and concrete mixes.

Dodecylbenzylmethylsulphonium Ethylsulphate
Disinfectant
Bactericide (U.S. 2155504) for—
Coli bacilli (1:1000).
Diphtheria bacilli (1:10,000).
Staphylococci (1:10,000).
Typhus bacilli (1:1000).

Dodecylbenzylmethylsulphonium Methylsulphate
Cosmetic
Preservative (Brit. 464330) for—
Cosmetic preparations.
Disinfectant
Bactericide (U.S. 2155504) for—
Coli bacilli (1:1000).
Diphtheria bacilli (1:10,000).
Staphylococci (1:10,000).
Typhus bacilli (1:1000).
Fungicide
Mold inhibitor (Brit. 464330).
Miscellaneous
Disinfectant and preservative (Brit. 464330) for—
Protein-containing products.
Starch-containing products.

Dodecyl Dichlorostearate
Lubricant
Addition agent (Brit. 459719 and 422956) in—
Hydrocarbon lubricating oils.
As a lubricant (Brit. 459719 and 422956).

Dodecyldimethylsulphonium Ethylsulphate
Disinfectant
Bactericide (U.S. 2155504) for—
Coli bacilli (1:1000).
Diphtheria bacilli (1:10,000).
Staphylococci (1:10,000).
Typhus bacilli (1:1000).

Dodecyldimethylsulphonium Methylsulphate
Disinfectant
Bactericide (U.S. 2155504) for—
Coli bacilli (1:1000).
Diphtheria bacilli (1:10,000).
Staphylococci (1:10,000).
Typhus bacilli (1:1000).

Dodecyl Dodecaoxyphthalylglycollate
Cellulose Products
Plasticizer (U.S. 2072739) for—
Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers.
Resins
Plasticizer for—
Artificial resins.
Natural resins.

Dodecylphenylaminoacetic Acid, Normal
Miscellaneous
As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 446813 and 446737).
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

Dodecylphenylaminomethylsalicylic Acid, Normal
Miscellaneous
As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 446737 and 446813).
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

Dodecylphenylaminopropionic Acid, Normal
Miscellaneous
As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 446813 and 446737).
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

Dodecylphenylaminosuccinic Acid, Normal
Miscellaneous
As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 446737 and 446813).
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

Dodecylsulphonamide
Miscellaneous
As a wetting agent (Brit. 413457).
For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

Dodecylsulphonylglycin
Miscellaneous
As a wetting agent (Brit. 413457).
For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

Dodecylsulphonylmethyltaurin
Miscellaneous
As a wetting agent (Brit. 413457).
For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

Dodecyl Thiocyanoacetate
Disinfectant
Claimed (Brit. 481733) as—
- Bactericide.

nsecticide and Fungicide
laimed (Brit. 481733) as—
- Insecticide.
- Vermin exterminant.

Dodecyl Thiocyanoethylether
Disinfectant
laimed (Brit. 481733) as—
- Bactericide.

nsecticide and Fungicide
laimed (Brit. 481733) as—
- Insecticide.
- Vermin exterminant.

odecyl Thiocyanomethylether
isinfectant
laimed (Brit. 481733) as—
- Bactericide.

secticide and Fungicide
laimed (Brit. 481733) as—
- Insecticide.
- Vermin exterminant.

odecyl Thiocyanothioacetate
isinfectant
aimed (Brit. 481733) as—
- Bactericide.

secticide and Fungicide
aimed (Brit. 481733) as—
- Insecticide.
- Vermin exterminant.

odecylvinyl Sulphide
emical
actant in—
- Organic synthesis.

arting point (Brit. 446992, 450559, and 454675) in making—
- Sulphonic acids with—
  - Calcium bisulphite.
  - Magnesium bisulphite.
  - Potassium bisulphite.
  - Sodium bisulphite.

Dodecylvinyl Sulphoxide
Chemical
Reactant in—
- Organic synthesis.

Starting point (Brit. 446992, 450559, and 454675) in making—
- Sulphonic acids with—
  - Calcium bisulphite.
  - Magnesium bisulphite.
  - Potassium bisulphite.
  - Sodium bisulphite.

Driers, Paint

For many years the principal driers used in paint were lead, manganese and cobalt soaps, usually in the form of their resinates or linoleates; also litharge; lead acetate; manganese dioxide; and manganese borate. Some metal stearates have (limited) drying power, but others, though commonly referred to as driers, are really flatteners. Salts of naphthenic acids were then brought forward but the early solid naphthenates were criticized as having disagreeable odor, poor color, and forming viscous, sticky masses which were difficult to handle. The latter resulted in loss of time and material, and necessitated heat and labor to put them into solution. Another objection was variation in effective metal content. Within the last few years (1932) these drawbacks have been eliminated by improvements, and the naphthenates are now well established with the paint and varnish industry. Chlorostearates are now (1941) attracting some attention for this purpose. Terebines, liquid driers, are solutions of some of the above metallic compounds in linseed oil and turpentine.

Some proprietary driers consist of any of the above reduced with inert fillers, such as barytes, whiting. The whole is ground in boiled oil. Too much drier is harmful to the paint, hence the use of filler.

Dunnione
Dye
New natural dyestuff offering—
- Orange-red effects.

Dwarf Almond Oil
Miscellaneous
Substitute for—
- Genuine almond oil (it is claimed to be sufficiently similar to genuine almond oil to satisfy even the rigorous requirements of the pharmaceutical industry).

Emetine-Bismuth Iodide
Pharmaceutical
Claimed as—
- Substitute for emetine, less likely to cause vomiting.

In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reported useful as—
- Antipyretic.
- Expectorant.

Reputed useful in treating—
- Amebic dysentery.

Emetine Hydrochloride

Latin: Emetine Hydrochloridum.

Chemical
Denaturant for—
- Alcohol.

Dental
Toxicant for—
- Pus in treating pyorrhea alveolaris.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reputed useful in treating—
- Amebic dysentery.
- Disorders in which ipecac is useful.

Emulsifying Agents

Also includes applications for products commonly referred to as "Dispersing agents" or "Suspending agents."

Building and Construction
Emulsifying agent in making—
- Emulsified waterproofing compositions.

Chemical
Emulsifying agent in making—
- Emulsions of various chemicals.
- Textile lubricants in emulsified form.
- Wetting compositions in emulsified form.

Emulsifying Agents (Continued)

Cosmetic
Emulsifying agent in making—
- Emulsified cosmetics.

Disinfectant
Emulsifying agent in making—
- Emulsified germicidal and disinfecting compositions.

Dye
Emulsifying agent in making—
- Emulsified color lakes.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Emulsifying agent in making—
- Emulsified boring oils.
- Emulsified drilling oils.
- Emulsified fat-splitting preparations.
- Emulsified fatty acids of animal or of vegetable origin.
- Emulsified greasing compositions.
- Emulsified greasing and lubricating compositions containing various vegetable and animal fats and oils.
- Emulsified preparations of natural and synthetic waxes.
- Emulsified sulphonated oils.
- Emulsified wire-drawing oils.
- Emulsions of animal and vegetable fats and oils.

Glue and Adhesives
Emulsifying agent in making—
- Emulsified adhesive preparations.

Ink
Emulsifying agent in making—
- Emulsified printing and writing inks.

Insecticide
Emulsifying agent in making—
- Emulsified insecticidal and fungicidal compositions.
- Horticultural sprays.

Leather
Emulsifying agent in making—
- Emulsified compositions for softening hides.
- Emulsified dressing compositions.
- Emulsified fat-liquoring baths.
- Emulsified finishing compositions.
- Emulsified soaking compositions.
- Emulsified tanning compositions containing formocresylic or coumarone resins.
- Emulsified waterproofing compositions.

Miscellaneous
As a dispersing or emulsifying agent not precipitable by electrolytes and stable with respect to lime and magnesia.
Emulsifying agent in making—
- Automobile polishes in emulsified form.
- Emulsified cleansing compositions.
- Emulsified compositions for cleansing paint and metallic surfaces.
- Emulsified degreasing compositions.
- Emulsified furniture polishes.
- Emulsified greasing compositions.
- Emulsified metal polishes.
- Emulsions of various substances.
- Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form.

Paint and Varnish
Emulsifying agent in making—
- Emulsified shellac preparations.
- Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form.

Paper
Emulsifying agent in making—
- Emulsified compositions for sizing paper and pulp products.
- Emulsified compositions for waterproofing paper and pulp compositions and paperboard.
- Waxing compositions in emulsified form.

Petroleum
Emulsifying agent in making—
- Emulsified cutting oils for screwpress and lathe work.
- Emulsified mineral oils.
- Kerosene emulsions.
- Naphtha emulsions.
- Petroleum pitch emulsions.
- Petroleum tar emulsions.
- Textile oils in emulsified form, such as rayon oils.
- Soluble greases in emulsified form.
- Solubilized emulsified oils and distillates.

Plastics
Emulsifying agent in making—
- Emulsified plastic compositions.

Resins
Emulsifying agent in making—
- Emulsified preparations of natural and synthetic r

Rubber
Emulsifying agent in making—
- Emulsified rubber cements and compositions.

Soap
Emulsifying agent in making—
- Dry-cleaning soaps.
- Emulsified detergents, containing soaps. used for ous purposes.
- Emulsified hand-cleansing compositions con soap.
- Emulsified textile soaps.
- Spotting fluids for the laundry and textile indus

Textile

——, *Bleaching*
Emulsifying agent in making—
- Emulsified bleaching baths.

——, *Dyeing*
Emulsifying agent in making—
- Dye baths in emulsified form.

——, *Finishing*
Emulsifying agent in making—
- Emulsified coating compositions.
- Emulsified scouring compositions.
- Emulsified sizing compositions.
- Emulsified washing compositions.
- Emulsified waterprofing compositions.
- Emulsified waxing compositions.

——, *Manufacturing*
Emulsifying agent in making—
- Emulsified baths for the carbonization of wool.
- Emulsified baths for degumming and boiling-off
- Emulsified baths for soaking silk.
- Emulsified bowking baths.
- Emulsified compositions used for degreasing raw
- Emulsified fulling baths.
- Emulsified keir-boiling baths for cotton.
- Emulsified mercerization baths.
- Emulsified spinning compositions.
- Oiling emulsions for various textile purposes.

——, *Printing*
Emulsifying agent in making—
- Emulsfied printing pastes.

Epichlorhydrin

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given Volume 1.)

Cellulose Products
Etherifying agent (Brit. 397116) in treating cel with—
- Amines derived from paraffins and higher fatty a
- Amylamine.
- Benzylamine.
- Dibenzylamine.
- Diethylamine.
- Dihexylamine.
- Dimethylamine.
- Hexylamine.
- Methylanilin.
- Monoethylamine.
- Monomethylamine.
- Piperidine.

Ingredient (U.S. 1226340, 1226343, 1236578, 12 1244108, 1244347, 1244348, 1244349, 1265216, 1 and 1357447) of—
- Solvent mixtures for—
  - Cellulose acetate.

Process material in making—
- Artificial filament (U.S. 1217028).
- Cellulose ethers (U.S. 1502379; French 536188).
- Film (U.S. 1217027 and 1241738).
- Threads (U.S. 1241738).

Solvent (special) (U.S. 1217027, 1217028, and 14 for—
- Cellulose ethers
- Ethylcellulose.

Solvent (special) (U.S. 1188376) for—
- Ethylcellulose.

Chemical
Process material (U.S. 1150252) in making—
- 1-Chlor-5-methyl-2-hexanol.
- 3-Chloromethyl-6-methyl-3-heptanol.
- 3-Dimethylaminomethyl-6-methyl-3-heptanol.

Epichlorhydrin (Continued)
Isoamylchloromethyl ketone.
Omegabromo-N-propylchloromethyl carbinol.
Solvent (U.S. 1350820) for—
Ethylstarch.
Starch ethers.

Dye
Starting point (Brit. 437296 and 456824) in making—
Intermediates by reacting with—
Benzylanilin.
Butylmetachloroanilin.
Butylorthotoluidin.
Ethylmetatoluidin.
Normal butylanilin.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Ingredient (U.S. 1156119) of—
Solvent mixture for—
Fats.
Oils.
Stabilizing agent (French 755486) for—
Chlorinated mineral wax.

Firefightng
Solvent (U.S. 1241738) in making.
Fireproofing.

Gums
ngredient (U.S. 1156119) of—
Solvent mixture for—
Gum.

Miscellaneous
Solvent (U.S. 1217028) in making—
Artificial hair.

Paint and Varnish
Solvent in—
Finish removers (U.S. 1146854, 1156119, and 1167640)
Lacquers (U.S. 1226340, 1226343, and 1241738).
Paints (U.S. 1156119 and 1241738).
Varnishes (U.S. 1156119, 1226340, 1226343, 1436820, and 1451843).
Waterproofing composition (U.S. 1241738).

Photographic
Process material (U.S. 1217027), in making—
Gelatin substitute.
olvent (U.S. 1226340 and 1226343, in making—
Photographic film.

Plastics
Process material in making—
Acidproofing and alkaliproofing composition (U.S. 1241-738).
Amber substitute (U.S. 124738).
Celluloid substitute (U.S. 1217027 and 1241738).
Cellulose ester substitute (U.S. 1241738).
Coating agents (U.S. 1241738).
Electric insulations (U.S. 1241738).
Horn substitute (U.S. 1241738).
Molded products (U.S. 1241738).
Plastics (U.S. 1226340 and 1226343).

esins
ngredient (U.S. 1156119) of—
Solvent mixture for—
Artificial resins.
olvent (U.S. 1451843) for—
Formaldehyde condensates.
Hexamethylenetetramine condensates.
Phenol-aldehyde condensates.
Vinyl derivatives condensates.
tarting point (Brit. 314440) in making—
Softening agents for phenol-formaldehyde resins.

ayon
lvent. (US. 1217028) in—
Manufacturing process.

ubber
Stabilizing agent (French 755486) for—
Chlorinated rubber.

extile
arting point (Brit. 314440) in making—
Waterproofing materials

rgotamine Tartrate

armaceutical
compounding and dispensing practice.
ported as new drug useful in treating—
Migraine.
Reported as new drug useful for—
Contracting blood vessels (if used too frequently, however, it is said to constrict the blood vessels in the hands and feet to too great an extent).

Esparto

Synonyms: Spanish grass.

(A tough fiber cultivated in Spain and Northern Africa; alfo (or halfo) is another variety cultivated in Algeria and Tunis.)

Miscellaneous
Source of—
Cordage.
Substitute for—
Sisal.

Paper
As a paperstock.

Esparto Wax

Synonyms: Fibrowax; Spanish grass wax; Sparto wax.
French: Cire de fibre; Çire de sparte; Cire de sparto.
German: Fibrewachs; Spartowachs.
Spanish: Cera de esparto.
Italian: Cera di sparto.

(This is a product embracing several origins, roughly classifiable as follows:—(1) A wax obtained from esparto, a tough fiber cultivated in Spain and Northern Africa and commonly known as Spanish grass; (2) a wax recovered as a by-product in paper pulp making and known in Europe as fiber wax or fibrowax, probably in the making of esparto paper or alfa (halfa) paper; (3) a wax recovered from the dust formed during the mechanical disintegration of the above fibers.)

Adhesives
Substitute for other waxes in various adhesive compositions.

Cosmetic
Substitute for other waxes in—
Creams.
Pencils.
Pomades.

Dental
Substitute for other waxes in—
Moulding compositions.

Electrical
Insulating and waterproofing agent for—
Apparatus.
Cables.
Wires.
Substitute for other waxes in—
Insulating compositions for various purposes.

Food
Substitute for—
Beeswax and other waxes in chewing gum and artificial honeycomb compositions.

Fuel
Substitute for other waxes in—
Candle compositions.

Ink
Substitute for other waxes in—
Lithographic inks.
Printing inks.
Stamping inks.
Writing inks.

Leather
Waterproofing, softening, impregnating, and polishing agent in—
Dressing compositions.
Finishing compositions.
Polishing compositions.

Lubricant
Base of—
Lubricants.
Thickener in—
Lubricants.

Metallurgical
Protective agent in—
Acid etching.
Protective compositions for various purposes.

Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
Automobile polishes.
Compositions for making anatomical specimens.
Compositions for lining barrels and kegs.
Floor polishes.

Esparto Wax (Continued)
Furniture polishes.
Grease crayon compositions.
Imitation fruit and flower compositions.
Shoe polishes.
Waterproofing compositions.
Lubricant and softener for various materials.
Substitute for other waxes—
Waterproofing agent for—
Packages and containers.
Porous materials.
Spoilable materials.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes
Ingredient of—
Sealing wax compositions.
Stiffener for—
Softer waxes.
Substitute for—
Candelilla wax.
Carnauba wax.
Vegetable wax offering the following characteristics—
Acid index number, 16.8 to 20.
Color, brownish-yellow to brown.
Iodine index number, 13.2 to 15.3.
Melting point, 61° to 66°C.
Resembles candelilla wax but is less brittle.
Saponification index number, 62 to 68.
Solubility in 80 percent alcohol, 2.7 percent to 3.2 percent.
Specific gravity, 0.966 to 0.968.
Unsaponification content, 67 percent to 70 percent.
While melting gives off an odor similar to that of rotten straw.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Ingredient of—
Cement paints. Wood fillers.
Paraffin substitute in—
Removers of paint and stain.

Paper
Substitute for other waxes in—
Carbon paper compositions.
Sizing compositions.
Waxing compositions.

Plastics.
Base, filler, and plasticizer in—
Phonograph record compositions.
Camphor substitute in making—
Celluloid.

Printing
Ingredient of—
Compositions used for the preparation of acidproof coatings for plates in electrotyping processes.

Rubber
Filler in—
Rubber compositions.

Stone
Waterproofing agent in—
Compositions for filling and waterproofing porous surfaces of artificial or natural stone.

Textile
Substitute for other waxes in—
Dressing, sizing, and finishing operations.

Wood
Ingredient of—
Finishing compositions.

Ethane

Synonyms: Bimethyl; Dimethyl; Ethyl hydride; Methylmethane.
French: Ethane.
German: Aethan.
Spanish: Etano.
Italian: Etano.

Aviation
Fuel for—
Aircraft (lighter-than-air type; e.g., blimps) (Since it has practically the same density as air it does not appreciably alter the weight of the ship as it is consumed from storage in collapsible compartments or ballonets. It eliminates the necessity for recovering water from the exhaust gases of the motors, which is condensed to maintain equilibrium on ships using liquid fuels. Also, it possesses marked anti-knock qualities and permits the use of motors with a high compression ratio).

Bituminous
Precipitating agent for—
Asphalt from residues obtained in the destructive drogenation of brown coal.

Chemical
Chlorine remover from—
Chlorinated hydrocarbon in making chloroform.
Process material in making—
Ammonia.
Chloroform.
Ethyl chloride.
Ethylene.
Ethyl ether.
Starting point in making—
Aliphatic alcoholic and (or) organic esters thereof w the aid of—
Organic acids (preferably a lower aliphatic acid, su as acetic or propionic acids).
Steam.
Carbon black.
Dichlorethane.
1:2-Dichlorpropane.
Ethylene by decomposition and with the aid of—
Atmospheric air.
Coke oven gas.
Oxygen.
Water gas.
Propionic acid, with the aid of carbon monoxide carbon dioxide and suitable catalysts.
Propionic aldehyde, with the aid of carbon monoxi or carbon dioxide and suitable catalysts.
Substitution products with halogens.

Fuel
Constituent of—
Cutting and welding gases.
Gaseous fuel.
Illuminating gas.
Motor fuel.

Metallurgical
Carburizing agent for—
Steel.

Petroleum
Precipitating agent for—
Asphalt from—
Cracking residues
Crude petroleum.
Hydrogenation residues.
Promoter in—
Dewaxing mineral oils.

Refrigeration
Refrigerant for—
Extremely low-temperature systems (the precauti required with flammable gases should be observ

Ethanolamine Amygdalate

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 496004) as—
Urinary antiseptic (used in conjunction with ammo chloride or ammonium nitrate).

3-Ethoxycyclotetramethylenesulphone

Chemical
Intermediate (Brit. 489974) in making—
Textile assistants.

Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 489974) in making—
Dyestuffs.

Ethoxymethyl(acetoxymethyl)Phthalate

Cellulose Products
Plasticizer (U.S. 2115709) for—
Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers.

Resins
Plasticizer for—
Artificial resins.

6-Ethoxy-2:2:4-trimethyl-1:2-dihydroquinolin

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 505113) in making—
Antiagers and improvers of flexcracking resistance rubber compounds, with the aid of—
Condensation of diphenylamine with acetone.
Phenylalphanaphthylamine.
Phenylbetanaphthylamine.

Ethyl Acetate

'Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical

Reagent (U.S. 1835700) in separating—
Acetic acid from butyric acid.

'nk

ngredient (U.S. 1897071) of—
Quick-drying writing ink.

Photographic

ngredient (U.S. 1880513) of—
Solvent mixture for cellulose acetate.

Ethyl Acetoxymethylphthalate

Cellulose Products

'lasticizer (U.S. 2115709) for—
Cellulose esters and ethers.
'or uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

Resins

'lasticizer for—
Artificial resins.

Ethylacetylene

Chemical

Reactant in—
Organic synthesis—

Rubber

tarting point (Brit. 507847) in making—
Butadiene with—
Aluminum oxide.
Barium hydroxide.
Calcium hydroxide.
Calcium oxide.
Magnesium hydroxide.
Magnesium oxide.
Potassium hydroxide.
Sodium hydroxide.

thyl Alphaformylbetaethoxypropionate

harmaceutical

ntermediate in making—
Vitamin B1.

thyl Alpha(methoxyphthalyloxy)isobutyrate

ellulose Products

lasticizer (U.S. 2072739) for—
Cellulose derivatives.
or uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

esins

lasticizer (U.S. 2072739) for—
Artificial resins.

thyl Aminobenzoate

harmaceutical

laimed as—
Topical anesthetic, nonirritating and nontoxic.
ggested for use in treating—
Burns.
Sunburn.
Eczema.
ggested ingredient of—
Coughdrops.
Creams.
Lozenges.
Ointment.
Pharmaceutical preparations.
Suppositories.
Syrups.

thyl-Ammonium Phosphate

Mixture of the monoethyl and diethyl derivatives.)

ellulose Products

ameproofing agent for—
Cellulose derivatives.

per

ameproofing agent for—
Paper and paper products.

extile

ameproofing agent for—
Fabrics (said to give softer "hand" to cloth than other flameproofing agents).

hyl-Ammonium Pyrophosphate

llulose Products

ameproofing agent for—
Cellulose derivatives.

per

ameproofing agent for—
Paper and paper products.

Textile

Flameproofing agent for—
Fabrics (said to give softer "hand" to cloth than other flameproofing agents).

5-Ethyl-5-anilinobarbituric Acid

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 414293) as—
Medicinal agent having good hypnotic properties but low toxicity.

Ethylbenzene

Synonym: Ethylbenzol.

Chemical

Heat-transfer medium.
Intermediate in—
Organic synthesis.
Solvent in—
Manufacturing processes.
Starting point in making—
Styrene

Dye

Intermediate in making—
Synthetic dyetsuffs.

Electrical

As a dielectric.

Miscellaneous

Heat-transfer medium.

Rubber

Starting point in making—
Styrene

Ethylbenzenesulphonic Acid Anilide

Dye

Starting point (Brit. 447646) in making—
Diazotizable organic selenium compounds.

Ethyl Beta-2-furylacrylate

Rubber

Starting point (Brit. 516776) in making—
Polymerized products with—
Ethylene.
Methyl derivatives of ethylene.
Starting point (Brit. 516776) in making—
Polymerized products (latex) which can be coagulated to rubberlike materials (said products are claimed to be compoundable and vulcanizable, to have better resistance than natural rubber to oils and solvents, and to be tough and resilient).

Ethyl Borate

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Aviation

Fireproofing agent for—
Airplane fabrics.
Ingredient of—
Fireproofing compositions for airplane fabrics.

Disinfectant

Ingredient of—
Antiseptics.
Disinfectants.

Firefighting

Fireproofing agent for—
Fabrics.

Ethyl Bromoacetate

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Military

As a military poison gas.

2-Ethylbutyl Alcohol

Synonyms: 2-Ethylbutanol; Pseudo-hexyl alcohol.

Chemical

Organic chemical miscible with most common organic solvents.
Solvent for—
Dewaxed dammar.
Ester gum.
Hydrocarbons.
Linseed oil (raw).
Rosin.
Shellac.
Starting point in making—
Esters.

2-Ethylbutyl Alcohol (Continued)

Fats and Oils
Suggested as solvent for—
Linseed oil (raw).

Resins
Suggested as solvent for—
Dewaxed dammar.
Ester gum.
Rosin.
Shellac.

Perfume
Starting point in making—
Esters.

Ethylbutyl Ketone

Petroleum
Promoter (Brit. 483796) of—
Dewaxing efficiency in processes for removing paraffin from lubricating oils.

2-Ethylbutyric Acid

Synonym: Diethylacetic acid.
French: Acide diéthyle acétique; Acide 2-éthyle-butyrique.
German: 2-Aethylbuttersäure; Buttersaure-2-aethylester; Essigsaurediaethylester.
Spanish: Acido dietilacetico; Acido 2-etilbutirico.

Chemical
Acid resembling butyric acid in most properties but having a less pronounced color and limited water-solubility.
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point in making—
Esters which are less water-soluble than corresponding butyrates.
Esters used as plasticizers.
Halogenated derivatives used as intermediates for drugs and special chemicals.

Dye
Starting point in making—
Halogenated derivatives used as intermediates for dyestuffs.

Miscellaneous
Water-white, high-boiling liquid available for various purposes.

Ethyl Chlorosulphonate

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Military
As a poison gas.

Ethyl Citrate

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.

Food
Volatility reducing agent (Brit. 435272) for—
Flavoring agent used in food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, preserves and the like.

Ethylcyclohexylamine

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point in making various derivatives.
Starting point (Brit. 469642) in making—
Emulsifying agents with—
Arachidic acid.
Capric acid.
Coconut-oil fatty acids.
Cottonseed-oil fatty acids.
Cycloaliphatic acids.
Hardened train-oil acids.
Lauric acid.
Linoleic acid.
Linseed-oil fatty acids.
Margaric acid.
Myristic acid.
Naphthenic acids.
Nondecyclic acid.
Nonylic acid.
Oleic acid.
Olive-oil fatty acids.
Palmitic acid.
Pentadecyclic acid.
Poppyseed-oil acids.
Resin acids.
Ricinoleic acid.
Soybean-oil fatty acids.
Stearic acid.
Sunflowerseed-oil fatty acids.
Train-oil acids.
Tridecylic acid.
Undecyclic acid.
Unsaturated acids.

6-Ethyldecanol-3 Sulphate Ester

Chemical
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in making—
Emulsions of various chemicals and chemical specia ties.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in making—
Emulsions of fats, or oils, or waxes for purposes.

Leather
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in making—
Dressing compositions.
Finishing compositions.
Soaking compositions.
Softening compositions.
Waterproofing compositions.

Miscellaneous
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in making—
Emulsions of various products.

Paper
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) for making—
Coating compositions.
Sizing compositions.
Waterproofing compositions.
Waxing compositions.

Textile
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in making—
Compositions used in—
Bleaching processes.
Dyeing processes.
Finishing processes.
Manufacturing processes.
Printing processes.

Ethyldichloroarsin

Synonyms: Dick; E.D.
French: Dichlorarsine d'éthyle.
German: Dichlorarseniksaureaethylester; Dichl sensaureaethylester; Dick.

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point in making—
Ethylarsenic acid, with nitric acid or hy peroxide.
Ethyl arsenious oxide by hydrolysis.
Ethylarsenious sulphide, with an aqueous or al solution of hydrogen sulphide.
Ethyldi-iodoarsin, with an acetone solution of dium iodide.

Military
As a military poison gas (suffocant-vesicant).
Ingredient of military poison gas admixtures wi
Dichloromethyl ether.
Dichloromethyl ether and ethyldibromoarsin.

Ethyl Dichlorostearate

Lubricant
Addition agent (Brit. 459719 and 422956) in—
Hydrocarbon lubricating oils
As a lubricant (Brit. 459719 and 422956).

Ethyldiparatolylpentazdiene

Fuel
Ignition accelerator for—
Diesel engine fuels (No. 23 in the Nygaard, Cra and Berger list, which is arranged in the of decreasing effectiveness at a concentration 0.5 weight-percent in straight-run diesel fuels).

Ethyldiphenylpentazdiene

Fuel

Ignition accelerator for—
Diesel engine fuels (No. 20 in the Nygaard, Crandall, and Berger list, which is arranged in the order of decreasing effectiveness at a concentration of 0.5 weight-percent in straight-run diesel fuels).

Ethyldiphenyltriazene

Fuel

Ignition accelerator for—
Diesel engine fuels (No. 22 in the Nygaard, Crandall, and Berger list, which is arranged in the order of decreasing effectiveness at a concentration of 0.5 weight-percent in straight-run diesel fuels).

Ethylenebenzothiazyl-1-thiohydrin

Rubber

Claimed (U.S. 2070523) as—
Vulcanization accelerator.

Ethylenechlorhydrin

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Synonyms: Betachlorethanol; Betachlorethyl alcohol; Betachloroethanol; Betachloroethyl alcohol; 2-Chlorethanol; 2-Chlorethyl alcohol; 2-Chloroethanol; 2-Chlorethyl alcohol; Ethylenechlorohydrine; Glycolchlorhydrin; Glycolchlorohydrine; Glycolmonochlorhydrin; Glycolmonochlorohydrine; 1-Hydroxy-2-chloroethane.
French: Chlorohydrine éthylènique; Chlorhydrine du glycol éthylènique; Glycol monochlorhydrique; Monochlorhydrine éthylènique; Monochlorhydrine du glycol éthylènique.
German: Glykolchlorhydrin.
Spanish: Clorhidrina de etilen; Clorhidrina de glicol.
Italian: Cloridrina di etilene; Cloridrina di glicole.

Cellulose Products

Ingredient of—
Solvents for—
Cellulose acetate (Germ. 383699).
Ethylcellulose (U.S. 1444406).
Process material (U.S. 1502379; French 536188, and 629099) in making—
Cellulose ethers.
Solvent for—
Cellulose acetate (U.S. 1315229, and 1406224).
Cellulose ester (U.S. 1408423).
Cellulose formate (U.S. 1406224).

Chemical

Process material in making—
Chloroacetic acid (Brit. 295270).
2-Di-N-butylaminoethanol (U.S. 1358750).
2-Di-secondary-butylaminoethanol (U.S. 1513730).
Di-N-butylaminoethylpara-amino-benzoate (U.S. 1358-750).
2-Di-secondary-butylaminoethylpara-aminobenzoate (U.S. 1513730).
Ethylene oxide (U.S. 1295339, and 1446872).
Ethylenecyanhydrin (U.S. 1388016).
Ethyleneglycol (U.S. 1295339).
Ethyleneglycol salicylate (Germ. 173776).
Separations of butadiene from butylene (French 650972).
tarting point in making—
Betaoxyethylarsenic acid, with sodium arsenite (French 556366).
Dioxane.
Ethylene oxide.
Synthetic organic chemicals by condensing with 2-aminoantipyrine in dihydropyrimidazole (Germ. 457733).

Dye

Process material in making—
Anthraquinone dyestuffs (French 616100; Brit. 263178, 266940, 275636, 285641, and 285969; Germ. 443340; Swiss 122067, and 122574).
Azo colors (French 616100; Brit. 263178, 266940, 275636, 285641, and 285969; Germ. 443340; Swiss 122067, and 122574).
Dyestuff (U.S. 1489225).
Normal sulphatoethylanilin (U.S. 1483084).

Horticulture

romoter of—
Early budding of plants.

Insecticide and Fungicide

rocess material (U.S. 1514377) in making—
Fungicide.
Insecticide.

Paint and Varnish

Ingredient of—
Finish removers (U.S. 1406175, and 1499101).
Process material in making—
Varnish (U.S. 1381863).
Solvent in—
Cellulose acetate varnishes, lacquers, impregnating agents (French 591291).
Varnishes (U.S. 1295339).

Pharmaceutical

Starting point (Brit. 260605; Swiss 123597, 124690, and 124691) in making—
Local anesthetics.

Plastics

Process material in making—
Artificial horn from albuminous materials (French 603231).
Plastics from casein and from cellulose nitrate (French 612335).

Resins

Extractant (French 632838) for—
Coloring matters in low-quality resins.
Process material (U.S. 1381863) in making—
Artificial resin.
Solvent for—
Copal (U.S. 1295339, and 1446874).
Kauri (U.S. 1315229).
Resins (U.S. 1315229).
Resins obtained by condensing aromatic amines with aldehydes (French 684317).
Solvent (U.S. 1340873) in—
Purifying—
Copal.
Kauri.
Resins.

Soap

Detergent power augmenter (Germ. 466301) for—
Soaps and soap solutions.

Textile

Process material (French 587269) in making—
Printing pastes.
Process material (French 596426) in—
Softening processes for vegetable textile fibers.

Ethylene Dichloride

Synonyms: 1,2-Dichloroethane; Dutch liquid; Dutch oil; Ethylene chloride; Elayl chloride.
French: Chlorure d' éthylène; 1,2-Dichloréthane; Liqueur des Hollandais.
German: Aethylenchlorid.
Spanish: Cloruro de etileno.
Italian: Cloruro di etilene.

(Note:—In some cases where ethylene dichloride is used as a commercial solvent it is customary to dilute, or mix it with other solvents.)

Analysis

Extracting medium for various purposes.
Solvent in the extraction and assay of—
Drugs.
Solvent in analyzing and testing—
Animal oils.
Breadstuffs.
Butter.
Cakes.
Cheese.
Chocolate.
Cocoa.
Essential oils.
Fats.
Hops.
Meals.
Meat.
Milk.
Resins.
Rosin.
Rosin oil.
Rubber.
Soap.
Vegetable oils.

Aromatics

Extractant for—
Essential oils.

Automotive

Degreasing agent for—
Automobile bodies.
Automobile parts.
Dewaxing agent in—
Manufacturing operations.

Ceramic

Adjunct solvent in—
Coating compositions, containing nitrocellulose or cellulose acetate and resins, waxes, and gums, used for protecting and decorating ceramic ware.

Ethylene Dichloride (Continued)

Chemical

Chlorinated hydrocarbon having the following properties—
- Chloroform-like odor.
- Colorless liquid.
- Practically insoluble in water.
- Probably the most stable of the chlorinated hydrocarbons.
- Resistant to the action of free chlorine, sulphur chloride, and sulphuric acid under ordinary conditions.
- Very resistant to hydrolysis.

Extractant for—
- Alkaloids, glycosides, and other drug principles.

Reagent for—
- Introducing chlorine in the manufacture of inorganic and organic compounds.

Reagent in making—
- Intermediates.
- Organic chemicals.
- Pharmaceuticals.

Solvent in—
- Many types of reacting, such as chroinations and sulphonations.

Solvent (in admixture with ethyl alcohol) for—
- Cellulose acetate.
- Nitrocellulose.

Starting point in making—
- Ethylenediamine, with the aid of ammonia.
- Glycol diacetate, with the aid of sodium acetate.
- Succinic acid, by condensing with sodium cyanide, thus forming ethylene dicyanide, followed by hydrolysis with hydrochloric acid.

Swelling agent for—
- Cellulose acetate.
- Nitrocellulose.

Construction

Cleansing agent for—
- Interior tiles.
- Tiled fronts of buildings.

Dye

Reagent and solvent in making synthetic dyestuffs of various classes.

Dry Cleaning

Solvent.

Spotting agent.

Electrical

Adjunct solvent in—
- Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, resins, gums, and the like, used for insulating cables, wiring, and electrical machinery and equipment.

Solvent in—
- Cleansing electric motors and other electrical machinery.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Extractant for—
- Animal oils.
- Fats.
- Greases.
- Vegetable oils.

Solvent for—
- Animal oils.
- Fats.
- Greases.
- Vegetable oils.
- Waxes.

Solvent in—
- Recovering oils from fuller's earth and other substances used in bleaching and decolorizing.

Fertilizer

Solvent for—
- Degreasing fish scrap.

Food

Extractant for—
- Fats.
- Greases.
- Oils.

Extractant of soluble substances from—
- Berries.
- Fruits.
- Seeds.

Solvent in—
- Making food flavors.
- Purifying foodstuffs.

Glass

Solvent in—
- Degreasing glass.

Solvent in—
- Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for the decoration and protection of glassware.

Glue and Gelatin

Solvent for—
- Degreasing bones and hides preparatory to the manufacture of glue and gelatin.

Gum

Solvent for various gums.

Ink

Solvent in making—
- Printing inks.

Insecticide

As a general insecticide.

Ingredient of—
- Fumigant (mixture with carbon tetrachloride, 25 percent) said to be very effective against fur, grain, and household insects and parasites.
- Fumigating compositions.
- Insecticidal compositions.
- Preparations for exterminating parasites.
- Vermicidal compositions.

Leather

Solvent for—
- Cleansing spotted leathers.
- Removing natural oils and greases from hides and skins before tanning so as to prevent staining thereafter and insure evenness of the leather finish and tan.

Solvent in—
- Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose and resins, gums, and waxes, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and as coatings for the protection and decoration of leather goods.

Mechanical

Solvent for—
- Cleansing and degreasing machinery of various sorts.
- Cleansing drive wheels of compression pumps and other mechanical equipment.
- Degreasing automobile brake bands.

Metal Fabricating

Adjunct solvent in—
- Coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Solvent in—
- Cleansing and degreasing metallic surfaces, preparatory to painting, shellacking, varnishing, or otherwise coating.

Metallurgical

Solvent in—
- Degreasing die castings, metal stampings, metals to be electroplated, nuts, and bolts.
- Preparing metals for pickling, plating, sherardizing.

Miscellaneous

Adjunct solvent in—
- Coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for decorating and protecting articles of various sorts.

Degreasing agent in treating—
- Furs (also acts as a parasiticide).

General solvent.

Ingredient of—
- Compositions, containing clay, for cleansing ivory, horn, and bone.
- Polishing compositions of various sorts.
- Preparations used for the removal of stains from celluloid articles.
- Preparations used for cleansing typewriters.

Solvent in—
- Degreasing dishes, kitchenware, hardware, metal furniture, safety razor blades.

Oilcloth and Linoleum

Adjunct solvent in making—
- Coating compositions.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Ingredient of—
- Paint removers.
- Lacquer removers.
- Varnish removers.

Solvent in—
- Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes [illegible]taining cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose and [illegible] and resins.

Paper

Adjunct solvent in—
- Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, gums, waxes, and resins, used in the manufacture of coated paper and as coatings for [illegible]tecting and decorating paper and pulp products.

Solvent for—
- Removing oil from paper.

Ethylene Dichloride (Continued)

Perfume
Solvent for—
Extracting aromatic principles from flowers, particularly those altered by heat.

Petroleum
Ingredient of—
Solvent preparations containing also petroleum distillates.
Solvent for—
Degreasing light mineral oils.
Extracting wax from mineral oil distillates.

Pharmaceutical
Extractant for—
Alkaloids.

Photographic
Solvent for—
Cleaning and degreasing motion-picture film.
Solvent in making—
Motion-picture film.

Plastics
Adjunct solvent in making—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, gums, waxes, and resins.
Degreasing solvent.

Printing
Solvent for cleaning—
Engraved plates.
Lithographic stones.
Printing machinery.
Type.

Resins
Solvent for various resins.

Rubber
Adjunct solvent in—
Coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, or nitrocellulose, gums, waxes and resins, used as coatings for decorating and protecting rubber goods.
Ingredient of—
Rubber cements.
Rubber mastics.
Rubber compositions used in the manufacture of rubberized cloth.
Solvent for—
Rubber.

Sanitation
Solvent for—
Degreasing garbage.

Soap
Detergency increaser in—
Cleansing compositions.
Detergent compositions.
Scouring compositions.
Soap preparations.
Grease-removal promoter in—
Cleansing compositions.
Detergent compositions.
Scouring compositions.
Soap preparations.
Solvent in making—
Gelatinous water-soluble soaps from sulphonated oils and resins.
Paste soaps for removing grease stains.
Soaps with sodium ricinoleate.
Textile soaps from linseed oil or castor oil.

Stone
Solvent in—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, resins, gums, and waxes, used as coatings for the decoration and protection of artificial and natural stone.

Sugar
Solvent for extracting—
Waxes from filter press mud in refining.

Textile
——, *Dyeing*
Ingredient of—
Preparations, containing also turkey red oil and chlorinated hydrocarbons, used for dyeing and wetting.
Wetting and penetrating compositions.
——, *Finishing*
Adjunct solvent in—
Coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose.
Ingredient of—
Scouring compositions, containing sulphonated oil soaps.
——, *Manufacturing*
Solvent for—
Cleaning knitting machine needles, silk, and silk hosiery.
Degreasing textiles and wool.
Degumming silk.
Solvent and diluent in—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used for making coated textiles.
Scouring compositions.
——, *Miscellaneous*
As a general "spotting agent."
Degumming agent for—
Silk.
Cotton.
Solvent for removing—
Tar, paint, and brand marks from woolens which are to be dyed light shades.

Tobacco
Extractant for—
Nicotine.

Wood
Solvent and diluent in—
Coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, used for decorating and protecting woodwork.

Ethyleneglycol Dithiocyanoacetate

Insecticide
Starting point (Brit. 478604) in making—
Insecticides and plant fungicides used in sprays, dusting powders, or emulsions.

Ethyleneglycol Linoleic Acid Ester

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 484964) in making—
Polymerized viscous products suitable for lubricants or for adding to lubricants.

Ethyleneglycol Monobenzylether

Cellulose Products
Solvent for—
Cellulose acetate.
For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

Resins
Solvent for—
Natural resins.

Ethyleneglycol Monobutylether

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Synonym: Butyl "Cellosolve."
French: Éther de diéthylèneglycole monobutylique.
German: Diaethylenglykolmonobutylaether.

Chemical
Organic chemical with following properties—
Colorless liquid.
High dilution ratio with petroleum hydrocarbons.
Mild odor.
Solubility in both mineral oils and water.
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Solvent for—
Nitrocellulose.
Resins.

Dry Cleaning
Increaser of—
Solubility in gasoline.
Mutual solvent for—
Soluble mineral oils (to hold the soap in solution and to improve the emulsifying properties).
Promoter of—
Incorporation in dry-cleaning soaps of small amounts of water necessary for removal of water-soluble stains from the articles being cleaned.
Solvent in—
Dry cleaning sompounds.

Fats and Oils
Mutual solvent for—
Soluble mineral oils.

Paint and Varnish
Antiskinning agent in—
Varnishes.

Ethyleneglycol Monobutylether (Continued)

- Solvent compatible with—
  - Harder synthetic resins.
- Solvent for—
  - Nitrocellulose.
  - Resins.
- Solvent in—
  - Brushing lacquers.
  - Finish removers.
  - Industrial lacquers.
  - Quick-drying varnishes and enamels.
  - Spray lacquers.
- Thinner in—
  - Enamels.
  - Lacquers.
  - Paints.
  - Varnishes.

Resins

- Solvent for—
  - Resins, particularly the harder synthetic resins.

Textile

- Mutual solvent in—
  - Textile soap compositions.
- Solvent for—
  - Nitrocellulose.
  - Resins.
- Spotting preventer in—
  - Dyeing processes.
  - Printing processes.

Ethyleneglycol Monobutylether Palmitate

Synonyms: Butyl "Cellosolve" palmitate; Palmitic acid ester of butyl "Cellosolve."

Cellulose Products

- Plasticizer for—
  - Nitrocellulose (films are said to be slightly hazy).

Cosmetic

Synthetic, waxtype material with special properties for cosmetic preparations.

Miscellaneous

Synthetic, waxtype material with special properties for polishes of various kinds.

Textile

Synthetic, waxtype material with special properties of value in textile processing and finishes.

Ethyleneglycol Monoethylether Acetate

Synonym: "Cellosolve" Acetate.

Cellulose Products

- Solvent for—
  - Nitrocellulose.
- Solvent in making—
  - Cellulose acetate films.

Chemical

- Solvent for—
  - Nitrocellulose.
  - Resins.
- Solvent offering following properties—
  - Boiling range is comparatively high but does not unduly retard film setting.
  - Dilution ratios with the aromatic hydrocarbons are not so great as those of ethyleneglycol monoethylether but are comparable to those of the common aliphatic esters.
  - Is only a poor solvent for water and consequently it has a higher resistance to "blushing" than other solvents of similar evaporation rate.
  - Pleasant, esterlike odor.
  - Tolerance for petroleum hydrocarbons is greater than that of ethyleneglycol monoethylether.
  - Vapor pressure is lower than that of ethyleneglycol monoethylether, and, therefore, it evaporates more slowly.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

- Solvent for—
  - Oils.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

- Imparter of—
  - Blush resistance.
  - High gloss.
  - Orange peel resistance.
  - Retarding effects.
- Solvent for—
  - Nitrocellulose.
  - Resins.
  - Oils.
- Solvent in—
  - Cellulose acetate films.
  - Dopes.
  - Enamels.
  - Lacquers.
  - Paints.
  - Paint and varnish removers.
  - Varnishes.
- For other uses see under the general heading: vents."

Ethyleneglycol Monoethylether Ricinoleate

Synonyms: "Cellosolve" ricinoleate; Ricinoleic ester of "Cellosolve."

Adhesives

- Plasticizer for—
  - Alcohol-soluble gums.
  - Nitrocellulose.
  - Resins.
  - Water-soluble gums.

Cellulose Products

- Plasticizer for—
  - Nitrocellulose.

Chemical

- Plasticizer for—
  - Gums.
  - Nitrocellulose.
  - Resins.

Cosmetic

- Plasticizer for—
  - Alcohol-soluble gums.
  - Nitrocellulose.

Gums

- Flexibilizer for—
  - Alcohol-soluble gums.
  - Water-soluble gums.
- Plasticizer for—
  - Alcohol-soluble gums.
  - Water-soluble gums.
- Softener for—
  - Alcohol-soluble gums.
  - Water-soluble gums.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

- Plasticizer for—
  - Alcohol-soluble gums.
  - Nitrocellulose.
  - Resins.
  - Water-soluble gums.

Plastics

- Plasticizer for—
  - Nitrocellulose.
  - Resins.

Resins

- Plasticizer for—
  - Resins.

Ethyleneglycol Monoethylether Stearate

Synonyms: "Cellosolve" stearate; Stearic Acid of "Cellosolve."

Adhesives

- Plasticizer for—
  - Alcohol-soluble gums.
  - Nitrocellulose.
  - Resins.
  - Water-soluble gums.

Cellulose Products

- Plasticizer for—
  - Alcohol-soluble gums.
  - Nitrocellulose.

Chemical

- Plasticizer for—
  - Alcohol-soluble gums.
  - Nitrocellulose.
  - Resins.
  - Water-soluble gums.

Cosmetic

- Plasticizer for—
  - Alcohol-soluble gums.
  - Nitrocellulose.

Gums

- Flexibilizer for—
  - Alcohol-soluble gums.
  - Water-soluble gums.

Ethyleneglycol Monoethylether Stearate (Continued)
Plasticizer for—
  Alcohol-soluble gums.
  Water-soluble gums.
Softener for—
  Alcohol-soluble gums.
  Water-soluble gums.

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer
Plasticizer for—
  Alcohol-soluble gums.
  Nitrocellulose.
  Resins.
  Water-soluble gums.

Plastics
Plasticizer for—
  Nitrocellulose.

Resins
Plasticizer for—
  Resins.

Ethyleneglycol Silicate

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer
Suggested as non-volatile bonding agent for—
  Pigments.
  Weather-proofing paints for protecting—
    Brick.
    Concrete.
    Plastic surfaces.
    Stone.

Ethylene Thiocyanate

Paper
Inhibitor (Brit. 466877) of—
  Deterioration of paper by the action of light or during storage.

Ethyl Fluoroformate

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.

Military
Suggested for use as—
  Military poison gas.

Ethyl Fluorosulphonate

Military
As a military poison gas (toxic lachrymator).

Ethyl Formate
Synonyms: Ethyl formic ester; Ethyl formic ether; Formic ether.
French: Éther éthylformique; Éther formique; Formiate d'éthyle.
German: Aethylformiat; Ameisenäther; Ameisenaether; Ameisensäureäther; Ameisensäureäthylester; Ameisensaures Athyloxyd; Ameisensaeureaether; Ameisensaeureaethylester; Ameisensaures Aethyloxyd; Ameisenvinester; Rumäther; Rumaether; Zuckeräther; Zuckeraether.
Spanish: Etere formico; Formiato de etil; Formiato etilico.
Italian: Formiato di etile.

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Adhesives
Solvent in—
  Adhesive compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Beverage
Reactant in making—
  Synthetic flavors.

Cellulose Products
Solvent for—
  Cellulose esters and ethers.

Ceramic
Solvent in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
  Preparation of aldehydes.
Solvent for—
  Cellulose esters or ether.
Starting point in making—
  Formates.
Starting point in making—
  Condensations with other esters in the presence of sodium ethoxide (sodium ethylate).
  Diformylhydrazin by reacting with hydrazin.
  Ethyl alphaformylbetaethoxypropionate by reacting with ethyl betaethoxypropionate.
  Ethyl formylsuccinate by reacting with ethyl succinate.
  Ethyl orthothioformate by reacting with ethylmercaptan and hydrochloric acid.
  Formamide by reacting with anhydrous ammonia in ethyl alcohol.
  Formylhydrazin by reacting with hydrazin.
  Hydroxymethylene ketones (also known as betaketoaldehydes) by condensing with ketones in the presence of sodium ethoxide.
  Methylisoxazoles through the intermediate step of condensing with ketones.
  3-Methylpyrazole through the intermediate step of condensing with ketones.
  Sodium compound of hydroxymethyleneacetone by condensing with acetone.
  Sodium ethylformylacetate by reacting with ethyl acetate in the presence of metallic sodium in benzene.
  Triacetylbenzene through the intermediate step of condensing with ketones.

Distilled Liquors
Reactant in making—
  Essence of cognac.
  Essence of rum.

Electrical
Solvent in—
  Insulating compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Food
Fumigant for—
  Packages and products.
Reactant in making—
  Synthetic flavors.

Glass
Solvent in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Insecticide
Fumigant for—
  Packages and products.
Fumigant which evaporates completely, leaving no residual odor.

Leather
Solvent in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and as coatings for protecting and decorating leather and leather goods.

Metal Fabricating
Solvent in—
  Coating compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous
Solvent in—
  Coating compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used for protecting and decorating articles of various sorts.

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer
Solvent in—
  Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Paper
Solvent in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Pharmaceutical
Intermediate in synthesis of—
  Vitamin B_1.
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reputed to be useful as—
  Hypnotic.

Ethyl Formate (Continued)
Reputed to be useful in treating—
  Infectious diseases of the respiratory organs.
Reported useful as—
  Analgesic.
  Antispasmodic.
  Rubefacient.
Reported useful in treating.
  Diarrhea.
Photographic
Solvent in making—
  Films from cellulose esters or ethers.
Plastics
Solvent in making—
  Laminated fiber products.
  Molded products.
  Plastics from or containing cellulose esters or ethers.
Resins
Reactant in making—
  Synthetic resins.
Solvent in making—
  Resins from or containing cellulose esters or ethers.
Rubber
Solvent in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.
Stone
Solvent in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.
Textile
Solvent in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.
Wood
Solvent in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

4-Ethylfurfural
Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Extractant (Brit. 475070) in purifying—
  Animal oils.
  Fats.
  Fish oils.
  Tallows.
  Vitamin-containing concentrates from fish liver oils.
  Waxes.

Ethylfuroyl Acetate
Photographic
Starting point (Brit. 517197) in making—
  Yellow color-forming agents with the aid of—
    1-Amino-2-ethylbenzothiazole.

3-Ethyl-5-(gamma-acetanilidoallylidene)-2-thio-2:4-oxazoledione
Photographic
Starting point (Brit. 517769) in making—
  Sensitizer dyes for silver halide emulsions with—
    Morpholin.
    Piperdin.

6-Ethylgammahydroxypropyl-2-para-acetamido-1-methyl-quinolinium Methylsulphate
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 495783) to be—
  Therapeutically valuable as a trypanocide which is advantageous in being more soluble and less toxic than known 2-styrylquinolinium salts.

6-Ethylgammahydroxypropylquinaldinium Methiodide
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 495783) as—
  Therapeutically valuable agent (trypanocide) which is advantageous in being more soluble and less toxic than known 2-styrylquinolinium salts.

3-Ethyl-5-[gamma-(4-morpholyl)allylidene]rhodanin
Photographic
Dye (Brit. 517769) for—
  Photographic films (gives yellow colors in water, methanol, or ethyl alcohol).
Sensitizer (Brit. 517769) in—
  Silver (halide) salt emulsions for photographic films.

3-Ethyl-5-[gamma-(1-piperidyl)allylidene]rhodanin
Photographic
Dye (Brit. 517769) for—
  Photographic films (gives deep yellow colors in wa
    methanol, or ethyl alcohol).
Sensitizer (Brit. 517769) in—
  Silver halide emulsions for photographic films.

2-Ethylhexoic Acid
Chemical
Acid offering—
  Comparatively high boiling point (227°C.).
  Mild odor.
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Starting point in making—
  Esters used as the basis of compounds having det
    gent, emulsifying, or plasticizing properties.
  Metallic salts.
Paint and Varnish
Starting point in making—
  Metallic salts said to have possibilities as varn
    driers.
Miscellaneous
Starting point in making—
  Esters used in making detergents.
  Esters used in making emulsifying agents.

2-Ethylhexyl Chloride
Cellulose Products
Reactant in making—
  Cellulose derivatives.
Chemical
Reactant in making—
  Pharmaceutical chemicals.
  Textile auxiliaries.
Source of octyl groups in organic syntheses.
Dye
Reactant in making—
  Dyestuffs.

Ethylidinanilin
Rubber
Accelerator in—
  Vulcanizing processes.
Improver in vulcanizing—
  Rubber.
  Rubber-latex compounds.

Ethyl Iodoacetate
Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Military
As a military poison gas (lachrymator).

Ethylisopropylbarbituric Acid
Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Ingredient (U.S. 1797428) of—
  Analgeso-hypnotic composition in admixture w
    amidopyrine.

Ethylisopropyl Ketone
Cellulose Products
Softening agent (Brit. 474762) for—
  Nitrocellulose sheets (used in admixture with aqu
    solutions of methanol).
Plastics
Softening agent (Brit. 474762) for nitrocellulose p
    used in making—
  Antiglare shields for automobiles.
  Bathroom novelties.
  Bottle caps.
  Billiard balls.
  Coverings and sheathings for various articles
  Combs.
  Desk sets.
  Film.
  Hairbrush backings.
  Hamper tops.
  Highchair trays.
  Horn substitutes.
  Ivory substitutes.
  Loud-speaker horns.
  Mirror frames.

Ethylisopropyl Ketone (Continued)
Novelties.
Phonograph records.
Safety glass.
Toilet seats.
Tortoiseshell substitutes.
Toothbrush containers.
Wooden heel covers or coatings.

Ethyl Malate
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Food
Fixative (Brit. 435272) for—
Flavoring agents used in food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, preserves.

2-Ethyl-mercuri-thiopyridin-5-carboxylic Acid
Disinfectant
Bactericide for—
Staphylococcus aureus.

Ethyl-Mercury Nitrate
Agriculture
Seed disinfectant for control of—
Black-point or kernel smudge of cereals.
Rubber
Preservative (Brit. 499578) for—
Latex.

Ethyl-Mercury Oleate
Rubber
Preservative (Brit. 499578) for—
Latex.

Ethyl-Mercury Phosphate
Rubber
Preservative (Brit. 499578) for—
Latex.

Ethyl-Mercury Sulphate
Rubber
Preservative (Brit. 499578) for—
Latex.

Ethyl Methoxyphthalylglycolate
Miscellaneous
Plasticizer for—
Cellulose derivatives.
Resins.

3-Ethyl-4′-methyl-5:2′:4′-benzothiazylidenerhodanin
Photographic
Sensitizer (Brit. 478945 and 496520) for—
Photographic emulsions (maximum wavelength, 460 microns).

9-Ethyl-5-methyltridecanol-6 Sulphate Ester
Chemical
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) for—
Various chemicals and chemical specialties.
Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) available for making—
Emulsions of fats, or oils, or waxes for various purposes.
Leather
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in making—
Dressing compositions.
Finishing compositions.
Soaking compositions.
Softening compositions.
Waterproofing compositions.
Miscellaneous
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) available for various products.
Paper
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in making—
Coating compositions.
Sizing compositions.
Waterproofing compositions.
Waxing compositions.
Textile
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in making—
Emulsified compositions used in—
Bleaching processes.
Dyeing processes.
Finishing processes.
Manufacturing processes.
Printing processes.

Ethylmorpholin, Normal
Chemical
Claimed as potentially useful intermediate in making—
Emulsifying agents.
Pharmaceutical chemicals.
Rubber vulcanization accelerators.
Dye
Claimed as a potentially useful intermediate in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Suggested as solvent for —
Dyes.
Fats and Oils
Suggested as solvent for—
Fats.
Oils.
Resins
Suggested as solvent for—
Resins.

Ethyl-N-heptylacetoisobutylamide
Insecticide
Toxic agent (Brit. 503490 and 503507) in—
Insecticidal preparations.

Ethyl-Nitrogen Sulphide
Fuel
Ignition accelerator for—
Diesel engine fuels (No. 18 in the Nygaard, Crandall, and Berger list, which is arranged in the order of decreasing effectiveness at a concentration of 0.5 weight-percent in straight-run diesel fuels).

Ethyl Oleate
French: Oléate d'éthyle; Oléate éthylique.
German: Aethyloleat; Oleinsaures Aethyl; Oleinsaureaethylester.
Lubricant
Ingredient of—
Lubricating compositions.
Mechanical
As a lubricant.
As a water-resisting agent.
Miscellaneous
Plasticizer for—
Special purposes.
Solvent for—
Special purposes.
Solvent and plasticizer in—
Coating compositions.
Polishes of various kinds.
Waterproofing compositions.
Water-resisting agent in—
Coating compositions.
Polishes of various kinds.
Waterproofing compositions.

Ethylorthobenzoyl Benzoate
Miscellaneous
Plasticizer for—
Nitrocellulose.
Resins.
For general uses see under the heading: "Plasticizers."

Ethyloxyethylparaphenylenediamine
Photographic
Developing agent (Brit. 460580).

1-Ethyl-3-oxy-7-methyl-1:2:3:4-tetrahydroquinolin
Dye
Claimed (Brit. 456824) as—
Dyestuff intermediate.

Ethyl Para-aminobenzoate
Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 230089) in making—
Anesthetics by reacting wih picric acid.
Antiseptics by reacting with picric acid.

Ethylpara-aminophenol Sulphate, Normal
Petroleum
Addition agent (Brit. 503400) for—
Motor fuels.

Ethylpara-aminophenol Sulphate, Normal (Continued)

Photographic
- Developing agent (Brit. 503400) in—
  - Photographic processes.

Ethyl Paraoxybenzoate

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Miscellaneous
- Preventive of—
  - Fermentation.
  - Mold.

5-Ethyl-5-paraphenetidinobarbituric Acid

Pharmaceutical
- Claimed (Brit. 414293) as—
  - Medicinal agent having good hypnotic properties but low toxicity.

Ethylphenol

Fats and Oils
- Rancidity inhibitor (Brit. 440364) for—
  - Fats and oils having an iodine number below 135.

Ethylphenylethanolamine

Chemical
- New amine suggested for use in organic syntheses.

Dye
- Starting point in making—
  - Azo dyestuffs.
  - Dyes for acetate rayon.

Ethylphenyl Glycidate

Beverage
- Pineapple base in—
  - Flavoring agent used for soft drinks, fountain syrups, and the like.

Food
- Pineapple base in—
  - Flavoring agents used for jams, jellies, fillings, puddings, candy, cakes, ice cream, and the like.

Ethylphenylmethyl Glycidate

Beverage
- Strawberry base in—
  - Flavoring agents used for soft drinks, syrups, and the like.

Food
- Strawberry base in—
  - Flavoring agents for jams, jellies, fillings, puddings, ice cream, candy, cakes, and the like.

Ethylphthalyl Ethylglycolate

Cellulose Products
- Solvent for—
  - Cellulose acetate.
  - Cellulose nitrate.
- For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

5-Ethyl-5-piperidinobarbituric Acid

Pharmaceutical
- Claimed (Brit. 414293) as—
  - Medicinal agent having good hypnotic properties but low toxicity.

3-Ethyl-5-(1-piperdyl)methylenerhodanin

Photographic
- Dye (Brit. 517769) for—
  - Photographic films (gives yellow colors in water, methanol, or ethyl alcohol).
- Sensitizer (Brit. 517769) in—
  - Silver halide emulsions for photographic films.

Ethylpolychlorobenzene

(Said to consist of ethyltetrachlorobenzene and ethylpentachlorobenzene in approximately equal proportions.)

Chemical
- Suggested for use as—
  - Heat-transfer medium.
  - Reactant in organic synthesis.

Electric
- Suggested as dielectric in—
  - Electric condenser.

Lubricant
- Suggested for use as—
  - Noninflammable lubricant.

Mechanical
- Suggested fluid for—
  - Pressure-control mechanisms.
- Suggested for use as—
  - Heat-transfer medium.

Miscellaneous
- Suggested for use as—
  - Heat-transfer medium possibly of interest to—
    - Building materials producers.
    - Chemical plants.
    - Dental products plants.
    - Dyemaking plants.
    - Enamelling plants.
    - Food plants.
    - Oil plants.
    - Paint and varnish plants.
    - Papercoating plants.
    - Plastic plants.
    - Processors of chemicals, gilsonites, asphalts and their various compounds, rosins, minerals and vegetable waxes, food products, resins, plastics, greases, and other products.
    - Soapworks.
    - Starch plants.
    - Users of autoclaves, tanks, kettles, rotary driers, coating machines, jacketed piping, saturating machine, impregnating machines, starch roasters, heating, baking and drying equipment where continuous and uniform heat application is required; melters, digesters, distillation equipment, steam-reheating equipment, evaporators, heat-storag equipment.
    - Utilities generating stations.
    - Vegetable oil plants.

Ethyl-Potassium Phosphates, Mixed

Refrigeration
- New refrigerant offering following characteristics—
  - Freedom from foaming.
  - High solubility in water.
  - Low freezing-point for its aqueous solutions.
  - Low viscosity at low temperature.
  - Noncorrosiveness of inhibited solutions.
  - Nonvolatility.
- Substitute for—
  - Brines in refrigeration processes.

Ethylpyridin

Chemical
- Preventer (Brit. 502838) of—
  - Decomposition of chlorinated organic solvents in va form, either by moisture or by metals, when used degreasing, cleaning, or extraction operations.
- Reactant in—
  - Organic synthesis.
- Stabilizer (Brit. 502838) for—
  - Chlorobenzene.
  - Dichlorobenzene.
  - Dichloroethane.
  - Tetrachloroethane.
  - Tetrachloroethylene.
  - Tetrachloromethane.
  - Trichloroethane.
  - Trichloroethylene.
  - Trichloromethane.

Ethylpyridinium Chloride

Chemical
- Catalyst and solubility promoter (Brit. 461436) making—
  - Cellulose ether-esters said to be particularly resis to water, acids, and alkalies.

3-Ethylrhodanin

Dye
- Starting point (Brit. 478945 and 496520) in making—
  - Photosensitizing dyes with the aid of—
    - 3-Ethylthiol-2:4-benzothiazin ethiodide.
    - 3-Ethylthiol-2:4-benzothiazin methiodide.
    - 3-Methylthiol-2:4-benzothiazin ethiodide
    - 3-Methylthiol-2:4-benzothiazin methiodide.

Ethyl-Sodium Oxalacetate

Chemical
- Intermediate in making synthetic organic pharmaceu chemicals.
- Starting point in making—
  - Alphapyrone derivatives, with the aid of hy acid.

Ethyl-Sodium Oxalacetate (Continued)
Dioxypyrrolidincarboxylic acids, with the aid of amines and aldehydes.
Ethyl acetoxyfumarate, with the aid of acetic anhydride.
Ethyl malonate (Brit. 228863).
Ethyluracil 4-carboxylate with the aid of urea.
Synthetic organic chemicals, with the aid of acetic anhydride, ammonia, hydrochloric acid, primary amines, secondary amines.
Triethyl cyanoaconitate, with the aid of pyridin and cyanoacetate.

Ethyl Tartrate
Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Food
Volatility reducing agent (Brit. 435272) for—
  Flavoring agents used in food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, preserves, and the like.

Ethyl Thioacetate
Cellulose Products
Solvent (U.S. 2018767) for—
  Cellulose nitrate.
For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

3-Ethylthio-2:4-benzothiazin Ethiodide
Dye
Starting point (Brit. 478945 and 496520) in making—
  Photosensitizing dyes with the aid of—
    3-Ethylrhodanin.
    3-Ethylthiorhodanin.
    3-Methylrhodanin.
    3-Methylthiorhodanin.

3-Ethylthiol-2:4-benzothiazin Methiodide
Dye
Starting point (Brit. 478945 and 496520) in making—
  Photosensitizing dyes with the aid of—
    3-Ethylrhodanin.
    3-Ethylthiorhodanin.
    3-Methylrhodanin.
    3-Methylthiorhodanin.

1-Ethylthiolbenzothiazole
Insecticide
Toxic agent (Brit. 500197) in—
  Emulsified insecticidal compositions.

Ethyl Thionitrite
Fuel
Ignition accelerator for—
  Diesel engine fuels (No. 3 in the Nygaard, Crandall, and Berger list, which is arranged in the order of decreasing effectiveness at a concentration of 0.5 weight-percent in straight-run diesel fuels).

3-Ethylthiorhodanin
Dye
Starting point (Brit. 478945 and 496520) in making—
  Photosensitizing dyes with the aid of—
    3-Ethylthiol-2:4-benzothiazin ethiodide.
    3-Ethylthiol-2:4-benzothiazin methiodide.
    3-Methylthiol-2:4-benzothiazin ethiodide.
    3-Methylthiol-2:4-benzothiazin methiodide.

2-Ethylthiouracil
Photographic
Antifogging agent (Brit. 452043) in—
  Photographic processes (can be added (a) to the emulsion; (b) to an adjacent layer; (c) to the wrapping paper; (d) to the developer).
Stabilizer (Brit. 452043) for—
  Emulsions.
Starting point (Brit. 452043) in making—
  Derivatives and salts useful as emulsion stabilizers and antifogging agents.

9-Ethyltridecanol 6-Sulphate-ester
Chemical
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in making—
  Chemical specialties.
  Emulsions of various chemicals.
Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) for—
  Fats.
  Waxes.
  Oils.
Leather
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in making—
  Dressing compositions.
  Finishing compositions.
  Soaking compositions.
  Softening compositions.
  Waterproofing compositions.
Miscellaneous
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) for making emulsions of various products.
Paper
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in making—
  Coating compositions.
  Sizing compositions.
  Waterproofing compositions.
  Waxing compositions.
Textile
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in making—
  Emulsified compositions used in—
    Bleaching processes.
    Dyeing processes.
    Finishing processes.
    Manufacturing processes.
    Printing processes.

Ethylvanillin
(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)
Pharmaceutical
Flavoring for—
  Medicinal preparations.
Soft Drinks
Flavoring for—
  Beverages.
  Syrups.
Ingredient of—
  Flavoring preparations.
Spirituous Beverages
Flavoring in making—
  Cordials.
  Liqueurs.

Ethylxanthic Disulphide
Fuel
Ignition accelerator for—
  Diesel engine fuels (No. 21 in the Nygaard, Crandall, and Berger list, which is arranged in the order of decreasing effectiveness at a concentration of 0.5 percent in straight-run diesel fuels).

Eyrite
(Nonmetallic mineral consisting of colloidal magnesium silicate and a very finely divided calcium carbonate.)
Miscellaneous
Suspending agent for—
  Fibers in aqueous solutions for an indefinite time.
  Inerts in aqueous solutions for an indefinite time.
  Various products in aqueous solutions.

Fat Liquoring Agents

Tanning operations tend to deprive hides of their natural oils and they therefore become hard and stiff. It is, therefore, necessary to replace these natural oils in the leather in order to soften it. This is accomplished by placing the hides in a drum and tumbling them in emulsions of oil-in-water. Such oil-in-water emulsions are known as fat liquors and are usually made from raw oils such as cod, neatsfoot, and the like, rendered soluble by emulsifying with typical dispersing agents such as sulfonated oils. Various products used as ingredients of Fat Liquoring Agents will be found in this book.

Fennel
Synonyms: Fennel seed; Fennel fruit; Sweet fennel fruit.
Latin: Fœniculum; Fœniculi fructus; Fructus foeniculi; Semen fœniculi.
French: Fenouil doux (fruit); Fruits de Fenouil; Sémences de fenouil.

Fennel (Continued)
German: Fenchel; Fenchelsamen.
Spanish: Hinojo.
Italian: Finocchio.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes
Source of—
  Fennel oil.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reported useful as—
  Aromatic.
  Carminative.
  Corrigent.
  Diuretic.
  Enema (for infants, in the form of an infusion).
  Stomachic.

Ferroboron
(Special alloy composed of iron, boron, aluminum, and silicon. Contains 18 percent to 25 percent boron, and a maximum of 3 percent each of aluminum and silicon.)

Metallurgical
Degasifier for—
  Nonferrous metals.
Deoxidizer for—
  Nonferrous metals.

Ferrochrome
Synonyms: Ferrochromium; Ferrochromium alloys.
German: Ferrochrom.
Spanish: Ferrochromo.
Italian: Ferrochromo.

(Special alloy composed principally of iron and chromium, they are commercially available in two-classifications:—(a) Low-carbon, and (b) high-carbon.)

Low-Carbon Ferrochrome
Metallurgical
Chromium introducer in—
  Special steels and alloys used in making—
    Architectural trim.
    Acid-resisting metals.
    Annealing boxes.
    Automobile steels.
    Cooking utensils.
    Dental equipment.
    Grate bars.
    High-speed tool steel.
    Magnet steel.
    Marine parts.
    Nonoxidizing parts.
    Oil-cracking stills.
    Pump parts.
    Resistance grids.
    Resistance wire.
    Roofing material.
    Special structural steels.
    Stainless iron.
    Stainless steel.
    Tableware.
    Turbine blades.
    Valve steels.

High-Carbon Ferrochrome
Metallurgical
Chromium introducer in—
  Special steels and alloys used in making—
    Abrasion-resisting parts.
    Annealing boxes.
    Armor plate.
    Armor-piercing projectiles.
    Automobile axles, connecting rods, shafts, springs, gears, valves, and cylinders.
    Ball bearings (balls and races).
    Balls and liners for milling machinery.
    Crushers and stamp shoes.
    Dies.
    Drill steel.
    Files and cutlery.
    Grate bars.
    Gun barrels.
    Heat-resisting parts.
    Locomotive springs, wheels, and tires.
    Piercing points.
    Piston rings.
    Rolling-mill guides.
    Rolls.
    Tools.

High-Nitrogen Ferrochrome
High-nitrogen ferrochrome may be obtained in the high-carbon and the low-carbon grades. high-chromium steels, known commercially as heat-resistant and corrosion-resistant alloys, frequently have, in the cast state, a coarse crystalline structure. Nitrogen, added in the proportion of 1 part of nitrogen to 100 parts of chromium, refines the grain and greatly increases the strength, density, toughness of castings and ingots. The nitrogen introduced by adding to the furnace charge a spec ferrochrome containing the proper ratio of nitrogen to chromium.

Ferromanganese
French: Ferromanganèse.
German: Ferromangan; Manganeisen.
Spanish: Ferromanganesa.

(A special alloy consisting principally of iron a manganese; available commercially in the foll ing classfications, or grades:—Standard, low-carb medium-carbon, low-phosphorus; it differs fr spiegeleisen in having a higher manganese c tent.)

Metallurgical
Cleanser in—
  Steel manufacture.
Deoxidizer in—
  Steel manufacture.
Desulphurizer in—
  Steel manufacture.
Improver of—
  Steel in—
    Ductility.
    Forging properties.
    Grain-fineness.
    Rolling properties.
    Strength.
Manganese introducer in—
  Bessemer steel.
  Electric-furnace steel.
  Open-hearth steel.
Remover of—
  Hot-brittleness in steel manufacture.
Scavenger in—
  Steel manufacture.

Ferromanganese-Silicon
(A special alloy consisting of manganese, silicon, ir and carbon; one form is marketed; obtai Manganese, 20 percent to 25 percent; silicon, percent to 54 percent; iron, 25 percent to 30 p cent; carbon runs 0.60 percent.)

Metallurgical
Grain improver in—
  Cast iron.
Silicon introducer in—
  Cast iron.
Strength improver in—
  Cast iron.

Ferronickel
(Alloys containing from 35 percent to 46 percent nic and sometimes some chromium, manganese, tungsten.)

Miscellaneous
Fabrication metal in making—
  Bars between microscopes of a comparator for len standards.
  Bi-metals for thermostatic controls.
  Chronometer machinery.
  Clock machinery.
  Expansion compensators for such devices as p struts, cylinder head studs, distance pieces, the like.
  Instruments requiring fixed distances between po to be independent of temperature.
  Length measures such as measuring tapes.
  Liquid-air machine parts.
  Mechanical parts subjected to very low temperatu
  Parts for experimental low temperature research.
  Rotary distributors
  Thermostatic controls in heating apparatus, such electric ovens, laboratory ovens, gas ovens, burners, and house-heating apparatus.
  Watch machinery.

Ferrosilicon

French: Ferrosilicium; Silicure de fer.
German: Ferrosilicium.
Spanish: Ferrosilicio.
Italian: Ferrosilicio.

(Special alloys containing iron and silicon as the principal constituents; they are available in various grades, the silicon content running from 14 percent to 95 percent.)

Metallurgical
Deoxidizer in—
  Steel manufacture.
Eliminator of—
  Injurious oxides and gases from iron and steel.
Oxidation preventer in—
  Holding the batch of steel for chemical determinations.
Scavenger in—
  Steel manufacture.
Silicon introducer in—
  Electric-furnace steel.
  Open-hearth steel.

Ferrous Gluconate

Pharmaceutical
Reported useful as—
  Tonic.

Ferrous Sulphate

Synonyms: Copperas; Green vitriol; Iron protosulphate; Iron sulphate; Iron vitriol; Sulphate of iron.
Latin: Ferri sulphas; Ferrum sulfuricum (sulphuricum); Ferrum vitriolatum purum; Sal chalybis; Sulfas (sulphas) ferrosus; Vitriolum martis purum.
French: Sulfate ferreux; Sulfate (proto) de fer.
German: Ferrosulfat; Schwefelsaures Eisenoxyd.
Spanish: Solfato de hierro; Protosolfato de hierro.
Italian: Solfato ferroso.

Analysis
Reagent in—
  Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.

Animal Husbandry
Ingredient of—
  Condition powders.
  Medicated salt bricks for cattle.

Chemical
Precipitating agent for—
  Alkaloids.
Process material in making—
  Acetaldehyde.
  Alkali cyanides and ferrocyanides.
  Alkali-earth ferrocyanides.
  Butyric acid.
  Hydrocyanic acid.
  Other chemicals.
Purifying agent for—
  Ammonia still waste.
  Calcium acetate.
Reactant in making—
  Evaporation-preventing foams.
  Other sulphates, such as aluminum, calcium, magnesium, manganese.
Starting point in making—
  Iron salts, such as—
    Ferric hydroxide, ferric oleate, ferric oxide (brown), ferric oxide (red), ferric stearate, ferric sulphate, etc.
    Ferrous-ammonium sulphate, ferrous arsenate, ferrous carbonate, ferrous lactate, ferrous oxalate.

Disinfectant
Deodorant.
Disinfectant.

Distilling
Treating agent for—
  Distillery slops.

Dye
Process material in making—
  Anthranilic acid.
  Indigo dyes.

Explosives
Stabilizer for—
  Nitrostarch.

Fertilizer
Growth-promoting constituent in—
  Fertilizer compositions.
Iron source in—
  Fertilizer compositions.

Firefighting
Constituent of—
  Fire-preventing foams.

Herbicide
Ingredient of—
  Compositions for destroying wild mustard plant.
  Weed exterminators.
Weed exterminator.

Illuminating Gas
Starting point in making—
  Gas-purifying materials.

Ink
Constituent of—
  Writing inks.

Leather
Dye for—
  Leather.
Reactant in making—
  Tanning solutions.

Metallurgical
Electrolyte in making—
  Electrolytic iron.
Etching agent for—
  Aluminum.
Precipitating agent for—
  Gold (in chlorination processes).

Miscellaneous
Dye for—
  Feathers.
  Furs.

Ore Concentration
Reagent in flotation processes for—
  Lead ores.
  Zinc ores.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Base material in making—
  Iron pigments.
  Rouge.
  Stains.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reputed useful as—
  Astringent.
  Local irritant.
Starting point in making—
  Exsiccated ferrous sulphate and other preparations.

Photographic
Reagent in—
  Photographic processes.

Printing
Reagent in—
  Lithographic processes.
  Process engraving.

Textile
Mordant in—
  Dyeing processes.
  Printing processes.

Wood
Dye for—
  Wood.
Process material in making—
  Wood-preserving preparations.

Ferrous Sulphide

Synonyms: Iron sulphide; Iron protosulphide; Iron sulphuret; Ferrous protosulphide; Iron monosulphide.
French: Protosulfure de fer; Sulfure ferreux; Sulfure de fer; Sulfuret de fer.
German: Schwefeleisen; Eisensulfid; Eisensulfür; Ferrosulfid.
Spanish: Solfuro de hierro; Protosolfuro de hierro.
Italian: Solfuro ferroso.

Analysis
Reducing agent in—
  Assaying.
Starting point in making—
  Sulphuretted hydrogen.

Ceramic
Pigment in—
  Potteries and porcelains.

Chemical
Process material in making—
  Hydrocyanic acid (U.S. 1315219 and U.S. Re-15090).

Ferrous Sulphide (Continued)

Reactant (U.S. 1415897) in making—
  Ferrous sulphate.
Reducing agent (U.S. 1253775) for—
  Ferric chloride.
Starting point in making—
  Iron salts.
  Sulphuretted hydrogen for use in various processes.

Electrical
Process material in making—
  Storage batteries.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Process material in making—
  Pigments.

Petroleum
Reagent (U.S. 1448643) for—
  Sulphur removal.

Ferrovanadium

(Special alloys containing vanadium, silicon, iron, and carbon; vanadium content ranges from 35 percent to 40 percent; available commercially in four grades: Open-hearth, No. 1 special, No. 2 special, and high-speed.)

Metallurgical
Deoxidizer in—
  Steel manufacture (not used primarily so much for this purpose as it can be replaced by cheaper materials).
Imparter of—
  Fineness of grain to steel.
Improver of—
  Steel in—
    Elastic limit.
    Impact strength.
    Tensile strength (with loss of ductility).
    Yield point.
Stabilizer of—
  High-speed tool steels at high temperatures.
Vanadium introducer in—
  Engineering steels.
  Fine alloy steels.
  High-speed tool steels.
  Machinery steels.
  Nitrided steels.
Vanadium introducer in—
  Steels of good fatigue resistance.
  Steels of high dynamic strength.
  Steels of high wear resistance.
  Structural steels.

Ferro-Zirconium

(A special alloy containing, principally, zirconium, silicon, and iron; usually marketed in two forms —12 percent to 15 percent zirconium and 35 percent to 40 percent zirconium.)

Metallurgical
Deoxider in—
  Steel manufacture.
Desulphurizer in—
  Steel manufacture.
Improver of—
  Hot rolling and machinability of both carbon and alloy steels containing high sulphur.
Scavenger in—
  Steel manufacture.
Substitute for—
  Ferrosilicon in steel manufacture (said to promote cleaner metal, ductility, freedom from inclusions, grain uniformity, heat-treatment effectiveness, hot-working properties, removal of objectionable gas and non-metallic impurities, sounder metal, tensile, properties).

Finishing Compounds

Substances used in the final or finishing stages of manufacture of a product, usually textiles and leather, to make them suitable and marketable for specific purposes. Such compounds contain materials that impart softness, flexibility, stiffness, color, water and fire resistance, etc.

Fireclay

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1)

Construction
Ingredient of—
  Compositions for roads, floors, tennis courts, and the like, containing also sand and bitumen.
  Paint-removing poultice for stone surfaces, containing also paper pulp and sal soda.

Fixing Agents, Chemical

(a) Substances which are instrumental in the fixation of various mordants upon textile material by uniting chemically with them and holding them upon the fiber until the dyes may have an opportunity to unite with them.
(b) Substances which cause the actual precipitation of the mordant on the fiber by double decomposition. Such substances will be found in this book at appropriate points.

Fixing Agents, Mechanical

(a) Substances (*e.g.*, albumin) which are capable of holding pigments permanently upon textile fibers.
(b) Certain gums and starches which are capable of holding dyes and other substances upon textile fibers for a sufficient length of time to permit some desirable reaction to take place. Such substances will be found in this book at appropriate points.

Fixing Agents, Perfume

A substance which, when added to a perfume, prevents a too rapid volatilization of its various components and thereby increases the "odor-life" of the perfume. The leading fixatives for many years have been ambergris, musk, and civet. Others include artificial musk, musk xylene, musk ambrette, dinitrobutyl-metacresol-methylether, benzyl benzoate, phenoxyethyl alcohol, phenyltrichloromethyl carbinyl acetate, and others. Among the essential oils, vetivert, orris, and some others sometimes perform the function of fixatives. Odoriferous resin oils and oleo-resins are important mainly for their odor, only secondarily as fixatives. Such substances will be found in this book at appropriate points.

Flax Wax

French: Cire de lin.
German: Flachswachs.
Spanish: Sera de linaza; Cera de lino.
Italian: Cera di lino.

Building Construction
Suggested as substitute for beeswax in—
  Compositions for sealing, waterproofing, and polishing constructional materials, such as marble, brickwork, concrete, masonry, porous materials.

Chemical
Suggested as substitute for beeswax in making—
  Bottles used for holding and shipping hydrofluoric acid.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Wax offering the following characteristics—
  Deep-green or brownish color (depends on the chlorophyl content).
  Gives a better polish than beeswax (this polish is said to be, at the same time, more durable than that of carnauba wax).
  Greatly resembles beeswax, but differs in having—
    Higher iodine number.
    Higher melting point.
    Lower saponification index.
  Harder than beeswax.
  More plastic than carnauba wax.
  Rather more friable than beeswax, but less friable than carnauba wax.

Fuel
Suggested as substitute for beeswax in—
  Candles.

Leather
Suggested as substitute for beeswax in—
  Dressing compositions.
  Finishing preparations.
  Polishing compositions.

Miscellaneous
Suggested as substitute for beeswax in—
  Automobile polishes.
  Barrel and keg lining compositions.
  Floor polishes.
  Furniture polishes.
  Grease crayon.

Flax Wax (Continued)
Imitation fruit and flowers.
Linoleum polishes.
Shoe polishes.
Toys.
Wax figures.

Textile
Suggested as substitute for beeswax in—
Dressing compositions.
Finishing compositions.
Sizing compositions.

Wood
Suggested as substitute for beeswax in—
Compositions used in the finishing of furniture and of lumber used for parquet floorings.

Fluoarachidic Acid

Disinfectant
Germicide (Brit. 453830) in—
Disinfectant soaps.

Fluobehenic Acid

Disinfectant
Germicide (Brit. 453830) in—
Disinfectant soaps.

Fluocapric Acid

Disinfectant
Germicide (Brit. 453830) in—
Disinfectant soaps.

Fluocerotic Acid

Disinfectant
Germicide (Brit. 453830) in—
Disinfectant soaps.

Fluolauric Acid

Disinfectant
Germicide (Brit. 453830) in—
Disinfectant soaps.

Fluolignoceric Acid

Disinfectant
Germicide (Brit. 453830) in—
Disinfectant soaps.

Fluomargaric Acid

Disinfectant
Germicide (Brit. 453830) in—
Disinfectant soaps.

Fluomelissic Acid

Disinfectant
Germicide (Brit. 453830) in—
Disinfectant soaps.

Fluomyristic Acid

Disinfectant
Germicide (Brit. 453830) in—
Disinfectant soaps.

Fluonondecylic Acid

Disinfectant
Germicide (Brit. 453830) in—
Disinfectant soaps.

Fluopalmitic Acid

Disinfectant
Germicide (Brit. 453830) in—
Disinfectant soaps.

Fluopentadecylic Acid

Disinfectant
Germicide (Brit. 453830) in—
Disinfectant soaps.

Fluoroacetophenone

Synonym: Phenacyl fluoride Phenylfluoromethyl ketone.

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.

Military
As a military poison gas.

Fluoro-octadecyl Alcohol

Insecticide and Fungicide
Fungicide (Brit. 458179).
Insecticide (Brit. 458179).

Fluoro-octadecyl Alcohol, Sulphonated

Insecticide and Fungicide
Fungicide (Brit. 458179).
Insecticide (Brit. 458179).

Fluorspar

Synonyms: Fluorite; Florspar.
French: Spath Fluor.
German: Fluss; Fluss-spath.
Spanish: Espata fluor.
Italian: Spato fluore.
(*A natural calcium fluoride mineral.*)

Abrasive
Binder in making—
Emery wheels and other abrasive implements.

Cement
Process material in recovering—
Potash salts from cement dust.

Ceramic
Ingredient of ceramic compositions for—
Enamels.
Sanitary ware.
Promoter of—
Greater strength.
Low porosity.
Proper dispersion of tin oxide in dry process enamel frits.
Translucency.
Vitrification.

Chemical
Starting point in making—
Fluorides.
Hydrofluoric acid.
Hydrofluosilicic acid.
Process material in extracting—
Potash from feldspar, leucite, and similar minerals.

Electrical
Binder in making—
Carbon electrodes.

Glass
Etching agent.
Opaqueing agent.
Flux.

Jewelry
As a gemstone (certain colored varieties).

Metallurgical
Flux in making—
Brass, monel metal, and nickel steel, in the electric furnace (aids in the extraction of nonmetallics from the metal and their collection in the slag).
Castiron, in the cupola.
Ferrosilicon and ferromanganese, in the electric furnace process (use in two-functional—slag-liquefying and purifying).
Gold, silver, copper, lead and antimony (refining agent in smelting operations).
Open hearth steel (produces a more liquid slag and aids in the transfer of phosphorus and sulphur). (This is the largest use.)
Melting point depressor in making—
Aluminum, by the electric furnace process.
Starting point in making—
Synthetic cryolite by reacting with hydrated alumina in the production of aluminum (the synthetic cryolite is the "molten solvent" for the aluminum ore during its reduction by electrolysis).

Miscellaneous
Construction material (the variously colored sorts) of various decorative vessels and other objects.

Wood
Ingredient of—
Preservative compounds used in wood treatment.

Fluostearic Acid

Disinfectant
Germicide (Brit. 453830) in—
Disinfectant soaps.

Fluotridecylic Acid

Disinfectant
Germicide (Brit. 453830) in—
Disinfectant soaps.

Fluoundecylic Acid

Disinfectant
Germicide (Brit. 453830) in—
  Disinfectant soaps.

Formaldehydeparatoluidin
  Synonym: Anhydro-formaldehyde-paratoluidine.

Rubber
Accelerator in—
  Vulcanizing processes.
Improver in vulcanizing –
  Rubber.
  Rubber-latex compounds.

Formylacrylic Acid

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Photographic
Hardening agent (Brit. 497023 and 499648) for—
  Gelatin.
  Gelatin emulsions.

Formyl Fluoride

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Military
Suggested for use as—
  Military poison gas.

Formylglycol Salicylate

Pharmaceutical
Medicament (Brit. 456269) in—
  Fatty ointments intended for percutaneous application claimed useful in the treatment of rheumatism.

Frits

A term used in the ceramic industry and applied to a semi-fused mass, the constituents of which originally were soluble or insoluble, fusible or infusible. By "fritting" (*i.e.,* preliminary fusing) the original properties of the constituents are changed; thus, the soluble materials become insoluble and the infusible materials fusible. Accordingly, substances which could not otherwise be used in a glaze batch, but which are absolutely necessary for the best results, can be used. Other advantages offered by fritting are minimizing danger to health of workers when using lead salts, inducing better suspension of heavy products in the batch, more even distribution of constituents of the batch; ability to fire the glazed ware at a lower temperature. Most of the glazes used on dinnerware and sanitary ware contain frit. See also Glazes.

Fuller's Earth

Synonyms: Bleaching earth; Florida earth; Floridan earth.
French: Floridine; Terre décolorante; Terre àfoulon.
German: Bleicherde; Floridin; Fullererde; Walkerde; Walkererde; Walkerton; Walkton.

(Note: Though not always so stated, it is probable that applications as a catalyst refer to the "activated" product.)

Abrasives
Ingredient (U.S. 1364849) of—
  Abrasive composition.
Analysis
In analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.
Automotive
Process material (U.S. 1511316) in making—
  Commutators.
Bituminous
Extractant (U.S. 1278023) for hydrocarbons from—
  Asphalt.
Ingredient (U.S. 1372467) of—
  Asphaltic binder.
Refining, purifying, and treating agent for –
  Distilled gilsonite (U.S. 1459328).
Separating agent (U.S. 1472384 and 1472385) for—
  Water from hydrocarbons.
Vapor-filtering agent (U.S. 1433050, 1433051, and 1433052) for—
  Hydrocarbons.
Building Construction
Ingredient of—
  Building material (U.S. 1408760).
  Burial vault construction material (U.S. 1478769).
  Concrete expansion joint (U.S. 1279918).
  Road binders (U.S. 1311215, 1311216, and 1311219).
  Road paving (U.S. 1279918).
  Roofing (U.S. 1279918).
Cellulose Products
Polymerizing agent (Brit. 487652) in making—
  Plasticizers and swelling agents for cellulose est
  and ethers (with which they yield strong, c
  crease-resisting films).
Chemical
Absorbent for
  Fats.
  Gases.
  Greases.
  Liquids.
  Nickel carbonyl (U.S. 1436662).
  Oils.
  Vapors.
Accelerator (U.S. 1455284) of—
  Sulphur combustion.
Adsorbent for—
  Colloidal particles.
  Coloring matters.
  Dispersed substances.
  Dissolved substances.
  Impurities.
  Suspended substances.
Catalyst in making—
  Acetylene products (U.S. 1421743).
  Alkyl substituted cyclopentanones (Ger. 625758).
  Aminoketones from aromatic amines and carboxylic acids or their anhydrides (Brit. 397505).
  Aryl ketones from aromatic hydrocarbons and carboxylic acids or their anhydrides (Brit. 397505).
  Condensations.
  Cresyl benzoate from benzoic acid and cresol (Ger. 565969).
  Cymene from dipentene (U.S. 1746532 and 1893802).
  Cymene from pine oil (U.S. 1893802).
  Cymene from terpineol (U.S. 1893802).
  Dehydrations.
  Diamylene from amylene.
  Hydroxy ketones from phenols and carboxylic acids or their anhydrides (Brit. 397505).
  Phenol ethers (U.S. 1469709).
  Phenol esters from phenols and carboxylic acids or their anhydrides (Brit. 397505).
  Phenolic esters.
  Phenols (Ger. 519728, 520859, 529878, 544801, and 598298).
  Polymerizations.
  Propylene from cymene (Ger. 483640).
  Toluene from cymene (Ger. 483640).
Catalyst carrier in making—
  Benzins from cresol and hydrogen (Brit. 379587, 3797
  and 407127).
  Cyclohexane from benzene and hydrogen (Brit. 379
  378755, and 407127).
  Decahydronaphthalene from naphthalene and hydrogen (Brit. 379587, 379755, and 407127).
  Succinic acid (U.S. 1491465).
  Tetrahydronaphthalene from naphthalene and hy
  gen (Brit. 379587, 379755, and 407127).
Clarifying agent for—
  Various purposes.
Clarifying agent in purifying—
  Benzene (U.S. 1297635).
  Enzyme extracts (U.S. 1460736).
  Sludge sulphonic acids (U.S. 1495891).
Decolorizing agent for—
  Various purposes.
Decolorizing agent in processing—
  Phthalic anhydride (U.S. 1301388).
  Stearic acid (U.S. 1132054).
  Sulphur dichloride (U.S. 1464137).
  Sulphur monochloride (U.S. 1464137).
Filtering medium for—
  Various purposes.
Polymerizing agent (Brit. 487652) in making—
  Sizes for various purposes.
  Textile lubricants.
Process aid in making—
  Aluminum chloride (U.S. 1480021).
  Amines (U.S. 1504730).
  Anthranilic acid (U.S. 1458715).
  Benzin (U.S. 1221698 and 1515733).
  Benzoylecgonine (U.S. 1218536).

Fuller's Earth (Continued)
  Catalysts (U.S. 1158664, 1167915, 1232830, 1251202, and 1482740).
  Chlorinated compounds (U.S. 1425882, 1425883, and 1425884).
  Decolorizing carbons (U.S. 1308826, 1447461, 1504730, and 1510284).
  S-Dichloroethane (U.S. 1224485).
  1:2-Dichloropropane (U.S. 1224485).
  Ecgonine (U.S. 1218536).
  Hydrochloric acid (U.S. 1489021 and 1492184).
  Ketones (U.S. 1504730).
  Silicon dioxide (U.S. 1489021).
  Silicon tetrachloride (U.S. 1489021).
  Sodium anthranilate (U.S. 1458715).
  Sulphur dioxide (U.S. 1489021).
Treating agent for—
  Sulphuric acid (U.S. 1256233, 1471201, and 1492184).

Coal Products
Ingredient (U.S. 1174199 and 1407279) of—
  Binders for briquetted coal.
Polymerizing agent (with ferric sulphate) (U.S. 1894934) for—
  Coaltar naphtha fractions containing coumarone and indene constituents.
Refining agent (U.S. 1221698, 1439171, and 1515733) for—
  Naphtha.
Remover (U.S. 1311987) of—
  Coaltar oil from aluminum chloride.

Cosmetic
Base in—
  Powders.
Substitute for—
  Talc.

Electrical
Absorbent and filler (U.S. 1279918) in—
  Electric insulation.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Absorbent for—
  Animal oils.
  Edible oils.
  Fats.
  Fish Oils.
  Greases.
  Mineral oils.
  Vegetable oils.
Adsorbent for—
  Colloidal particles.
  Coloring matters.
  Dispersed substances.
  Dissolved substances.
  Impurities.
  Suspended substances.
Adsorption agent in fractionating—
  Essential oils.
Bleaching agent for—
  Animal oils.
  Edible oils.
  Fats.
  Fish oils.
  Greases.
  Inedible oils.
  Lards.
  Mineral oils.
  Tallow.
  Vegetable oils.
  Waxes (U.S. 1159450, 1178532, and 1439171; Ger. 216281).
Catalyst in—
  Polymerization process (U.S. 1337523).
  Purifying process (U.S. 1246379 and 1340889).
Catalyst carrier in hydrogenation of—
  Animal oils.
  Fatty acids.
  Fats.
  Fish oils.
  Greases.
  Lards.
  Tallow.
  Vegetable oils.
Catalyst poison remover in treatment of—
  Fats.
  Greases.
  Marine animal oils (U.S. 1132710 and 1247516).
  Oils.
Clarifying agent for—
  Animal oils.
  Edible oils.
  Fats.
  Fish oils.
  Greases.
  Inedible oils.
  Lards.
  Mineral oils.
  Tallow.
  Vegetable oils.
Decolorizing agent for—
  Animal oils.
  Edible oils.
  Fats.
  Fish oils.
  Greases.
  Inedible oils.
  Lards.
  Mineral oils.
  Tallow.
  Vegetable oils.
  Waxes (U.S. 1132054 and 1492184).
Filtering medium for—
  Animal oils.
  Edible oils.
  Fats.
  Fish oils.
  Greases.
  Inedible oils.
  Lards.
  Mineral oils.
  Tallow.
  Vegetable oils.
Process material in making—
  Linseed oil substitutes (U.S. 1254866 and 1384447).
  Solvent for grease (1224485).
Recovering agent (U.S. 1224291, 1242624, and 1247516) for nickel catalyst from—
  Hydrogenated fats and oils.
Remover (U.S. 1247516), from marine animal oils, of—
  Arsenic compounds.
  Chlorine compounds.
  Cyanide derivatives.
  Iodine compounds.
  Phosphorus compounds.
  Sulphur compounds.
Remover of—
  Terpenes from citrous oils.

Food
Adsorbent in—
  Color detection.
  Purifying processes.
Clarifying and filtering agent for—
  Fruit juices (U.S. 1458427).
  Various food products and ingredients.
Decolorizing agent for—
  Cacao oil (U.S. 1386471).
Process material in making—
  Cocoa extract (U.S. 1218536).
  Vitamin-free food products (U.S. 1505551).
  Glucose (U.S. 1185262).

Fuel
Decolorizing agent (U.S. 1239100) for—
  Liquid fuel.
Refining agent (U.S. 1221698, 1439171, and 1515733) for—
  Naphtha.

Insecticide
Carrier (U.S. 1520197) for—
  Tomato plant rusticide.

Leather
Deliming agent (U.S. 1382124) for—
  Hides.
  Pelts.
  Skins.

Linoleum and Oilcloth
Process material (U.S. 1254866) in making—
  Linoleum drying oil.

Lubricant
Bleaching agent for—
  Lubricants.
Clarifying agent for—
  Lubricants.
Filtering medium for—
  Lubricants.
Neutralizing agent in—
  Refining processes.
Reclaiming agent for—
  Used lubricants.

Metallurgical
Absorbent (French 755709; U.S. 1279918) in—
  Rustproofing processes for iron and steel.
Ingredient (U.S. 1514731) of—
  Core compound.
  Parting compound.
Process material in—
  Gold extraction from seawater (U.S. 1358096).
  Steel treatment (U.S. 1489118).

Milk Products
Process material in making—
  Casein (vitamin-free) (U.S. 1505551).
  Casein composition (U.S. 1437487).
  Milk substitute (U.S. 1332562).

Miscellaneous
Absorbent for various purposes.
Adsorbent for—
  Colloidal particles.
  Coloring matters.

Fuller's Earth (Continued)

  - Dispersed substances.
  - Dissolved substances.
  - Suspended substances.
- Bleaching agent in various processes.
- Decolorizing agent in various processes.
- Disintegration retardant and filler (U.S. 2071094) in—
  - Deodorant (admixture with sodium chlorite and potassium biphosphate).
- Filtering medium in various processes.
- For various domestic purposes.
- Ingredient of—
  - Brakelining dressing (U.S. 1338811 and 1461386).
  - Cleaner (U.S. 1316090).
  - Coating composition (U.S. 1179413).
  - Decoloring agent (admixture with diatomaceous earth) (U.S. 1272197).
  - Filtering process (U.S. 1505251).
  - Polishes (U.S. 1302320, 1398891, and 1411550).
  - Shoe filler (U.S. 1136980).
  - "Sympathetic" color (U.S. 1402442).
  - Waterproof material (U.S. 1233252).
- Process material in making—
  - Lanolin (U.S. 1194013, 1194014, 1194015, and 1201042
  - Vitamin product (U.S. 1173317).
- Substitute for—
  - Talcum powder.

Naval Stores

- Clarifying agent (U.S. 1505438) for—
  - Turpentine.
- Clarifying agent (U.S. 1127465) in making—
  - Turpentine substitute.

Paint and Varnish

- Ingredient of—
  - Finish removers (U.S. 1145980 and 1160394).
- Process material in making—
  - Cement and concrete paints (U.S. 1179413).
  - Drying oil (U.S. 1254866).
  - Lampblack substitute (U.S. 1424414).
  - Pigments.

Paper

- Deinking agent (U.S. 1138085 and 1421195) for—
  - Paper in reclamation processes.
- Iron-remover (U.S. 1150194) for—
  - "Sweet water."
- Process material in making—
  - Pigments for wallpaper.

Perfume

- Catalyst in making—
  - Alkyl substituted cyclopentanones (jasmine-like odors) (Ger. 625758).
  - Dehydro-jasmone (Ger. 639455).
  - Ionone from pseudoionone.
  - Isopulegol from citronellal.
  - Phenolic esters.
  - Polyterpenes from pinene.

Petroleum

- Adsorbent for—
  - Colloidal particles.
  - Coloring matters.
  - Dispersed substances.
  - Dissolved substances.
  - Impurities.
  - Suspended substances.
- Adsorbent (U.S. 1788569, 1937113, 1956716, and 1969737) in—
  - Refining processes.
- Bleaching agent for—
  - Petroleum.
  - Petroleum distillates, oils, petrolatums, waxes, and so on.
- Catalyst in—
  - Cracking process.
  - Polymerization process (U.S. 1337523).
  - Purifying oils (U.S. 1340889).
- Decolorizing agent for—
  - Petroleum.
  - Petroleum distillates, oils, petrolatums, waxes, and so on.
- Dewaxing agent for—
  - Paraffin from wax distillate.
- Filtering medium for—
  - Petroleum.
  - Petroleum distillates, oils, petrolatums, waxes, and so on.
- Ingredient (U.S. 1903094) of—
  - Combined neutralizing and clarifying agent (admi ture with lead oxide and sodium hydroxide).
- Neutralizing agent in—
  - Refining processes.
- Preventer (U.S. 1489725) of—
  - Gasoline evaporation.
- Process aid in making—
  - Safety oil (U.S. 1277605).

Pharmaceutical

- Absorbent for—
  - Fats.
  - Greases.
  - Liquids.
- Adsorbent for—
  - Colloidal particles.
  - Coloring matters.
  - Dispersed substances.
  - Dissolved substances.
  - Suspended substances.
- Bleaching agent for—
  - Creams.
  - Fats.
  - Fluids.
  - Greases.
  - Oils.
- Combining agent (U.S. 1334463) for—
  - Ipecac alkaloids.
- Decolorizing agent for—
  - Creams.
  - Fats.
  - Fluids.
  - Greases.
  - Oils.
- Filtering agent for—
  - Creams.
  - Fats.
  - Fluids.
  - Greases.
  - Oils.
- In compounding and dispensing practice.
- Process material in making—
  - Antiseptics (U.S. 1425882, 1425883, and 1425884).
  - Cocaine (U.S. 1218536).
  - Medicinal oil (U.S. 1277329).
- Removing agent for—
  - Alkaloids.
  - Certain bacterial toxins.
- Suggested for use as—
  - Poulticing agent.
  - Talcum substitute.
- Treating agent (U.S. 1403892) for—
  - Blood.

Photographic

- Mercury remover (Brit. 500489) in purifying—
  - Water-soluble hyposulphites.

Refractory

- Process material (U.S. 1364849) in making—
  - Refractory products.

Resins.

- Process material (U.S. 1324649 and 1505438) in makin
  - Resins.

Rubber

- Ingredient of—
  - Caoutchouc composition (U.S. 1437437).
  - Rubber batches.
  - Rubber substitutes (U.S. 1223692).
  - Tire material (U.S. 1223692).
  - Tire puncture-healing composition (U.S. 1247814).

Sanitation

- Catalyst carrier (U.S. 1138201) in hydrogenation of—
  - Garbage grease.
- Filtering agent (U.S. 1428618) for—
  - Waste liquors.
- Process material (U.S. 1364387) in—
  - Sewage treatment.

Soap

- Bleaching agent for—
  - Fats.
  - Greases.
  - Oils.
  - Tallow.
- Catalyst carrier in hydrogenation of—
  - Animal oils.
  - Fatty acids.
  - Fats.
  - Fish oils.
  - Greases.
  - Lards.
  - Tallow.
  - Vegetable oils.
- Catalyst poison remover in treating—
  - Fats.
  - Greases.
  - Marine animals oils.
  - Oils.
- Clarifying agent for—
  - Fats.
  - Greases.
  - Oils.
  - Tallow.

Fuller's Earth (Continued)

- Decolorizing agent for—
  - Fats.
  - Greases.
  - Oils.
  - Tallow.
- Filtering medium for—
  - Fats.
  - Greases.
  - Oils.
  - Tallow.
- Ingredient of—
  - Detergent (U.S. 1278411 and 1280698).
- Recovering agent (1224291, 1242624, and 1247516) for nickel catalyst from—
  - Hydrogenated fats and oils.
- Remover (U.S. 1247516) from marine animal oils, of—
  - Arsenic compounds.
  - Chlorine compounds.
  - Cyanide derivatives.
  - Iodine compounds.
  - Phosphorus compounds.
  - Sulphur compounds.

Sugar

- Decolorizing agent (U.S. 1492184) for—
  - Sugar solution.
- Remover (U.S. 1150194) of—
  - Iron from sugar solutions.

Textile

- Absorbent (Brit. 403009) in—
  - Kier-boiling cotton.
- Fulling agent for—
  - Woolen fabrics (declining in U.S.A. practice).
- Process material in—
  - Dyeing (U.S. 1409184).
  - Waterproofing fabrics (U.S. 1279918).

Water Treating

- Softening agent.
- Starting point in making—
  - Artificial zeolites.

Fulling Agents

Soap solutions used in "fulling" wool, an operation by which wool fibers are interlocked to a dense, felty condition by means of friction, heat and moisture.

Fulling Assistants

Sulphonated oils, wetting agents, sulfonated fatty alcohol salts, etc. used to increase the efficiency of fulling agents.

Fumaric Acid

Synonyms: Allomaleic acid; Boletic acid; Lichenic acid; Paramaleic acid; Trans-buten diacid; Trans-butene diacid; Trans-butendioic acid; Trans-1:2-ethylenedicarboxylic acid.
French: Acide fumarique.
German: Fumarsäure.
Spanish: Acido fumarico.

Beverage

- Substitute (Germ. 437154) for—
  - Tartaric acid in—
    - Effervescing preparations.
    - Flavoring agents.
    - Fruit syrups.

Chemical

- Process material in making—
  - Intermediates.
  - Organic chemicals.
  - Succinic acid (U.S. 1369204, 1457791, 1491465, and 1929381).
- Starting point in making—
  - Bromosuccinic acids.
  - Esters.
  - Halogenated derivatives.
  - Maleic acid, with phosphorus oxychloride.
  - Malic acid, by additive reaction.
  - Racemic acid, by oxidation.
  - Succinic acid, by reduction.

Electrical

- Process material (U.S. 1413144, 1413145, 1424137, and 1443935) in making—
  - Insulating material.

Fats and Oils

- Rancidity retardant (U.S. 1898363) for—
  - Fats.
  - Greases.
  - Oils.

Food

- Rancidity retardant for—
  - Butter.
  - Caramels.
  - Fats.
  - Fruit products.
  - Greases.
  - Milk products.
  - Oils.
  - Oleomargarin.
  - Pastry.
- Substitute (Germ. 437154) for—
  - Tartaric acid or cream of tartar in—
    - Baking powders.
    - Candy.
    - Confections.
    - Effervescing preparations.
    - Flavoring agents.
    - Fruit syrups.
    - Gelatin desserts.
    - Mineral yeasts.

Plastics

- Process material in making—
  - Molded products (U.S. 1424137, 1443935, 1443936, and 1489744).
  - Phonograph records (U.S. 1424137).
  - Plastics (U.S. 1424137, 1443935, 1443936, and 1489744).

Resins

- Process material in making—
  - Shellac substitutes.
  - Synthetic resins.
- Starting point in making—
  - Condensations with—
    - Glycerin (U.S. 1413144, 1413145, and 1443936).
    - Glycol (U.S. 1413144, 1413145, and 1443936).
    - Polyglycerol (U.S. 1443936).
- Synthetic resins with—
  - Dihydric alcohols, such as Diethyleneglycol, Ethyleneglycol, Propyleneglycol, Tetramethyleneglycol (Brit. 396354, and 407914).
  - Fatty acids of drying or semidrying oils, such as Chinawood oil, cottonseed oil, linseed oil, Perilla oil, soybean oil (Brit. 394000 and 407914).
- Polyhydric alcohols, such as arabitol, erythritol, glycerin, mannitol, pentaerythritol, rhamnitol, xylitol (Brit. 394000 and 407914).

Textile

- Mordant in—
  - Dyeing processes.

Furfuryl Xanthate

Mining

- Flotation reagent in—
  - Ore-refining processes.

1-Furoylacetimido-2-ethyldihydrobenzothiazole

Photographic

- Colorformer (Brit. 517197) in—
  - Developing processes for producing—
    - Yellow images from silver salts.
    - Film emulsions.

Furoyl Chloride

Food

- Substitute for—
  - Chloropicrin in disinfecting grain elevators.

Fustic

Synonyms: Old fustic; Yellow Brazilwood; Yellowwood; Young fustic.
French: Bois de fustet; Bois de Hongrie; Bois du Tyrol; Fustet jeune.
German: Fiset; Fisetholz; Fustik; Junger fustik; Ungarische gelbholz; Visetholz, Zantegelbholz.
Spanish: Fustete.
Italian: Fustete.

(Two varieties of fustic are known—(1) old fustic, which is the wood of Chlorophora tinctoria, indigenous to South America, the West Indies, and Central America; (2) young fustic, which is the wood of Rhus cotinus, indigenous to the West Indies and South Europe.)

Textile

- Natural dyestuff (dyewood) used in obtaining—
  - Brown effects with a chromium mordant.
  - Orange effects with a aluminum mordant.
  - Orange effects with a tin mordant.
  - Scarlet effects with a tin mordant.

Galeopsis Oil
Paint and Varnish
As a drying oil claimed to have properties similar to those of linseed oil.

Gallamide
(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)
Dye
Starting point (Brit. 417875) in making—
- Blue dyes by condensation with nitroso-orthotolyltaurin.
- Blue dyes by condensation with nitrosophenylbenzyltaurin.
- Greenish-blue dyes by condensation with nitrosoethylphenyltaurin.

Gallein
Synonyms: Alizarin Violet; Anthracene Violet; Dihydroxyfluorescein; Gallin; Pyrogallolphthalein.
Analysis
Indicator in determining—
- Phosphates in urine.

Sensitive indicator in determining—
- Acids.
- Alkali hydroxides.
- Ammonia.

Dye
Reactant in making—
- Coerulein and other dyes.

Gammadibutylamino-N-propylalphaphenyl N-Butyrate
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 483704) as—
- Medicinal product having marked spasmolytic properties and only very slight toxic action.

4-Gammadiethylaminoalphamethylbutylamino-7:8-benzoquinolin
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 481874) as—
- Colorless product useful in destroying blood parasites (malaria), amebae, and worm infections.

5-Gammadiethylaminoalphamethylbutylamino-7-methylparaphenanthrolin
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 481874) as—
- Colorless product useful in destroying blood parasites (malaria), amebae, and worm infections.

4-Gammadiethylaminobetahydroxypropylamino-7:8-benzoquinolin
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 481874) as—
- Colorless product useful in destroying blood parasites (malaria), amebae, and worm infections.

10-Gammadiethylaminobutylamino-7-ethoxy-3-methylacridin Citrate
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 363392, 441007, and 441132) as—
- New pharmaceutical product.

Gammadiethylamino-N-propyl Alphaphenylpropionate
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 483704) as—
- Medicinal agent having marked spasmolytic properties and only very slight toxicity.

6-Gammahydroxypropylamino-2-paraacetamido-1-methylquinolinium Methiodide
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 495783) to be—
- Valuable a trypanocide, advantageous in being more soluble and less toxic than known 2-styrylquinolinium salts.

6-Gammahydroxypropylamino-2-parapropionamidostyryl-1-methylquinolinium Methiodide
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 495783) to be—
- Therapeutically valuable as a trypanocide, more soluble and less toxic than known 2-stryrylquinolinium salts.

Gamma-4-isoamylcyclohexylbutyric Acid
Miscellaneous
As a wetting agent (Brit. 449865).
For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

Gamma-4-N-hexylcyclohexylbutyric Aicd
Miscellaneous
As a wetting agent (Brit. 449865).
For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

Gamma-4-N-laurylcyclohexylbutyric Acid
Miscellaneous
As a wetting agent (Brit. 449865).
For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

Gamma-4-N-octylcyclohexylbutyric Acid
Miscellaneous
As a wetting agent (Brit. 449865).
For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

Gamma-4-secondary-butylcyclohexylbutyric Acid
Miscellaneous
As a wetting agent (Brit. 449865).
For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

Gammathiocyanopropylphenyl Ether
Insecticide
Suggested for use as insecticide.

Gammaureidopropylpyridinium Chloride
Textile
Claimed (Brit. 497368) as—
- Highly useful agent for processing textile fabrics.

Gasoline
Synonyms: Petrol; Motor spirit.
French: Pétrole; Gazolène, rectifié.
German: Gasolin; Benzin; Rektifiziertes Petroleum.
Spanish: Bencina; Gasoleno
Italian: Benzina; Gasolina

Adhesives
Solvent in—
- Adhesive compositions.
- Rubber cements.

Analysis
Extractant in—
- Analytical processes

Solvent in—
- Analytical processes.

Automotive
Cleanser for—
- Parts in repair and breakdown work.
- Tools.

Fuel for —
- Automobiles.
- Tanks and other military equipment.
- Tractors.
- Trucks.

Ingredient of—
- Carbon removers.
- Impregnating compositons for brake linings, clutch facings, etc.
- Polishes and cleansers.
- Top dressings.
- Waterproofing compositions for truck covers.

Aviation
Cleanser for—
- Parts in repair and breakdown work.
- Tools.

Fuel for—
- Airplanes.
- Tractors and other field service equipment.

Bituminous
Solvent for—
- Asphalt.

Building Construction
Fuel for—
- Compressors, pumps, and other motor-driven chinery

Solvent in—
- Asphalt and pitch base compositions used for vari weather and waterproofing purposes.

Chemical
Denaturant for—
- Alcohol.

Gasoline (Continued)

Solvent for—
  Various chemicals.

Distilling

  Alcohol.

Dry Cleaning

Degreaser for—
  Fabrics.
  Furs.
Solvent for—
  Dry cleaning purposes.
Spotting agent for—
  Dry cleaning purposes.

Electrical

Fuel for—
  Portable battery charging outfits.

Fats and Oils

Extractant for—
  Fats.
  Oils.

Food

Degreaser for—
  Flour middlings.
Extractant for—
  Caffeine.

Fuel

Enrichener for—
  Gas.
Fuel for—
  Camp and expedition cooking stoves, brazing and soldering outfits, blow torches, portable forges, heating apparatus for various purposes, and the like.
Ingredient of—
  Illuminating compositions.

Leather

Degreaser for—
  Skins and hides.
Ingredient of—
  Dressings.
  Finishes.
  Impregnating compositions.
  Waterproofing compositions.

Marine

Fuel for—
  Blow torches.
  Inboard motor craft.
  Outboard motors for sporting boats, military landing craft, etc.
Ingredient of—
  Waterproofing compositions for canvas, tarpaulins, and the like.

Mechanical

Degreaser for—
  Parts.
  Tools.
Vehicle in—
  Belt dressings.
  Impregnating compositions for clutch and friction surfacings, brake linings, etc.

Metallurgical

Degreaser for—
  Metals.

Military

Ingredient of—
  Waterproofing compositions for tents, gun covers, and the like.
See also under: "Automotive," "Aviation," "Marine," and "Fuel."

Miscellaneous

Degreaser for—
  Various purposes in industry.
Ingredient of—
  Cleansing compositions.
  Impregnating compositions for various purposes.
  Polishing compositions.
  Waterproofing compositions for canvas, tarpaulins, etc.
Revivifying agent for—
  Decolorizing clays and earths.
Solvent for—
  Various purposes in industry.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Diluent in—
  Coating compositions.
  Paints.
Ingredient of—
  Coating compositions.
  Paints.
  Paint removers.
  Thinners.
  Turpentine substitutes.
Solvent in—
  Coating compositions.
  Paints.
  Paint removers.

Public Works

Fuel for—
  Compressors, pumps, shovels, ditchers, excavating machinery, hauling, hoisting and other machinery used in highway construction.

Resins

Solvent for—
  Rosin.

Rubber

Ingredient of—
  Cements.
Solvent for—
  Rubber.

Sanitation

Degreaser for—
  Garbage.

Soap

Ingredient of—
  Grease-removing compositions.

Textile

Cleansing agent for—
  Fabrics and fibers.
Defatting agent for—
  Fabrics and fibers.
Degreasing agent for—
  Apparatus.
  Fabrics and fibers.
Ingredient of—
  Cleansing compositions.
  Coating compositions.
  Impregnating compositions.
  Waterproofing compositions.
Solvent in—
  Rubberizing processes.

Tobacco

Extractant for—
  Nicotine.

Gasoline Synthesis Residues

(Semisolid, paraffinlike bodies obtained in the German (Fischer-Tropsch) synthesis of gasoline from mixtures of hydrogen and carbon monoxide.)

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Starting point (Brit. 506104) in making—
  Synthetic fatty acids suitable for soapmaking and, possibly, edible.

Ginger

  Latin: Zingiber; Rhizoma zingiberis.
  French: Gingembre; Gingembre (gris et blanc).
  German: Ingwer.
  Spanish: Jengibre; Rizoma de jengibre.
  Italian: Zenzero.

Beverages

Flavoring agent in—
  Bitters.
  Cordials.
  Liqueurs.

Food

Spice in—
  Bakery goods.
  Confectionery.
  Pickles.
  Preserves.
  Sauces.
Starting point in making—
  Confections.
  Flavorings.
  Preserves.

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice.
Ingredient of preparations of various types.
Reputed useful as—
  Carminative.
  Rubefacient.
  Stimulant.

Ginger (Continued)
Reputed useful in treating—
  Alcoholic gastritis.
  Dyspepsia.
  Flatulent colic.

Ginseng
  Synonyms: Five-fingers; Garantoquen; Grantogen; Sang.
  Latin: Aralia quinquefolia; Panax; Panax ginseng; Panax ninsi; Panax quinquefolius.
  French: Ginseng.
  German: Ginseng; Kraftwurzel.
  Spanish: Ginseng.
  Italian: Ginsen.
  Chinese: Jinshang; Jinshen; Jin-tain; Ninsin; Schin; Seng.

Food
As a "chew."

Miscellaneous
Source of—
  Glucosidal principle said to be useful as glycerin substitute.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Rated as curative in China.
Reputed useful as—
  Demulcent.

Glass, Powdered

Building Supplies
Filler in—
  Artificial stone.
  Composition floorings.
  Composition roofings.
  Composition shingles and tile.

Bituminous
  Asphalt compositions.

Ceramic
Filler in—
  Ceramic compositions.
  Enamels.

Explosives and Matches
Abrasive in—
  Match-head compositions.
  Primers.
Filler in—
  Explosives.
  Primers.

Mechanical
Abrasive in—
  Friction compounds.

Miscellaneous
Abrasive in—
  Cleaning compositions.
  Polishing compositions.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Filler in—
  Paints.

Paper
Filler in—
  Corrugated products.
  Packaging products.
  Paper.

Plastics
Filler in—
  Plastic compositions.

Refractory
Filler in—
  Cements.
  Patching compositions.

Rubber
Filler in—
  Rubber compositions.

Soap
Abrasive and filler in—
  Scouring compositions.

Glazes

A term used in the ceramic industry. According to the sense in which it is used it may mean: (a) a vitreous coating on finished pottery or enamelware, (b) the mixed and powdered dry materials of the batch to be used for producing the vitreous coating, (c) an emulsion of these materials suspended in water ("wet glaze"). Glazes may consist of common salt or feldspar but are more usually mi
of native silicates such as feldspar, kaolin, Corr
stone with flint, sand, cullet, chalk, borax, so
white lead, red lead, or litharge. Oxides of cob
copper, iron and manganese are also used for
ing purposes. See also Frit.

Glucinum*

*(Additional uses—supplementary to those given
Volume 1.)*

* This name is now more or less in disuse. Beryllium
the name now used.

Metallurgical
Grain-refining agent for—
  Aluminum alloys.
  Magnesium alloys.
Starting point in making—
  Aluminum-beryllium alloys.
  Nickel-beryllium alloys.

Physics
Filter for—
  Stray or reflected electrons in x-ray streams.
Target for—
  Neutron production.

Gluconic Acid

*(Additional uses—supplementary to those given
Volume 1.)*
  French: Acide gluconique.
  German: Glukonsäure.

Leather
Reported promising as tanning agent in—
  Vegetable tanning processes.

Laundering
Souring agent.

Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
  Metal polishes.

Gluconic Acid Lactones

Chemical
Suggested as substitute for—
  Gluconic acid, because they are noncorrosive,
  powders and offer a convenient way of shippi
  the acid.

Food
Reported to be—
  Promising ingredients of—
    Baking powders.

Miscellaneous
Suggested ingredients of—
  Products where delayed acid action is desirable.

Glucose

*(A thick, syrupy liquid obtained by incomplete hydr
ysis of cornstarch. It is also known as corn
and starch syrup. Among technicians, manuf
turers, wholesalers, and brokers the tendency is
refer to it as glucose. In the retail trade the
is to refer to it as corn syrup. The various
or corn syrup retailed differ from the glucose
to food manufacturers only to the extent that
labeled brands also contain small percentages
cane sugar, molasses, or some other substance
the purpose of enhancing the flavor. The co
and suggestions under "Food" below refer to co
syrup as a substitute for ordinary sugar, as repo
by a prominent home economics laboratory. C
syrup is marketed in two forms—light and
The dark syrup is much the cheaper, usually ab
one-third, of the two. Grades may also vary ac
ing to technical application.)*

Adhesives
Binder in—
  Adhesive compositions.
Cementing agent in—
  Adhesive compositions
Flavoring agent in—
  Adhesive compositions
Thickener in—
  Adhesive compositions.

Automobile Specialties
Adhesive in—
  Tire-puncture healing compositions.

Glucose (Continued)
Binder in—
Tire-puncture healing compositions.
Thickener in—
Tire-puncture healing compositions.

Beverage
Bodying agent in—
Soft drinks.
Sweetening agent in—
Soft drinks.

Brewing
Alcohol source in—
Beer manufacture.
Ingredient of—
Flavorings.
Worts.
Process material in preserving—
Hops.
Sweetening agent in—
Beer flavorings.
Beer manufacture.

Cellulose Products
Coagulating agent for—
Viscose.
Nutrient in—
Cellulose fermentation.
Precipitating agent for—
Viscose.

Chemical
Condensing agent in—
Organic synthesis.
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point in making—
Glucosides.

Cosmetic
Sweetener in—
Mouthwash.
Toothpaste.

Disinfectant
Ingredient of—
Bacterial composts.

Dye
Process material in making—
Chrome dyestuffs.
Dyestuffs of other types.

Explosives
Absorbent in—
Explosives manufacture.
Binder in—
Explosives manufacture.
Sugar source in—
Explosives manufacture.

Electrical
Binder for—
Arclight and arclamp electrodes.

Fertilizer
Nutrient in—
Fertilizer compositions.

Firefighting
Constituent of—
Chemical fire-extinguishing compositions.

Food
As a sugar adjunct or substitute (in the one case used in various admixtures, such as half-and-half; in the other case as a complete substitute—either forms may be used, the light is claimed not to alter color or flavor, but the dark is said to influence color and sometimes change flavors, imparting a sort of butterscotch taste, which is claimed to be an asset, rather than the reverse).
Binder, nutrient, sweetening agent; flavoring agent in—
Bar compositions.
Candy.
Chewing gum compositions.
Cream centers.
Flavoring agents.
Halvah compositions.
Roll compositions.
Toffees.
Dry agent for—
Fruit juices.
Drying agent in making—
Desiccated products, such as egg yolk and albumen.
Ingredient of—
Table syrups used as foods and flavoring agents and also widely used as a carbohydrate supplement to milk in infant feeding.
Nutrient in—
Yeastmaking.
Sweetening and flavoring agent in—
Apple butters (the dark syrup is recommended).
Bakery specialties, such as cookies, cakes, and the like (it is claimed that in the average cake recipe corn syrup may be substituted for two-thirds sugar and the cake will keep its usual characteristics—in drop-cookies and roll cookies half-and-half sugar and syrup mixtures are claimed to work well).
Breads of various kinds, muffins, and the like (in breads, like wholewheat and spice bread, the dark syrups improve the flavor, in muffins and quick breads, one may use the syrup in total substitution for the sugar and without any other change in the usual recipe).
Canned fruits (in canning fruits, a total substitution of syrup for sugar is claimed to be practical and either light or dark syrups prove themselves worthy—the preserving syrup suggested is made with one-fourth water to three-fourths corn syrup, the boiling time three and one-half minutes, a thin syrup, as fruits preserve their aroma and flavor better in a light syrup than in a heavy one, light-colored syrups are used for light fruits, however, peaches put up in a dark syrup are said to acquire a pleasing, sort of butterscotch, flavor—white corn syrup is without flavor, and fruits packed in this are said to preserve their natural fresh-from-the-orchard flavor to a remarkable degree).
Coffee.
Coffee extracts.
Coffee substitutes.
Jams, jellies, marmalades, preserves, and the like (marmalade may be sweetened with either the light or dark form, recommended as used half-and-half with sugar, the light syrup gives a marmalade, crystal clear and with no flavor from the syrup, on the other hand, the dark syrup gives an amber marmalade, with a slight butterscotch taste—in jelly manufacture it is claimed that the syrup works best when used half-and-half with sugar by measure, not by weight, experience shows, it is claimed, that with a ratio of two-thirds sugar to one-third syrup, the product does not have so fine a texture, nor is the taste so pleasing as when made by the half-and-half rule—in jelly recipes calling for bottled commercial fruit pectin, light corn syrup may be substituted for two parts of sugar, but it should not be increased over that amount, that is, if a recipe requires six parts of sugar, two parts of the light corn syrup may be used but no more—light corn syrup may be substituted for one-half the sugar required in any powdered fruit pectin recipe, that is, for each part of sugar omitted, one part of light-colored syrup may be substituted).
Pickled fruit (the dark syrup is recommended.)
Soft frostings (it is claimed that corn syrup may be used in place of sugar for a soft frosting, which time cannot turn hard and crackly, it is a frosting that holds its shape well, it spreads easily—for a frosting, butterscotch flavored and amber toned, use the dark syrup).
Spiced pickles (the dark syrup is recommended).

Fuel
Binder for—
Briquets.
Ingredient of—
Binders for briquets.

Ink
Thickener in—
Marking inks.
Printing inks.
Stamppad inks.

Insecticide
Bait in—
Insecticidal preparations.
Binder in—
Insecticidal preparations.

Glucose (Continued)

Leather
Binder in—
Stiffening compositions.
Thickener in—
Impregnating compositions.

Lubricant
Thickener in—
Wire-drawing lubricants.

Metallurgical
Binder in—
Case-hardening compounds.
Core (moulding) sands and compounds.
Carbon source in—
Case-hardening compounds.

Miscellaneous
Binder for various purposes.
Desiccating agent for various purposes.
Ingredient of—
Antidimming compositions.
Binding compositions.
Evaporation-preventing foams.
Stamppad impregnating compositions.
Stencilling compositions.
Tent-coating, impregnating, filling, and bodying compositions.
Sweetening agent for various purposes.
Thickener for various purposes.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Bodying agent in—
Paints, enamels, and other coatings.
Extender in—
Paints, enamels, and other coatings.
Thickener in—
Paints, enamels, and other coatings.

Paper
Binder in—
Greaseproofings.
Impregnating compositions.
Sizings.
Cementing agent in—
Adhesives.
Thickener in—
Greaseproofing compositions.
Impregnating compositions.
Oilproofing compositions.
Sizings.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Suggested for use as—
Binder.
Nutrient.
Sweetener.
Thickener.

Photographic
Process material in making—
Photographic film.

Plastics
Binder in making—
Plastics.
Process material in making—
Plastics.

Printing
Binder in making—
Electrotyping matrices.
Printer's rollers.
Thickener in making—
Printer's rollers.

Refractory
Binder in—
Refractories and special refractory compositions.

Road-Building
Binder in—
Paving compositions.

Textile
Constituent of—
Bodying compositions.
Desizing compositions.
Moldproofing compositions.
Rot-preventing compositions.
Desizing agent for—
Fabrics.
Discharging agent in—
Printing processes.
Thickener for various purposes.

Tobacco
Flavoring agent for—
Snuff.
Tobacco.

Wood
Constituent of—
Adhesive compositions
Coating compositions.
Impregnating compositions.

Glucose Factory Residues

Miscellaneous
Available waste material containing -
Sugar.

Textile
Desizing agent for—
Fibers.
Degumming agent for—
Fibers.

Glyceraldehyde

Synonyms: Alphabetadihydroxypropionaldehyde; 2:3-Dihydroxypropanal; Glyceric aldehyde; Gly
aldehyde; Glycerylal; Propenyl aldehyde.
French: Aldéhyde glycérique; Aldéhyde de gly
cérine.
German: Glyceraldehyd; Glycerylaldehyd.

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.

Photographic
Hardening agent (Brit. 463427) for—
Gelatin.

Glycerin Monochlorhydrin

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given
Volume 1.)

Synonyms: Alphachlorhydrin; Alphamonochlorhydrin; Alphapropenylmonochlorhydrin; Chlorhydrin; Chlo
isopropyl alcohol; 3-Cloro-1:2-propanediol; Gl
erol monochlorhydrin; Glyceryl monochlorhydrin.
French: Alcool de monochlorisopropyle; Alcool mo
chlorisopropylique; Chlorhydrine glycérique; Chlo
hydrine de la glycérine; Chlorhydrine de la gly
cérol.
German: Oelsüsses Chlorhydrin; Scheele'sches Süss
Chlorhydrin.
Spanish: Chlorhidrinos de glicerina.
Italian: Chloridrine di glicerina.

(The commercial product is a mixture of the two isomers,
alpha and beta, of which alpha is in the great
proportion.)

Adhesives
Solvent in—
Adhesive compositions containing cellulose de
tives, gums, or resins.

Cellulose Products
Ingredient of—
Solvent mixtures for—
Cellulose acetate.
Cellulose acetate (40 perecent monochlorohydrin
60 percent water).
Cellulose acetate (monochlorohydrin-organic base
(French 607786).
Cellulose derivatives.
Process material (U.S. 1295339 and 1502379; French 5361
and 629099) in making—
Cellulose esters and ethers.
Solvent for—
Cellulose acetate.

Ceramic
Solvent in—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetate and cert
natural or artificial gums and resins, used for t
production of decorative effects on ceramic ware

Chemical
As a solvent which is—
Colorless.
Hygroscopic.
Immiscible with hydrocarbons and oils.
Miscible with water and a number of organic solven
Oily liquid.
Intermediate in—
Organic synthesis.

Glycerin Monochlorhydrin (Continued)

- Solvent for—
  - Cellulose acetate.
  - Glyceryl phthalate resins.
- Starting point in making—
  - Derivatives.
  - Esters.
  - Novocaine.

Cosmetic

- Solvent in—
  - Nail enamels and lacquers containing certain natural or artificial gums or resins and cellulose derivatives as base material.

Electrical

- Solvent in—
  - Insulating compositions containing cellulose acetate, certain natural and artificial gums or resins, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Explosives

- Ingredient (French 621054) of—
  - Antifreezing agents for nitroglycerin and other explosives, said agents consisting of nitrated mixtures of monochlorohydrin, glycerin, ethyleneglycol, acetin, or other substances.
- Starting point in making—
  - Antifreezing agents, by nitration, for nitroglycerin.

Glass

- Solvent in—
  - Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, as well as certain natural or artificial gums or resins, used in the manufacture of non-scatterable glass and also for coating glass and glassware.

Leather

- Solvent in—
  - Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, as well as certain natural or artificial gums or resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and also as coatings in decorating and protecting leather and leather goods.

Metal Fabricating

- Solvent in—
  - Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, as well as certain natural or artificial gums or resins, used as coatings for decorating and protecting metallic ware.

Miscellaneous

- Solvent in—
  - Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, as well as certain natural or artificial gums or resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating fibrous products and the like.

Paint and Varnish

- Ingredient of—
  - Finish removers.
  - Paints.
  - Lacquers.
  - Varnishes.
- Ingredient of—
  - Solvent mixtures for—
    - Cellulose acetate.
    - Cellulose acetate (monochlorohydrinorganic bases) (French 607786).
    - Cellulose derivatives.
- Partial solvent for—
  - Benzyl abietate.
  - Ester gum.
  - Mastic.
  - Shellac.
- Solvent for—
  - Cellulose acetate.
  - Glyceryl phthalate resins.
- Solvent in making—
  - Varnishes, paints, lacquers, dopes, and enamels containing cellulose acetate, as well as certain natural or artificial resins or gums.

Paper

- Solvent in—
  - Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, as well as certain natural or artificial gums or resins, used in the production of coated paper and for decorating and coating paper and pulp articles.

Photographic

- Available as solvent in making—
  - Films from cellulose acetate.

Plastics

- Solvent in making—
  - Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, as well as certain natural or artificial resins.

Resins

- Partial solvent for—
  - Benzyl abietate.
  - Ester gum.
  - Mastic.
  - Shellac.
- Process material (Germ. 577723) in—
  - Purifying resins.
- Reactant (French 706044) in making—
  - Urea-base resins.
- Solvent for—
  - Glyceryl phthalate resins.

Rubber

- Solvent in—
  - Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, as well as certain natural or artificial gums or resins, used as coatings for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

Stone

- Solvent in—
  - Compositions containing cellulose acetate, as well as certain natural or artificial gums or resins, used as coatings for decorating and protecting natural and artificial stone.

Textile

- Softening agent (French 596426) for—
  - Vegetable fibers.
- Solvent in—
  - Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, as well as certain natural or artificial gums or resins, used in the production of coated fabrics.
- Starting point (French 677431) in making—
  - Agents useful in printing and dyeing by reacting with—
    - Calcium sulphide.
    - Sodium sulphhydrate.
    - Sodium sulphide.

Wood

- Solvent in—
  - Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, as well as certain natural or artificial gums or resins, used for coating and decorating woodwork.

Glyceroldichlorhydrin

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Synonyms: Alphadichlorhydrin; Alphadichlorhydrine; Alphapropenyldichlorhydrin; Dichlorhydrin; Dichlorohydrin; Dichloroisopropyl alcohol; 1:3-Dichloropropane-2-ol; 1:3-Dichloropropanol-2; Glycerin dichlorhydrine; Glycerin dichlorohydrin; Glyceryl dichlorohydrin.

French: Alcool de dichlorisopropyle; Alcool dichlorisopropylique; Dichlorhydrine de la glycérine; Dichlorhydrine glycérique.

German: Oelsüsses Dichlorhydrin; Scheele'sches Süsses Dichlorhydrin.

Spanish: Bichlorhidrinos de glicerina.

Italian: Bichloridrine di glicerina.

(The commercial produce is a mixture of the two isomers, 1:3-dichlor-2-hydroxypropane and 1:2-dichlor-3-hydroxypropane, of which the former is present in a dominant amount.)

Adhesives

- Ingredient of—
  - Adhesive compositions.
  - Celluloid cements.
- Solvent in—
  - Adhesives compositions containing cellulose derivatives, gums, resins.

Cellulose Products

- Dispersing agent (U.S. 1392849) for—
  - Cellulose esters.
- Ingredient of—
  - Solvent mixtures for—
    - Cellulose acetate.
    - Ethylcellulose (eighty or more proposed mixtures).
    - Nitrocellulose.
- Solvent for—
  - Cellulose acetate.
  - Cellulose esters and ethers.
  - Ethylcellulose.
  - Nitrocellulose (some types).

Glyceroldichlorhydrin (Continued)

Ceramic
- Solvent in—
  - Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

Chemical
- As a solvent which is—
  - Colorless.
  - Compatible with many gums and resins.
  - Completely miscible with most organic solvents.
  - Miscible with vegetable oils.
  - Noninflammable.
  - Slightly viscous.
  - Soluble in water to the extent of 10 percent.
- Intermediate in—
  - Organic synthesis.
- Solvent for—
  - Cellulose acetate.
  - Ethylcellulose.
  - Ethylstarch and starch ethers (U.S. 1350820).
  - Gums.
  - Nitrocellulose (some types).
  - Resins.
  - Triphenyl phosphate.
- Starting point in making—
  - Epichlorhydrin, with alkali or alkaline earth hydroxides or carbonates (Brit. 496709).
  - Esters, such as acetic esters.
  - Organic bases by reacting with an alcoholic solution of ammonia (French 739699).

Cosmetic
- Solvent in—
  - Nail enamels and lacquers containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers as base material.

Dye
- Process material (U.S. 1489225) in making—
  - Dyestuffs.

Electrical
- Solvent in—
  - Insulating compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Fats and Oils
- Ingredient of—
  - Solvent mixtures for fats and oils.

Glass
- Solvent in—
  - Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware.

Gums
- Ingredient of—
  - Solvent mixtures for gums.
- Solvent for—
  - Gums.

Ink
- Solvent in—
  - Rotogravure inks.
  - Stamppad inks.
  - Textile inks.

Leather
- Solvent in—
  - Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

Metal Fabricating
- Solvent in—
  - Compositions, containing natural or synthetic, resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous
- Solvent in—
  - Coating compositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used for protecting and decorating various articles.
- Solvent in making—
  - Artificial hair (U.S. 1217028).
  - Reproductions of pictures and paintings (U.S. 114
  - Varnishes for coating the soles and heels of boots a shoes (French 568716).
  - Waterproofings for fishing lines made of cotton, li or silk (U.S. 1165179).
- Solvent miscible with—
  - Most organic solvents.
  - Vegetable oils.

Paint and Varnish
- Binder for—
  - Water colors.
- Solvent for—
  - Cellulose acetate.
  - Ethylcellulose.
  - Gums.
  - Nitrocellulose (some types).
  - Resins.
  - Triphenyl phosphate.
- Solvent in—
  - Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellul cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethe

Paper
- Solvent in—
  - Compositions, containing natural or synthetic resi nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellul esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coat papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting articles made of paper or pulp.

Petroleum
- Solvent (Germ. 362459) in—
  - Refining processes.

Photographic
- Solvent in making—
  - Films from nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or oth esters or ethers of cellulose.

Plastics
- Solvent in making—
  - Amber substitutes.
  - Artificial amber.
  - Buttons.
  - Celluloid substitutes.
  - Gelatin substitutes.
  - Horn substitutes.
  - Ivory imitation.
  - Knobs, handles, and the like.
  - Laminated fiber products.
  - Marble imitation.
  - Molded articles.
  - Molded products.
  - Plastics from or containing natural or synthetic resi nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellul esters or ethers.
  - Products from material, such as colloidal fish prote casein, and blood.
  - Protein-base plastics (French 535565).
  - Synthetic films and filaments.
- Starting point (French 557765) in making—
  - Agents for joining rubber to phenolformaldehyde resi

Rayon
- Solvent in making—
  - Rayon.

Resins
- Ingredient of—
  - Solvent mixtures for resins.
- Solvent for—
  - Benzyl abietate.
  - Copal esters.
  - Cumar.
  - Dammar.
  - Elemi.
  - Ester gum.
  - Formaldehyde condensates.
  - Glyptols.
  - Hexamethylenetetramine condensates.
  - Manila gum.
  - Mastic.
  - Phenol-aldehyde condensates.
  - Resins.
  - Shellac.
  - Soft copals
  - Venyl acetate condensates
  - Vinyl chloride condensates.
  - Vinyl ether condensates.

ceroldichlorhydrin (Continued)
inylethyl ether condensates.
inylpropyl ether condensates.
vent in making—
rtificial resins from or containing nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers.
ber
ent in—
ompositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.
e
ent in—
ompositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.
tile
ent in—
ompositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.
d
ent in—
ompositions, containing natural or synthetic resins, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other cellulose esters or ethers, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

cerol Lactate-Triacetate
ulose Products
ticizer (Brit. 467510) for—
llulose acetate.
llulose esters and ethers.
llulose nitrate.
uses, see under general heading "Plasticizers."

ceryl Alphagammadinormal-octoate
mical
ting point (Brit. 499879, 500032, 500033, and 500034) in making—
tergents.
ispersing agents.
nulsifying agents.
veling agents.
netrating agents.

ceryl Bisbromoacetate
ulose Products
ticizer (U.S. 1947008) for—
llulose esters and ethers.
uses, see under general heading "Plasticizers."

ceryl Bisbromobutyrate
lose Products
ticizer (U.S. 1947008) for—
llulose esters and ethers.
uses, see under general heading "Plasticizers."

eryl Bisbromopropionate
lose Products
ticizer (U.S. 1947008) for—
llulose esters and ethers.
uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

eryl Dibenzyl Ether
ench: Éther glycérine dibenzylique.
rman: Glycerindibenzyläther; Glycerindibenzylae-
her.
anish: Eter glycerina dibenzilico.
lian: Etere glicerina dibenzilico.
ellaneous
ner (U.S. 1792102) in—
ating compositions containing meta-styrene.

eryl Monostearate
onyms: Glycerin monostearate; Glycerin stearate; lycerol monostearate; Glycerol stearate; Glyceryl tearate; Monosteryl glycerin; Monosteryl glycerol.
nch: Monostéarate de glycérine; Stearate de gly-
érine.
rman: Stearinsaures Glycerin; Stearinsaures Gly-
eryl; Stearinsaures Oelsüss; Talgsaures Glycerin; algsaures Glyceryl; Talgsaures Oelsüss.

Ceramic
Binder for—
Clays (prior to firing).
Cosmetic
Ingredient of—
Cosmetic emulsions.
Creams of various sorts.
Lipsticks.
Ointments.
Dental Surgery
Ingredient of—
Dental waxes.
Electrical
Impregnating agent for—
Insulations.
Waterproofing agent for—
Condensers.
Insulations.
Food
Thickener in—
Cooking oils and fats.
Shortenings.
Lubricant
Ingredient of various lubricants.
Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
Emulsions for various purposes.
Polishes of various sorts, such as automobile, furniture, floor.
Waterproofing compounds.
Thickening agent for various purposes.
White wax offering following properties—
Contains no free alkalies or amines.
Dispersible in water.
5-Percent dispersion in water has a pH of 8.5.
Pharmaceutical
Suggested for use in—
Creams.
Ointments.
Salves.

Glyceryl Ricinoleate
Miscellaneous
Light-amber colored oil offering following properties—
Forms milky emulsions with cold water.
Readily miscible with alcohols, hydrocarbons, solvents, and oils.
Self-emulsifying.

Glyceryl-Soybean
Cosmetic
Lubricant and odorant in—
Baby oils.
Body oils.
Lipsticks.
Lubricating oils and creams.

Glyceryl Thiocyanoacetate
Insecticide
Starting point (Brit. 478604) in making—
Insecticides and plant fungicides used in sprays, dusting powders, or emulsions.

Glyceryl Trichloroacetate
Cellulose Products
Plasticizer (U.S. 1947008) for—
Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

Glycol Aldehyde
Synonyms: Glycolal; Glycolic aldehyde. Glycollic aldehyde; Hydroxyacetaldehyde; Hydroxy aldehyde; Hydroxyethanal.
French: Aldéhyde glycolique; Aldéhyde de glycole.
German: Glykolal; Glykolaldehyd.

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Photographic
Hardening agent (Brit. 463427) for—
Gelatin.

Glycol Boriborate (Complex)
Adhesives
Plasticizer and softener for—
Gelatin.

Glycol Boriborate (Complex) (Continued)
Glue.
Gums.
Cellulose Products
Adhesive agent for—
Cellophane.
Chemical
Sealing agent for—
Joints in systems carrying oils or hydrocarbons.
Fats and Oils
Sealing agent for—
Joints in systems carrying oils or hydrocarbons.
Fire-Prevention
Fire-retardant for treating—
Inflammable materials.
Glue and Gelatin
Plasticizer and softener for—
Gelatin.
Glue.
Gums.
Plasticizer and softener for—
Gums.
Ink
Softener for—
Glue.
Gums.
Leather
Fire-retardant for treating—
Leather.
Plasticizer and softener for—
Glue.
Gums.
Linoleum and Oilcloth
Plasticizer and softener for—
Glue.
Gums.
Miscellaneous
Fire-retardant for treating various products.
Plasticizer and softener for—
Gelatin.
Gums.
Glue.
Sealing agent for—
Joints in systems carrying oils or hydrocarbons.
Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Plasticizer and softener for—
Glue.
Gums.
Reagent for preventing—
Caking of pigments in water suspensions.
Sealing agent for—
Joints in systems carrying oils.
Paper
Adhesive for—
Glassine transparent paper.
Fire-retardant for treating—
Paper.
Paper articles.
Plasticizer and softener for—
Glue.
Gums.
Printing
Fire-retardant for—
Printers' rollers.
Plasticizer and softener for—
Glue.
Soap
Sealing agent for—
Joints in systems carrying oils.
Textile
Fire-retardant for treating—
Textiles.
Lubricant for—
Textile fibers.
Plasticizer and softener for—
Glue.
Gums.
Softener for—
Textile fibers.

Glycolcellulose
Adhesives
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Aminoalkylcellulose compounds used in making—
Waterproof adhesive compositions.
Bottling
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Aminoalkylcellulose compounds used in mak
Sizes (solutions in acids) for regenerated
used for capping and sealing purposes (
improve the anchorage thereto of printing
and lacquers).
Cellulose Products
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Aminoalkylcellulose compounds used in making
Bristles.
Filaments.
Films which are clear, tough, and pliable.
Self-supporting films.
Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Aminoalkylcellulose compounds used in making—
Addition salts with acids.
Furniture
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Aminoalkylcellulose compounds used in making
Waterproof adhesives for veneering purposes.
Miscellaneous
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Aminoalkylcellulose compounds used in making
Coating compositions useful for various purpose
Rubber
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Aminoalkylcellulose compounds used in making
Sizes (solutions in acids) for rayon tire cord (
to improve adhesion to the rubber).

Glycolcellulose Paratoluenesulphonate
Adhesives
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Aminoalkylcellulose compounds used in making—
Waterproof adhesive compositions.
Bottling
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Aminoalkylcellulose compounds used in making—
Sizes (solutions in acids) for regenerated cellu
used for capping and sealing purposes (sa
improve the anchorage thereto of printing i
and lacquers).
Cellulose Products
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Aminoalkylcellulose compounds used in making
Bristles.
Filaments.
Films which are clear, tough, and pliable.
Self-supporting films.
Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Aminoalkylcellulose compounds used in making
Addition salts with acids.
Furniture
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Aminoalkylcellulose compounds used in makin
Waterproof adhesives for veneering purposes.
Miscellaneous
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Aminoalkylcellulose compounds used in makin
Coating compositions useful for various pu
Rubber
Starting point (Brit. 489668) in making—
Aminoalkylcellulose compounds used in makin
Sizes (solutions in acids) for rayon tire cord
to improve adhesion to the rubber).

Glycol Phthalate, Polymerized
Adhesives
Plasticizer for—
Alcohol-soluble gums.
Cellulose acetate.
Nitrocellulose.
Resins.
Water-soluble gums.
Cellulose Products
Plasticizer for—
Cellulose acetate.
Nitrocellulose.
Chemical
Plasticizer for—
Alcohol-soluble gums.

ycol Phthalate, Polymerized (Continued)

ellulose acetate.
itrocellulose.
esins.
Vater-soluble gums.

smetic

sticizer for—
lcohol-soluble gums.
itrocellulose.

ms

xibilizer for—
lcohol-soluble gums.
Vater-soluble gums.
sticizer for—
lcohol-soluble gums.
Vater-soluble gums.
tener for—
lcohol-soluble gums.
Vater-soluble gums.

int, Varnish, and Lacquer

sticizer for—
lcohol-soluble gums.
ellulose acetate.
itrocellulose.
esins.
Vater-soluble gums.

stics

sticizer for—
ellulose acetate.
itrocellulose.
esins.

sins

asticizer for—
Resins.

ycol Ricinoleate

iscellaneous

ght-amber-colored oil offering following properties—
Forms milky emulsions with cold water.
Readily miscible with alcohols, hydrocarbons, solvents, and oils.
Self-emulsifying.

lyoxylic Acid

Synonyms: Ethanol acid; Glyoxalic acid.

hemical

eactant in—
Organic synthesis.
eactant in making—
Ditartaric acid (U.S. 1181555).
Glyoxylates (U.S. 1190845).
Glycolic acid (U.S. 1227706).
Mesotartaric acid (U.S. 1181555).
Oxalic acid (U.S. 1227706).
Tartrates (U.S. 1181555).

hotographic

ardening agent (Brit. 497023 and 499648) for—
Gelatin.
Gelatin emulsions.

ramocidine

nimal Husbandry

hemotherapeutic agent (sponsored by the Rockefeller Institute and the United States Dept. of Agriculture) reported to cure—
Mastitis (a disease of cow's udders which recently cut British milk production by 15 percent).

rapefruit-Seed Oil

An oil expressed from grapefruit seeds collected from canning plants.)

ats and Oils

egetable oil claimed to be—
Stable against deterioration.
egetable oil reported to have the following properties:—

	Commercial	Bleached	Wintered
pecific gravity, 25°/25°C. ...	0.9197	0.9170	0.9190
efractive index, nDl²⁵	1.4698	1.4688	1.4700
cid value	0.95	0.17	0.26
aponification value	193.0	197.5	192.2
odine number (Hanus)	100.9	101.7	109.2
Jnsaponifiable matter, percent	0.48	0.38	....
cetyl value	2.4	....	....
Reichert Meissl value	0.47	....	....
Polenski value	0.20	....	....
Moisture and volatile matter, percent	0.13	....	....
Meal content, percent	0.05	....	....

Leather

- Ingredient of—
  - Dressing compounds.
  - Finishing agents.
- Lubricant.

Textile

- Lubricant for—
  - Textile fibers.
- Flexibilizer for—
  - Textile fibers.
- Spinning and softening agent for—
  - Textile fibers.

Grapefruit-Seed Oilcake

Agricultural

Fertilizer for various crops.

Animal Husbandry

- Ingredient of—
  - Cattle feeds.
- Nutrient for—
  - Cattle.

Fertilizer

- Ingredient of—
  - Fertilizer mixtures.

Grapeseed Oil

Synonym: Grape-kernel oil.
French: Huile de semences de raisin.
German: Weinbeeresamenoel; Weintraubesamenoel.

Chemical

- Starting point in making—
  - Grapeseed alcohol.
- Starting point (Brit. 445223) in making—
  - Solvents (esters) with the following acids—
    - Abietic.
    - Acetic.
    - Adipic.
    - Boric.
    - Diacetic.
    - Formic.
    - Lauric.
    - Oleic.
    - Phosphoric.
    - Salicylic.
    - Sebacic.
    - Stearic.
    - Sulphuric.
    - Tartaric.

Cosmetic

- Oil base in making—
  - Cosmetic products.

Fats and Oils.

- Vegetable oil said to offer following properties—
  - Cold-pressed: Light color; pleasant odor; slightly sweet taste; not unlike olive oil.
  - Warm-pressed: Greenish to dark olive-green color; empyreumatic odor; unpleasant taste.
  - Extracted oil (after refining): Light yellow to delicate green color; pleasant nutty taste.
- Starting point in making—
  - Fatty acids.
  - Hydrogenated products, such as butter substitutes, lard substitutes, synthetic fats, oleomargarin.

Food

- As a salad oil (best grades).
- Ingredient of—
  - Mayonnaises.
  - Salad dressings.
  - Salad oils.
- Starting point in making—
  - Hydrogenated products, such as butter substitutes, lard substitutes, synthetic fats, oleomargarin.

Paint and Varnish

- Vehicle for—
  - Paints, enamels, varnishes (admixture with tung oil is generally recommended).
- Starting point in making—
  - Stand oils.
  - Polymerized products.

Soap

- As a soapstock.
- Starting point in making—
  - Hydrogenated materials.

Grapeseed Oilcake

Animal Husbandry
- As a cattle feed.
- Ingredient of—
  - Cattle feeds.

Fertilizer
- As a fertilizer.
- Ingredient of—
  - Fertilizer compositions.

Wine
- Starting point in making—
  - "Trester" wines (cheap, dry, European wines known by this generic name).

Graphite, Porous

(A special graphitic carbon—99 percent graphite; no foreign bond—with controlled pore size and permeability characteristics; chemically inert except in strong oxidizing conditions; free from thermal shock fracture.)

Chemical
- Suggested as—
  - Diffusing medium for gases in liquids.
  - Filtering medium for chemicals which attack metals and ceramic ware.

Fats and Oils
- Suggested diffusion medium in—
  - Aeration of oils.
  - Oxidation of oils.

Mechanical
- In steam sparging.

Metallurgical
- Anode material.
- Cathode material.
- Lubricant in powder metallurgy products.
- Suggested diffusing medium for aerating—
  - Aerating plating baths and pickling baths.

Miscellaneous
- Suggested diffusion medium for—
  - Aerating various solutions.
  - Gases in liquids.
  - Oxidating liquids.

Petroleum
- Suggested diffusion medium in—
  - Aeration of oils.
  - Oxidation of oils.

Sanitation
- Suggested diffusion medium for—
  - Aerating sewage.

Guaiac Wood

Synonyms: Guaiacum wood; Pockwood.
Latin: **Guaiaci lignum;** Lignum guajaci; Lignum sanctum; Lignum vitae.
French: Bois de gaiac; Bois de gayac; Bois saint; Gayac.
German: Franzosenholz; Guajacholz; . Guajakholz; Heiligenholz; Pockholz.
Spanish: Leño de guayaco; Palo de guajaco.
Italian: Guajaco; Legno di guaiaco; Legno guajaco.

(The heartwood of Guaiacum officinale, Linn., or of Guaiacum sanctum, Linn., a tree indigenous to Florida, Cuba, Bahama Islands, Antilles, Brazil, Venezuela, and Colombia; it is a very dense, hard wood and is imported in the form of billets or logs and is found n pharmacies in the form of shavings, or turnings, or powder.)

Analysis
- Starting point in making—
  - Guaiacin (a powder used in 5 percent alcoholic solution as a test for oxidases).

Pharmaceutical
- In compounding and dispensing practice.
- Reported useful as—
  - Alterative.
  - Diaphoretic.
  - Emmenagogue.
  - Laxative.
  - Stimulant.
- Source of—
  - Guaiacum resin.

Woodworking
- Raw material for making—
  - Instruments and utensils calling for a very dense wood, such as—
    - Bowls, skittles and ninepins.
    - Gears.
    - Keels.
    - Mallets.
    - Mangle parts.
    - Press rolls.
    - Rollers, such as wringer and pressure types.
    - Rolls.
  - Spinning tops.

Guanazole

Chemical
- Reactant in—
  - Organic synthesis.

Resins
- Starting point (Brit. 490687, 490688, and 4 making—
  - Synthetic resins with aliphatic aldehydes.
  - Synthetic resins resistant to heat and water suitable for use in making utensils for do sanitary, and such-like purposes.
  - Synthetic resins useful as electrical insulating ma in making switches, fuse boxes, lamp ped and the like.
  - Synthetic resins useful as surfacing material phonograph records.

Guanidin Carbonate

French: Carbonate de guanidine; Carbonate gua dinique; Carbonate de urée iminique.
German: Kohlensaure Iminoharnstoff.

Chemical
- Organic alkali offering the following properties—
  - Approximately the same strength as sodium car
  - Nonhygroscopic.
  - Stable on long storage.
  - Strong base.
  - Strong emulsifier.
- Reactant in—
  - Organic synthesis.
- Starting point in making newly suggested chemi such as—
  - Guanidin alphahydroxyisobutyrate.
  - Guanidin benzenesulphonate.
  - Guanidin borate.
  - Guanidin D-camphorate.
  - Guanidin cinnamate.
  - Guanidin crotonate.
  - Guanidin phenylacetate.
  - Guanidin phenylanthranilate.
  - Guanidin phenyldiothiocarbamate.
  - Guanidin salicylate.
  - Guanidin silicofluoride.

Cosmetic
- Suggested as emulsifying agent in making—
  - Cosmetic creams.

Miscellaneous
- Suggested for use as—
  - Emulsifying agent.
- Suggested for use in making—
  - Emulsifying agents.

Photographic
- Addition agent to—
  - Solutions used in making blueprint paper (clai made that blueprint coatings with improved and latitude can be obtained).

Resins
- Starting point (U.S. 1658597) in making -
  - Guanidin-formaldehyde resins.
  - Guanidin-urea-formaldehyde resins.

Soap
- As an emulsifier.
- As a base.
- Starting point in making—
  - Detergents.
  - Dry-cleaning soaps.
  - Emulsifying agents.
  - Soaps.

Guanidin Nitrate

French: Nitrate de guanidine; Nitrate guanidin Nitrate de urée iminique.
German: Salpetersaure Iminoharnstoff.

anidin Nitrate (Continued)

emical
- ctant in—
  - rganic synthesis.
- ctant in making—
  - :5-Diphenoxyethylbarbituric acid (U.S. 1217446).
  - -Ethyl-5-phenoxyethylbarbituric acid (U.S. 1217447).
  - hotographic chemicals.

infectant
- rting point (U.S. 2106513) in making—
  - actericides having selective action against bacteria with unusual stability in the presence of organic matter.

plosives
- redient (U.S. 1409963; French 530271) of—
  - xplosives.
- rting point (U.S. 1409963) in making—
  - itroguanidin.

anidin Stearate

rench: Stéarate de guanidine; Stéarate guanidinique; Stéarate de urée iminique.
erman: Stearinsaure Iminoharnstoff; Talgsaure Iminoharnstoff.

smetic
- ggested as emulsifying agent in making various creams.

anylurea Sulphate

alysis
- agent in—
  - nalytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.
  - ualitative separation of nickel from cobalt.
  - uantitative determinations of nickel.

emical
- rting point in making—
  - cetylguanylurea.
  - uanidoacetic acid.

ye
- actant in making—
  - Colored salts with the aid of acid dyestuffs.

ayule Rubber

rubber obtained from a plant known as Parthenium argentatum which is fairly closely related to the sunflower of the Compositae. It is of interest as being the only plant in this large order known to produce rubber. It is a small herbaceous plant, or shrub, varying in height from a few inches to between three feet and four feet and is found in northern Mexico and at present is grown on a limited scale in the southwestern United States. The rubber contained in this plant cannot be obtained by tapping, as in ordinary rubber trees; the procedure is to cut down the whole plant and extract the rubber either by the use of solvents or by mechanical means. It is reported to be somewhat soft and sticky, but of fair quality. The crude contains over 20 percent of resins, but these can be partly removed by proper treatment.)

ubber
- ompounding ingredient in—
  - Rubber batches.
- omestic source of—
  - Crude rubber.
- bstitute for—
  - Imported rubber (reported by a leasing rubber company as a definite possibility for increasing the supply of the United States).

um Arabic

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

nks
- gredient (French 738921) of—
  - Printing inks for making transfer designs for wooden packages, cases, and the like.

nsecticide
- gredient (U.S. 1869526) of—
  - Parasiticidal composition comprising light petroleum oil, a solution of a polysulphide, with gum arabic and gum ghatti as emulsifiers.

Laundering
- Ingredient of—
  - Marking inks.

Pharmaceutical
- Ingredient (U.S. 1898507) of—
  - Gelatin composition used for capsules.

Rubber
- Dispersion agent (U.S. 1899243) for—
  - Rubber in water.
- Ingredient (U.S. 1896659) of—
  - Composition used as surfacing material for vulcanized rubber to improve the quality.
  - Composition used in rubber reclaiming.

Heptadecylureidomethylpyridinum Chloride

Textile
- Waterproofing agent (Brit. 497856) for—
  - Textiles (said to give water-repellent effects fast to washing and dry cleaning).

Heptoic Acid Chloride

Chemical
- Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
  - Emulsifying agents by sulphonating products of its reactions with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

Lubricant
- Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
  - Lubricants with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

Heptoic Acid Isopropylbutylester

Miscellaneous
- As an emulsifying agent (Germ. 626880).
- For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

Heptyl Dichlorostearate

Lubricant
- Addition agent (Brit. 459719 and 422956) in—
  - Hydrocarbon lubricating oils.
- As a lubricant (Brit. 459719 and 422956).

2-N-Heptylidenecyclohexanone

Perfume
- Odorant (Brit. 451462).

Heptylphenol

Fats and Oils
- Rancidity inhibitor (Brit. 440364) for—
  - Fats and oils having an iodine number below 135.

Hevea Braziliensis

(A tree native to Brazil and transplanted in Malaya and Dutch East Indies.)

Rubber
- Most important source of—
  - Crude rubber.

Hexachlorodibenzyl

Electrical
- Dielectric (Brit. 433070).
- Insulating medium (Brit. 433070).

Hexachloromethyl Carbonate

Synonym: Triphosgene.

Chemical
- Reactant in—
  - Organic synthesis.

Military
- As a military poison gas (lachrymator).

Hexachloromethyl Ether

Chemical
- Reactant in—
  - Organic synthesis.

Military
- As a military poison gas.

Hexadecylamine

Chemical
- Reactant in—
  - Organic synthesis.

Hexadecylamine (Continued)

Starting point in making—
- Emulsifying agents.
- Various derivatives.

Starting point (Brit. 457810) in making—
- Synthetic waxes for polishes, carbon paper, stencils, and textiles, by reacting with mixtures of—
  - Amines.
  - Montanic acid.
  - Palmitic acid.
  - Stearic acid.

Miscellaneous

Ingredient of—
- Dispersing, emulsifying, cleansing, and washing compositions used for various purposes.

Hexadecylethylmethylsulphonium Ethylsulphate

Disinfectant

Bactericide (U.S. 2155504) for—
- Coli bacilli (1:1000).
- Diphtheria bacilli (1:10,000).
- Staphylococci (1:10,000).
- Typhus bacilli (1:1000).

Hexadecylethylmethylsulphonium Methylsulphate

Disinfectant

Bactericide (U.S. 2155504) for—
- Coli bacilli (1:1000).
- Diphtheria bacilli (1:10,000).
- Staphylococci (1:10,000).
- Typhus bacilli (1:1000).

Hexamethylenetetramine-Bismuth Iodide

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (U.S. 2131144) to be valuable antisyphilitic for oral administration.

6-Hexamido-2:4′-betahydroxyethylamino-3′-methyl-1-methylquinolinium Methiodide

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 495783) to be—
- Valuable as trypanocide—more soluble and less toxic than known 2-styrylquinolinium salts.

6-Hexamido-2-paraethylbetahydroxyethylamino-1-methylquinolinium Methiodide

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 495783) as—
- Therapeutically valuable agent (trypanocide) which is advantageous in being more soluble and less toxic than known 2-styrylquinolinium salts.

Hexanol, Normal

Synonym: **Normal hexyl alcohol.**

Chemical

Introducer of—
- Normal hexyl group in syntheses of hypnotics and other pharmaceutical chemicals.

Organic chemical miscible with most of the usual organic solvents.

Solvent for—
- Dewaxed dammar.
- Ester gum.
- Hydrocarbons.
- Kauri gum.
- Linseed oil (raw).
- Rosin.
- Shellac.

Fats and Oils

Suggested as solvent for—
- Linseed oil (raw).

Resins

Suggested as solvent for—
- Dewaxed dammar.
- Ester gum.
- Kauri gum.
- Rosin.
- Shellac.

Perfume

Starting point in making—
- Esters.

Hexaurea-Iron Chloride

Leather

Tanning agent (Brit. 470530) giving—
- Efficient results and effects not formerly obtainable with iron salts.
- Compact grain.
- Complete tanning of dehaired hides in a few
  (the leather, it is claimed, may be rinsed
  diately, but preferably after storage for a
  time).
- Good color.
- Good touch.
- High yield.
- Stability to storage.
- Stability to swelling.

Hexitol Anhydrides

*(Mixtures of monoanhydro hexitols (hexitans)
dianhydrohexitols (hexides). They are n
water-soluble, distillable compounds of sweet,
sharp taste. The commercial products are co
to pale straw, hygroscopic, viscous liquids, com
mixtures of several isomers. Certain pure indi
are crystaline. The hexides are less viscous, m
volatile, and more soluble in organic solvents th
hexitans.)*

Adhesives

Flexibilizer, humectant, and plasticizer in—
- Animal adhesives.
- Dextrin adhesives.
- Envelope adhesives.
- Gum-base adhesives.
- Label adhesives.
- Library adhesives.
- Office adhesives.
- Stamp adhesives.
- Starch pastes.
- Vegetable adhesives.

Cellulose Products

Flexibilizer for—
- Cellulose products.

Humectant for—
- Cellulose products.

Chemical

Conditioning agent, or humectant, in—
- Chemical products.
- Chemical specialties.

Starting point in synthesis of—
- Emulsifying agents.
- Plasticizers.
- Solvents.
- Surface-active esters.

Cosmetic

Suggested humectant in—
- Creams and other cosmetics.

Electrical

Suggested humectant in—
- Condensers.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Humectant.

Starting point in synthesis of—
- Waxes.

Glue

Flexibilizer for—
- Gelatin.
- Glue.

Humectant for—
- Gelatin.
- Glue.

Plasticizer for—
- Gelatin.
- Glue.

Gum

Flexibilizer for—
- Gums.

Humectant for—
- Gums.

Plasticizer for—
- Gums.

Leather

Suggested as conditioning agent and humectant
- Dressing.
- Finishes.

Miscellaneous

Conditioning agent.

Flexibilizing agent.

Humectant.

Plasticizer.

Softening agent.

xitol Anhydrides (Continued)
int, Varnish, and Lacquer
xibilizer and humectant for—
izes and pastes.
per
mectant for—
ood-wrapping paper.
aper and paper products.
Vrapping paper.
inting
ggested as flexibilizer for—
rinters' rollers.
ggested as humectant for—
rinters' rollers.
sins
ocess material in synthesis of—
Resins.
ubber
ggested as humectant for—
Rubber goods.
ap
ggested as humectant for—
Soap.
Soap products.
xtile
nditioning agent for
Dressings.
Fabrics.
Finishes.
Pastes.
Sizes.
Waterproofings.
Waxes.
umectant for—
Dressings.
Fabrics.
Finishes.
Pastes.
Sizes.
Waterproofings.
Waxes.
ftener for—
Dressings.
Fabrics.
Finishes.
Pastes.
Sizes.
Waterproofings.
Waxes.
obacco
onditioning agent for—
Tobacco.
Tobacco papers.
umectant for—
Tobacco.
Tobacco papers.

exyl Dichlorostearate
ubricant
ddition agent (Brit. 459719 and 422956) in—
Hydrocarbon lubricating oils.
s a lubricant (Brit. 459719 and 422956).

exylenebenzothiazyl-1-thiohydrin
ubber
laimed (U.S. 2070523) as—
Vulcanization accelerator.

og Fat
lluminant and Fuel
aw material in—
Candlemaking.
ubricant
ompounding agent in making—
Castor machine oils.
Cup grease.
Lubricants of various kinds.
Other greases.
eat-Packing
ompoundng agent in making—
Meat pastes and other by-product specialties.
Sausage fillings of various kinds.
tarting point in making—
Cracklings.
Lard.
Lard oil.
Hydrogenated products.
iscellaneous
ompounding agent in making—
Dressing compositions.
Finishing compositions.
Impregnating compositions.
Sizing compositions.
Waterproofing compositions.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes
Source of—
Fatty acids.
Glycerin.
Starting point in making—
Hydrogenated products.
Soap
As a soapstock.
Source of—
Fatty acids.
Glycerin.
Starting point in making—
Hydrogenated products.

Honey

Synonyms: Clarified honey; Purified honey.
Latin: Mel; Mel depuratum; Mel despumatum.
French: Miel; Miel déspumé; Mellite simple.
German: Honig; Gereinigter Honig.
Spanish: Miel; Miel depurada.
Italian: Miele; Miele depurato.

(This product is available in two forms—(1) crude, or ordinary, and (2) purified, or clarified; purified is ordinary commercial honey melted and strained, the specific gravity, if necessary, being adjusted by the addition of distilled water.)

Apiarian
Food for—
Bees.
Automotive specialties
Antifreeze in—
Automobile and similar radiators (on account of the carbon in honey the solution, while a good antifreeze, is objectionable if the liquid becomes low through leakage or if for any other reason it boils, for the water passages are apt to become clogged with a gummy carbon, the radiator especially; low grades of honey are used for this purpose and, on the whole, it was more popular ten years ago than now).
Aviation
Treating agent (U.S. 1427941) for—
Airplane fabrics.
Beverage
Mild substitute for—
Sugar.
Starting point in making—
Mead (the old English fermented beverage).
Sweetener and flavoring agent for—
Cocktails.
Cordials.
Sodawater and other soft drinks.
Whiskey, drinks, rock-and-rye, and the like.
Cellulose Products
Plasticizer (U.S. 1421341) for—
Cellulose ester films.
Cosmetic
Ingredient of—
Creams, hand-smoothing lotions, and the like.
Dentifrices.
Dairy
Mild substitute for—
Sugar.
Sweetener and flavoring agent for—
Ice cream mixes.
Milk drink mixes.
Food
Coating, candying, and flavoring agent for—
Ham.
Finely flavored spreading agent for—
Bread, toast, muffins, crumpets, scones, and the like.
Sweetener and flavoring agent for—
Baked products, such as honey cakes, coffee cakes, pecan rolls, and the like.
Bread doughs.
Candies, candy bars, rolls, and the like.
Canned products, such as fruits and the like (when all honey is used in canning, it may give the product a definite honey flavor which some enjoy, but the true flavor of the fruit is lost—honey varies in flavor and this is attributed to the fact that the aromatic substances the bees gather in the nectar differ according to the flowers; some prefer the milder-flavored honey, such as clover, for all-around canning purposes although a spicy-flavored honey is excellent for pickling and for conserves made from tart fruits, such as gooseberries and rhubarb—

Honey (Continued)
For pickles and conserves, all honey may replace the sugar, as the honey flavor adds its lure to the piquancy of the product, mingling with the spices and vinegars in harmony—in canning fresh pineapple, half honey and half sugar is recommended as pale fruit needs a pale syrup).
Desserts, puddings, and the like.
Fillings for pastries and other baked goods.
Jams, jellies, fruit butters, preserves, pickles, and fruit sauces (recommended use is half-and-half with sugar—in some of these combinations honey may replace the sugar entirely, but as a rule a finer-flavored and better-textured product is obtained, particularly in jellies, by using half-and-half proportions of the two sweets—in jelly-making, the use of all honey may mask the fruit flavor and produce a slightly sticky texture, but, in fruit butters and marmalades, all honey serves very well).
Various proprietary food products.

Ink
Thickener for—
Printing inks.

Insecticide
Bait for—
Ant poisons and other insecticides.

Miscellaneous
Ingredient (U.S. 1511874) of compound suitable for protecting—
Fluorescent substances.
Ultraviolet rays.
X-rays.
Preaging medium for—
Tobacco pipes (offers advantage of quick charring).

Oils, Fats, and Waxes
Filler for—
Waxes.

Pharmaceutical
Compounding agent in making—
Borated honey.
Honey of rose.
Other preparations.
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reported useful in treating—
Foul ulcers.
Sore throat.
Sweetener and demulcent in—
Gargles.
Sweetener, base, and vehicle in—
Laxatives.
Lozenges, candy medicaments, throat and cold remedies and the like.
Medicinal preparations.
Pills.

Photographic
Ingredient (U.S. 1511874) of—
Compound for protecting against photochemical processes.

Sporting Goods
Substitute for—
Glycerin in golf balls (being relatively heavy, honey gives the ball good carrying capacity and momentum, while it is proof against disadvantages said sometimes to attend the use of glycerin).

Rubber
Sugar source (Brit. 393600) in making—
Oil (claimed as convertible into a rubber substitute by (1) fermenting a cellulosic substance (such as hay, bagasse, silage, straw, corn stalks, etc.) and sugary materials in the presence of water (2) mixing an uncracked hydrocarbon distillate with the product and subjecting the resulting emulsified mixture to aeration and actinic light.

Textile
Impregnating agent (U.S. 1427941) for—
Tent fabrics.

Tobacco
Hygroscopic agent for—
Tobacco.
Flavoring agent and sweetener in—
Chewing tobacco.
Pipe tobacco.

Hop Extract

Beverage
Flavoring agent for—
Beverages.

Food
Aromatic, astringent and bitter.
Flavoring agent for—
Coffee substitutes.
Yeast products.
Ingredient of—
Flavoring extracts.

Plastics
Constituent of—
Plastic compositions for imitation materials such
Horn.
Ivory.
Tortoise shell.

Hop Oil

Beverage
Ingredient of—
Flavoring for various beverages.

Food
Ingredient of—
Flavoring extracts.

Hops

Latin: Humulus; Lupulus; Strobili humuli;
bili Lupuli.
French: Houblon.
German: Hopfen.
Spanish: Hombrecillo; Fruto de lupulo.
Italian: Luppolo.

Beverage
Flavoring agent in making—
Carbonated beverages.
Dealcoholized beverages.
Health drinks.
Nonalcoholic beverages.
Unfermented beverages.

Brewing
Flavoring agent in making—
Ale.
Beer.
Porter.
Stout.
Hopping agent for—
Worts.
Preservative for—
Ale.
Beer.
Porter.
Stout.
Starting point in making—
Extracts.

Fats and Oils
Source of—
Oil of hops.

Food
Starting point in making—
Extracts useful as—
Aromatics.
Astringents.
Bitters.
Extracts useful in—
Coffee substitutes.
Flavoring agents.
Yeast products.

Miscellaneous
As a filler (in spent form) for various purposes.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reported used as—
Sedative in hysteria, restlessness, insomnia, and
like.
Source of—
Lupulin.
Starting point in making—
Fluid extract of hops.
Infusions.
Suggested for use as—
Aromatic bitter.

Resins
Source of—
Resinous material

Horsechestnut Oil

Fats and Oil
Oil offering the following properties—
Acid value, 3.5.

Horsechestnut Oil (Continued)

Fatty acids—Linoleic, 22.7 percent; linolenic, 2.2 percent; oleic, 67.2 percent; palmitic, 4.4 percent; stearic, 3.6 percent.
Glycerin, 4.5 percent.
Iodine value of fatty acids, 107.8.
Light-yellow color.
Neutralization value, 197.8.
Saponification value, 188.3.
Saturated acids (Bertram), 8.0 percent.
Thiocyanogen value, 85.3.
Total fat, 94.2 percent.
Unsaponifiable matter, 1.3 per cent.

Food
Suggested for use as—
  Edible oil.

Soap
As a soapstock.

Horsechestnut Oilcake

Chemical
Suggested (in Germany) as source of—
  Alcohol.
  Saponins.

Pharmaceuticals
Suggested (in Germany) as source of—
  Saponins.

Soap
Suggested (in Germany) as source of—
  Saponins for detergent use.

Horse Fat

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Fats and Oils
Source of—
  Fatty acids.
  Glycerin.
Starting point in making—
  Hydrogenated products.

Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
  Dressing compositions.
  Finishing compositions.
  Impregnating compositions.
  Sizing compositions.
  Waterproofing compositions.

Horse Hair

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical
Absorbent (Brit. 497928) for—
  Acidic gases (the hair is treated so as to increase its basicity).

Miscellaneous
Fiber used in making—
  Artificial feathers.
  Beltings.
  Surgical sutures.
Filler, binder, and strengthener in—
  Composition soles for shoes.
  Fiber board.
  Packings.

Rubber
Filler and binder in—
  Tire compositions.

Humic Acid

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

French: Acide humique.
German: Huminsäure.
Spanish: Acido humico.
Italian: Acido umico.

Animal Husbandry
Ingredient (U.S. 1147489) of—
  Cattle food.

Bituminous Products
Emulsifying agent for—
  Bitumens (the acid is used either as such, or in the form of its insoluble salts).
  Bituminous coating materials, containing, for example, petroleum pitch, clay, and powdered cellulosic materials, such as sawdust, cottondust, or paperdust (Brit. 441879).
  Coal dissolved in coaltar, water gas-tar, tar oils, or their distillates, or like substances, and the product emulsified with water to form coating compositions, road-making, compositions and compositions miscible with fibrous materials to form pressed goods (Brit. 387657).

Chemical
Ingredient of—
  Nutrients for yeast.
Starting point in making—
  Humates, such as that of—
    Aluminum.
    Ammonium.
    Calcium.
    Iron.
    Manganese.
    Potassium.

Distilled Beverages
Ingredient of—
  Nutrients for yeast.

Food
Ingredient of—
  Nutrient for yeast.

Fertilizer
Ingredient of—
  Fertilizer compositions.

Lubricant
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 487313) for—
  Mineral oils and greases in the production of lubricants for use under high pressures and temperatures.

Stone
Agent (U.S. 1266330) for—
  Removing water from steatite.

Humus

(A black or brown substance formed by the decay of vegetable matter.)

Chemical
Reagent for removing—
  Phenol from ammonia-still waste liquors.
Source of—
  Humic acid.

Fertilizer
Increaser of soils capacity for—
  Absorbing and retaining water.
  A more rapid and thorough absorption of the sun's rays.
Ingredient of—
  Fertilizer compositions.
Reducer of—
  Soil's tenacity.
Starting point in making—
  Extracts useful for preventing lime-nitrogen manures from dusting.

Metallurgical
Case-hardener for—
  Steel.
Ingredient of—
  Case-hardening mixtures.

Miscellaneous
Absorbent in making—
  Bacterial composts.
Filler for—
  Various purposes and products.

Water and Sanitation
Reagent for treating—
  Sewage.
  Waste effluents.
  Water containing cyanides or phenols.

Hydantoin

Synonym: Glycolurea.

Chemical
Intermediate in making—
  Synthetic organic chemicals useful as pharmaceutical products or ingredients.

Resins
Intermediate in making—
  Synthetic resins.

Hydrated Lime

Synonyms: Calcium hydrate; Calcium hydroxide; Cream of lime; Hydrate of lime; Lime cream; Lime hydrate; Lime white; Milk of lime; Slacked lime; Slaked lime; White-wash.

Latin: Calcii hydras; Calcis hydras.

French: Chaux éteinté Chaux hydratée; Crême de chaux.

German: Calciumhydrat; Calciumhydroxyd; Calciumoxyhydrat; Geloeschter Kalk; Gelöschter Kalk; Kalkanstrich; Kalkbrei; Kalkbrühe; Kalkhydrat; Kalkmilch; Kalziumhydrat; Kalziumhydroxyd; Kalziumoxyhydrat.

Spanish: Hidrato de calcio; Hidrato calcico.

Italian: Idrato di calcio.

(Uses for or in analysis, chemical processes, and pharmaceutical operations will be treated in a subsequent article, to be published shortly, under the designation of Calcium Hydroxide.)

Adhesives

- Ingredient of—
  - Casein glues.
- Reagent in making—
  - Siccatives with naphthenates.

Agricultural

——, Buildings.

- Coating agent for—
  - Buildings, sheds, stands and the like.
- Disinfectant for—
  - Barns.
  - Cesspools.
  - Chicken houses.
  - Cowsheds.
  - Creameries.
  - Dairies.
  - Drains.
  - Outhouses.
  - Pig stys.
  - Stables.

——, Soils and Crops

- Carrier for—
  - Plantfoods.
- Detoxicating agent for—
  - Field, truck, and orchard soils (by precipitation of aluminum and iron salts).
- Disease regulant for—
  - Growing crops.
- Granulating agent in the flocculation of—
  - Humus.
  - Soils.
- Neutralizing agent for acidity of—
  - Fertilizers.
  - Soils.
- Physiological regulating agent for plants (through its effect on cell rigidity, food transfer, protoplasm activity).
- Plantfood for—
  - Field, truck, and orchard crops.

Animal Husbandry

- As an animal and poultry medicine for—
  - Conditioning.
  - Increasing resistance to abortion and tuberculosis.
  - Neutralizing acidity.
- Bone-building agent in—
  - Animal and poultry feeds.
- Disinfectant in various applications.
- Metabolizing agent in—
  - Animal and poultry feeds.
- Shell-forming agent in—
  - Poultry feeds.
- Tooth-building agent in—
  - Animal feeds.

Building Construction

- Ingredient of—
  - Asphaltic concrete (cooling, hardening, and filling agent).
  - Cement concrete (plasticizing, stabilizing, strengthening, water-tightening, and whitening agent).
  - Magnesia insulating coatings.
  - Mortars for brick, stone, and tile (bonding, plasticizing, and toughening agent).
  - Sand-lime brick (bonding, neutralizing, strengthening, and whitening agent).
  - Sorel cement (bonding, chemical, plasticizing, toughening, and water tightening agent).
  - Wall plasters (bonding, plasticizing, sound-deadening, and whitening agent).

Ceramic

- As a flux.
- Ingredient of—
  - Glazes.

Dye

- Neutralizing agent for—
  - Excess of inorganic acids in making—
    - Sulphonated naphthalene intermediates.
- Reagent for—
  - Purification of intermediates.
  - Saponifying organic salts in the synthesis of dy

Electrical

- Coating agent for—
  - Electric arc-welding electrodes.

Explosives

- Neutralizing agent for—
  - Excess acid in making—
    - Nitroglycerin.
    - Smokeless powders.

Fertilizer

- Ingredient of—
  - Fertilizers.
- Reagent in making—
  - Fertilizer compositions from—
    - Molasses.
    - Quarry wastes.
    - Tannery wastes.

Food

- Fat-conserving agent for—
  - Butter.
- Neutralizing agent and corrective in—
  - Butter.
  - Milk.
- Preservative for—
  - Butter.
  - Eggs.
- Reagent in—
  - Grain classifications.

Fuel

- Component of—
  - Briquets with coal, peat, tar, and waste products
- Fat-splitting agent in—
  - Candle making.

Gas

- Absorbent in—
  - Purification of illuminating gas.
- Agent in—
  - Water-gas enrichment (admixed with coal).
- Neutralizing agent for—
  - Ammonium sulphate in ammonia recovery in manufacture.

Glass

- Raw material in making—
  - Bottle glass.
  - Lime glass.
  - Lime-flint glass.
  - Window glass.

Glue and Gelatin

- Depilatory for—
  - Hide scraps.
- Plumping agent for—
  - Skin scraps.
- Softening agent for—
  - Skin scraps.
- Swelling agent for—
  - Skin scraps.

Insecticide and Fungicide

- Adhesive agent in—
  - Sprays.
- Carrier for—
  - Disinfectants.
  - Fungicides.
- Compounding agent in—
  - Bordeaux mixture.
  - Calcium arsenate.
  - Fungicides.
  - Insecticides.
  - Lead arsenate mixtures.
  - Lime-sulphur mixtures.
- Inhibiting agent in—
  - Dusts.
  - Sprays.
  - Washes.
- Preventive of insect birth and growth.
- Repellent for—
  - Weevils in garnered crops.

Leather

- As a depilatory.
- Neutralizing agent for acids in—
  - Hardening of patent leather.

Linoleum and Oilcloth

- As a filler.

Hydrated Lime (Continued)

Metallurgical
As a fluxing agent in—
  Smelting and refining.
Ingredient of—
  Iron-ore briquets.
Lubricant for dies in—
  Steel-wire drawing.
Neutralizing agent for—
  Acid mine waters.
  Excess leaching acids.
  Excess pickling acids.
  Ores in flotation processes.
Neutralizing agent in—
  Disposing of waste pickling acid.
Reagent in purification of—
  Ferrochrome.
Regulating agent in—
  Electric welding.
Rust-retarding agent for—
  Iron.
Scouring agent in—
  Electroplating.
Settling agent for—
  Slimes in refining gold and silver ores.

Miscellaneous
Cleansing agent.
Ingredient of—
  Buffing compositions.
  Magnesium flashlight powders.
  Phosphorescent mixtures.
  Polishing compositions.
Neutralizing agent in making—
  Cattle feed by saccharifying sawdust with acids.
Neutralizing agent for general purposes.
Precipitant for—
  Aluminum salts in making cleaning compounds.
Raw material in making—
  Crucibles.
  Limelight pencils.
Rust-resistant agent.
Scouring agent.

Oils and Fats
Reagent in—
  Deodorizing vegetable oils.
Saponifying agent in making—
  Lubricants.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Chemical reagent.
Fire preventive.
Hardening agent.
Ingredient of—
  Cold-water paints.
  Whitewash.
Neutralizing agent for excess acidity in making—
  Lithopone.
Neutralizing agent for—
  Resinous acids in making—
    Enamels.
    Varnishes.
Pigment.
Precipitant in making—
  Colloidal pigments, such as satin white.
Reagent in making—
  Lime rosin.
Rust preventive.
Saponifier.
Starting point in making—
  Driers with naphthenic acids.
Weather-resistant agent.

Paper
As a filler.
Causticizing reagent in—
  Rag-paper making.
  Soda-process papermaking.
  Sulphite-process papermaking.
Digestant in making—
  Pulp.
  Strawboard.
Reagent in making paper from—
  Bagasse.
  Corncobs.
  Cotton linters.
  Oat hulls.
  Old newsprint.
Reagent in—
  Removing dextrin from cellulose.
Scouring agent for—
  Rags.

Petroleum
Desulphurizing agent for—
  Petroleum.
Saponifying agent in making—
  Lubricating greases.
  Various petroleum products.
Starting point in making—
  Driers with naphthenic acids.

Photographic
Reagent in making—
  Sensitizers.

Plastics
Reagent in making—
  Phenol condensation products.
Reagent for—
  Lowering solidification temperature in making—
    Glyptal resins.

Refractory
Bond in—
  Silica refractories.

Refrigeration
Coagulating agent in—
  Clarifying turbid water used in the manufacture of ice.

Rubber
Carrier for—
  Sulphur in vulcanizing processes.
Reagent in making—
  Flocculated clay filler.
  Hydrolized glue for use in prevulcanization.

Sanitation
Disinfectant for—
  Barns.
  Cesspools.
  Chicken houses.
  Drains.
  Outhouses.
  Stables.
Reagent in—
  Sewage treatment by direct chemical and electrolytic lime processes.
  Waste water disposal.

Soap
Neutralizing agent in—
  Making rosin soaps.
  Twitchell process (for glycerin water).
  Twitchell process (for soluble acids).
Reagent in making—
  Lime soaps.
Saponifying agent for—
  Fats.
  Greases.
  Oils.

Sugar
Precipitant in—
  Steffens lime process for extracting sugar from molasses.
Reagent for—
  Coagulating and neutralizing—
    Beet juice.
    Cane juice.
    Sorghum juice.

Textile
Mercerizing agent.
Mordant in certain dyeing processes.
Neutralizing agent in—
  Carbonizing.
Scouring agent.

Tobacco
Reagent in—
  Extraction of nicotine.

Water
Neutralizing agent for—
  Acidity.
Reagent in——
  Deferrization.
  Deodorization.
  Filtration.
  Phenol removal.
  Sedimentation.
  Softening by lime-soda process.

Hydrofluorotitanic Acid

Miscellaneous
Mothproofing agent (U.S. 2130435) in—
  Mothproofing-detergent compositions for wool, feathers, fur, hair, and the like.

Hydrogen Fluoride, Anhydrous

Chemical

Acylating agent in—
- Organic synthesis.

Alkylating agent in—
- Organic synthesis.

Catalyst in—
- Organic synthesis (claimed to offer (1) high yield, (2) freedom from obnoxious by-products, (3) wide choice of the compounds available for use in making synthetic products, (4) economies in practice).

Chemical offering following characteristics—
- Great dehydrating tendency.
- High acidity.
- Strong solvent properties.
- Tendency to combine with itself and other substances to form molecular complexes.

Fluorinating agent in—
- Chemical processes.

Polymerizing agent in—
- Organic synthesis.

Reagent for—
- Special reactions in making chemicals.

Petroleum

Catalyst (U.S. 2267730) in—
- Alkylation process in making 100-octane gasoline (claim is made that the process is continuous and chemical costs are low. The catalyst is used over and over again and losses are small).

Hydrosilicofluoric Acid

Miscellaneous

Mothproofing agent (U.S. 2130435) in—
- Mothproofing-detergent compositions for wool feathers, fur, hair, and the like.

2-Hydroxyanthracene-3-carboxylic Acid

Dye

Intermediate in making—
- Synthetic dyestuffs.

Hydroxyarachidic Acid

Chemical

Reactant in—
- Organic synthesis.

Starting point (Brit. 416631) in making—
- Nitriles, with ammonia.

Hydroxyarsenobenzenethiosemicarbazone

Dye

Starting point (U.S. 1785660) in making—
- Alkali metal salts which in the dry state are yellow to brownish-red powders, readily soluble in water, with an alkaline reaction.

Hydroxybehenic Acid

Chemical

Reactant in—
- Organic synthesis.

Starting point (Brit. 416631) in making—
- Nitriles, with ammonia.

4-Hydroxy-1-betaphenylethyl-2:6-dimethylpiperdine Diphenylacetates

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 448181 and 483258) as—
- Medicinal products having an action similar to that of atropine.

Hydroxycapric Acid

Chemical

Reactant in—
- Organic synthesis.

Starting point (Brit. 416631) in making—
- Nitriles, with ammonia.

Hydroxycerotic Acid

Chemical

Reactant in—
- Organic synthesis.

Starting point (Brit. 416631) in making—
- Nitriles, with ammonia.

Hydroxycitronellaldimethylacetal

Cosmetic

Ingredient of—
- Aftershaving creams, lotions, and astringents.
- Astringents.
- Bath salts.
- Cold creams.
- Deodorants.
- Depilatories.
- Face creams.
- Face powders.
- Greases.
- Hair tonics.
- Lipsticks.
- Lotions.
- Ointments.
- Perfumes.
- Shampoos.
- Toilet waters.

Miscellaneous

Ingredient of—
- Masking agents for various purposes.
- Sprays, such as humidifying spray products, theatr sprays, and the like.

Perfume

Ingredient of synthetic odors resembling—
- Hyacinth.
- Lily of the valley.
- Lilac.
- Linden flower.
- Mimosa.
- Orangeflower.

Odorant for producing—
- Lily odors.

Odorant offering following advantages -
- Does not cause any stinging or smarting effects.
- Stable in the presence of alkalies.

Soap

Odorant in—
- Detergent preparations.
- Shaving soaps.
- Toilet soaps.

5-Hydroxycoumaran

Chemical

Starting point (Brit. 461189) in making—
- 5-Hydroxycoumaran-4-carboxylic acid.
- 5-Hydroxycoumaran-6-carboxylic acid.
- 5-Hydroxy-3-methylcoumaran-6-carboxylic acid.
- 5-Hydroxy-2-methylcoumaran-6-carboxylic acid.
- 5-Hydroxy-3-methylcoumaran-4-carboxylic acid.
- 5-Hydroxy-2-methylcoumaran-4-carboxylic acid.

6-Hydroxycoumaran

Chemical

Starting point (Brit. 461189) in making—
- 5-Hydroxycoumaran-4-carboxylic acid.
- 5-Hydroxycoumaran-6-carboxylic acid.
- 5-Hydroxy-3-methylcoumaran-6-carboxylic acid.
- 5-Hydroxy-2-methylcoumaran-6-carboxylic acid.
- 5-Hydroxy-3-methylcoumaran-4-carboxylic acid.
- 5-Hydroxy-2-methylcoumaran-4-carboxylic acid.

4′-Hydroxy-3:3′-dimethoxyfuchsone

Dye

Intermediate (Brit. 485228, 485266, and 502216) in ing—
- Synthetic dyestuffs.

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 485228, 485266, and 502216) to hav
- Medicinal properties.

Hydroxydiphenyl

Paper

Inhibitor (Brit. 466876) of—
- Deterioration of paper through the action of li or during storage.

4-Hydroxydiphenyl-3-carboxylic Acid

French: Acide de 4-hydroxyediphényle-3-carboniq
Acide de 4-hydroxyediphényle-3-carboxylique.
German: 4-Hydroxydiphenyl-3-carbonsäure.

Chemical

Starting point in making—
- Intermediates and other derivatives.

Dye

Starting point in making—
- Intermediates and other derivatives.

Starting point (Brit. 437675) in making -
- Coupling components for ice colors and pi with—
  - Anilin.
  - Betanapthylamine.

4-Hydroxydiphenyl-3-carboxylic Acid (Continued)
3:6-Diaminocarbazole.
4:4′-Diaminodiphenylmethane.
1:5-Diaminonaphthalene.
4:4′-Diaminostilbene.
Dianisidin.
Metatoluidin.
Meta-4-xylidin.
Orthoanisidin.
Orthotoluidin.
Paranitroanilin.
Paraphenylenediamine.
Paratoluidin.

4-Hydroxydiphenyl-3-carboxylic Chloride
French: Chlorure d'acide 4-hydroxyediphényle-3-carbonique; Chlorure d'acide 4-hydroxyediphényle-3-carboxylique.
German: 4-Hydroxydiphenyl-3-carbonsäureschlorid.
Chemical
Starting point in making—
Intermediates and other derivatives.
Dye
Starting point in making—
Intermediates and other derivatives.
Starting point (Brit. 437657) in making—
Coupling components for ice colors and pigments with—
Anilin.
Betanapthylamine.
3:6-Diaminocarbazole.
4:4′-Diaminodiphenylmethane.
1:5-Diaminonaphthalene.
4:4′-Diaminostilbene.
Dianisidin.
Metatoluidin.
Meta-4-xylidin.
Orthoanisidin.
Orthotoluidin.
Paranitroanilin.
Paraphenylenediamine.
Paratoluidin.

6-Hydroxyethylamine-2:4′-acetamido-2′-methoxy-1-methylquinolinium Methiodide
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 495783) to be—
Therapeutically valuable as a trypanocide which is advantageous in being more soluble and less toxic than known 2-styrylquinolinium salts.

6-Hydroxy-ethylamino-2-4′-acetamido-3′-methoxy-1-methylquinolinium Methiodide
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 495783) as—
Therapeutically valuable products (trypanocides) which are advantageous in being more soluble and less toxic than known 2-styrylquinolinium salts.

6-Hydroxyethylamino-2:4′-acetamido-3′-methyl-1-methylquinolinium Methiodide
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 495783) as—
Therapeutically valuable products (trypanocides) which are advantageous in being more soluble and less toxic than known 2-styrylquinolinium salts.

6-Hydroxyethylamino-2-para-acetamido-1-methylquinolinium Methiodide
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 495783) as—
Therapeutically valuable agent (trypanocide) which is advantageous in being more soluble and less toxic than known 2-styrylquinolinium salts.

Hydroxyethylethylenediamine
Chemical
New amine which combines—
Chemical reactivity of alcohols, primary amines, and secondary amines.
High boiling point.
Hygroscopic properties.
Medium viscosity.
Mild ammoniacal odor.
Properties of the ethanolamine and ethyleneamine families.
Water solubility.
Suggested for use as reactant or starting material in making—
Pharmaceutical chemicals.
Synthetic organic chemicals.
Textile specialties.
Dye
Suggested for use as reactant or starting material in making—
Dyestuffs.
Insecticide
Suggested for use as reactant or starting material in making—
Insecticides.
Resins
Suggested for use as reactant in making—
Synthetic resins.
Rubber
Suggested for use in making—
Vulcanization accelerators.

Hydroxylamine Sulphate
(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)
Chemical
Purification agent for—
Aldehydes.
Ketones.
Dye
Reactant in—
Dyestuff synthesis.
Fats and Oils
Reducing agent in making—
Hydrogenation catalysts.
Leather
Dehairing agent for—
Hides.
Skins.
Lubricant
Suggested as oxidation inhibitor for—
Lubricating oils.
Petroleum
Suggested as oxidation inhibitor for—
Lubricating oils.
Pharmaceutical
Reactant in making—
Synthetic pharmaceutical chemicals.

Hydroxylammonium Acid Sulphate
Chemical
Purification agent for—
Aldehydes.
Ketones.
Reactant in—
Synthesis of organic chemicals.
Leather
Dehairing agent for—
Hides and skins.
Photographic
Developing agent in—
Image-revealing processes.

Hydroxylauric Acid
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 416631) in making—
Nitriles, with ammonia.

Hydroxylignoceric Acid
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 416631) in making—
Nitriles, with ammonia.

Hydroxymargaric Acid
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 416631) in making—
Nitriles, with ammonia.

Hydroxymellissic Acid
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 416631) in making—
Nitriles, with ammonia.

5-Hydroxymercuri-4-nitro-orthocresol
Pharmaceutical
Suggested for use as—
Sterilizing agent for oral mucosa.

Hydroxymethylanethol
Chemical
In organic synthesis.
Lubricant
Antioxidant for—
Motor lubricants.
Paper
Antioxidant (Brit. 468450) for—
Rosin soaps.
Soap
Antioxidant (Brit. 468450) for—
Rosin soaps.

Hydroxymethylcarbamylpyridinium Chloride, Normal
Textile
Claimed (Brit. 497485) as—
Textile assistant.

4-Hydroxy-4-methyldichlor-2-pentanone
Insecticide
Suggested for use as—
Insecticide.

2-Hydroxymethyl-2-nitro-1:3-propanediol Trinitrate
Explosives
Reported valuable as high explosive.

Hydroxymyristic Acid
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 416631) in making—
Nitriles, with ammonia.

2-Hydroxy-3-naphtha-5-chlor-3-methylthiol Orthotoluidide
Dye
Intermediate (U.S. 2025116) in—
Dye manufacture.

2-Hydroxy-3-naphthoic Acid 5-Chlor-2:4-dimethoxyanilide
Dye
Intermediate in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.

Hydroxynondecylic Acid
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 416631) in making—
Nitriles, with ammonia.

Hydroxypalmitic Acid
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 416631) in making—
Nitriles, with ammonia.

2-Hydroxy-2′-parachlorophenyl-5:6-psinaphthazimide
Dye
Claimed (Brit. 516585) as—
Dyestuff having a high affinity for cellulosic fibers.

2-Hydroxy-2′-paratolyl-5:6-psinaphthazimide
Dye
Claimed (Brit. 516585) as—
Dyestuff having a high affinity for cellulosic fibers.

Hydroxypentadecylic Acid
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 416631) in making—
Nitriles, with ammonia.

4-Hydroxyphenyl-3-hydroxy-1-naphthyl Sulphide
Insecticide
Suggested for use as—
Insecticide.

2-Hydroxy-3-phenylimino-1-propanesulphonic Acid
Insecticide
Suggested for use as—
Insecticide.

2-Hydroxy-2′-Phenyl-5:6-psinaphthazimide
Dye
Claimed (Brit. 516585) as—
Dyestuff having a high affinity for cellulosic fibers.

2-Hydroxy-2′-Phenyl-7:8-psinaphthazimide
Dye
Claimed (Brit. 516585) as—
Dyestuff having a high affinity for cellulosic fi

3-Hydroxy-1-propanesulphonic Acid
Insecticide
Suggested for use as—
Insecticide.

Hydroxystearic Acid
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 416631) in making—
Nitriles, with ammonia.

Hydroxytridecylic Acid
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 416631) in making—
Nitriles, with ammonia.

Hydroxyundecylic Acid
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 416631) in making—
Nitriles, with ammonia.

Ilmenite
Synonyms; Black iron titanate; Ferrous tita Geikielite; Menacantite; Menaccanite; Titanic ore.
(A mineral found in India, United States of Ameri Canada, Norway, Sweden, the Tyrol, and el where.)
Abrasives
Ingredient of—
Abrasive (U.S. 1442773 and 1467590).
Artificial agate (U.S. 1183255).
Building
Raw material in making—
Beton blocks (U.S. 1183255).
Cement (U.S. 1511323).
Marble (artificial) (U.S. 1183255).
Stone (artificial) (U.S. 1183255).
Chemical
Raw material in making—
Iron chloride (U.S. 1325561 and 1501587).
Iron fluoride (U.S. 1501587).
Iron hydroxide (U.S. 1501587).
Iron sulphate (U.S. 1489183 and 1489417).
Metatitanic acid (U.S. 1489417 and 1489418).
Potassium fluoride (U.S. 1501587).
Potassium fluosilicate (U.S. 1501587).
Potassium fluotitanite (U.S. 1501587).
Titanium chloride (U.S. 1315011).
Titanium dioxide.
Electrical
Raw material in making—
Arc lamp electrodes (U.S. 1151160, 1173005, and 1281
Electric light filament (U.S. 1151160).
Metallurgical
Deoxidizing agent (U.S. 1479327) for—
Steel.
Lining agent for—
Puddling furnaces.
Raw material in making—
Ferrocarbon-titanium (major use).

Ilmenite (Continued)
Ferrochromium alloys.
Furnace linings.
Zirconium alloys.
Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Raw material in making—
Titanium dioxide (major use).

Iminodiethylenethiophenyl Ether Hydrochloride
Insecticide
Suggested for use as—
Insecticide.

1-Imino-2-ethylbenzothiazole
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Photographic
Starting point (Brit. 517197) in making—
Color-forming agents for photographic emulsions or for photographic developing processes.

2-Imino-4-ketotetrahydrothiazole
Insecticide
Suggested for use as insecticide.

1-Imino-2-methylbenzothiazole
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Photographic
Starting point (Brit. 517197) in making—
Color-forming agents for photographic emulsions or for photographic developing processes.

2-Imino-1-methylquinolin
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Photographic
Starting point (Brit. 517197) in making—
Color-forming agents for photographic emulsions or for photographic developing processes.

1-Imino-2-methylthiazole
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Photographic
Starting point (Brit. 517197) in making—
Color-forming agents for photographic emulsions or for photographic developing processes.

Iminostearylaminoethylimidazolin Hydrochloride
Rayon
Delustering agent (Brit. 503548) for—
Viscose rayon.

Iminostearylaminoethylimidazolin Sulphate
Rayon
Delustering agent (Brit. 503548) for—
Viscose rayon.

1-Imino-3-thiazolidone
Insecticide
Suggested for use as—
Insecticide.

2-Imino-4-thiazolidone
Insecticide
Suggested for use as insecticide.

Indigo
Synonym: Anil.
Latin: Indicum; Pigmentum indicum.
French: Indigo.
German: Indig; Indig Blau.
Spanish: Añil, Indigo.
Italian: Indaco; Indigo.
Adhesives
Ingredient (U.S. 1248092) of—
Fireproof adhesive.
Analysis
Reagent in analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.
Animal Husbandry
Ingredient (U.S. 1470795) of—
Compound for treating contagious abortion in cows.
Chemical
Starting point (U.S. 1901615) in making—
Bromoisatin.
Indican.
Indiglucin.
Indigo-brown and -red.
Indigotin.
Isatin.
Sodium sulphoindigotate.
Dye
Starting point in making various tinctorial derivaties.
Explosives
Ingredient (U.S. 1319329) of—
Signal-rocket composition.
Smoke-making composition.
Firefighting
Ingredient (U.S. 1248092) of—
Fireproofing preparation.
Ink
Coloring agent in various inks.
Laundering
Blueing agent.
Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Coloring agent in—
Paints, enamels, lacquers, and other coatings.
Ingredient (U.S. 1248092) of—
Fireproof paint.
Paper
Ingredient (U.S. 1248092) of—
Fireproof sizing.
Plastics
Process material (U.S. 1248226) in making—
Coumarone-rubber article.
Textile
Coloring agent in—
Dyeing processes.
Printing processes.

Indigo Carmine
Synonyms: Soluble indigo; Indigo extract; Sodium indigotindisulphonate; Sodium coerulinsulphate; Carmine blue; Soluble blue.
French: Carmin d'indigo; Carmin bleu; Bleu soluble; Indigotindisulphonate de sodium; Indigotindisulphonate de soude; Coerulinsulphate de sodium; Coerulinsulphate de soude; Indigo, soluble; Extrait d'indigo.
German: Karminindig; Karminsaurer Indig.
Analysis
As an indicator.
Food
As a food color.
Ink
Coloring agent in—
Inks.
Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Coloring agent in—
Calcimines.
Enamels.
Paints.
Lacquers.
Miscellaneous
Coloring agent (U.S. 1382715) for—
Surgical sutures.
Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reputed useful in coloring—
Corrosive sublimate tablets.
Textile
Coloring agent in—
Dyeing processes.
Printing processes.

Indium see Addenda, p. 352

Indolbutyric Acid
Horticulture
Plant growth hormone.

Indolylbutyric Acid
Horticulture
Plant growth hormone.

Invertase
Food
Enzyme which inverts—
Cane sugar to glucose and fructose.

Invertase (Continued)
Process material in making—
  Bakery products.
  Candies and similar confectionery.
  Table syrup.

3-Iodo-10-gamma-bis-diethylaminobetaepsilon-dihydroxy-N-hexylaminoacridin Tartrate

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 441007 and 441132, and addition to Brit. 363392) as—
  New pharmaceutical.

Irish Moss

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical
Clarifying agent for—
  Turbid solutions.
Dispersing agent (Brit. 411241) in making—
  Colloidal sulphur solutions from ammonium polysulphide.

Construction
Ingredient of—
  Cement coating, containing also waterproof white portland cement high-calcium hydrated lime, sodium chloride, and calcium acetate.

Glues and Adhesives
Ingredient of—
  Latex adhesives, containing also latex, albumen, formaldehyde, and sodium bichromate.
Starting point in making—
  Adhesives from carob beans and lichens (French 651552).
  Adhesives with alkali or alkaline-earth salts (French 680188).

Miscellaneous
Clarifying agent for—
  Turbid liquids.
Ingredient of—
  Emulsions, containing also iceland moss, saponified liquid resins, bitumins, tar oil, phenols, etc. (French 630168).
  Golf ball-core compositions, containing also gelatin, acacia, gum tragacanth, agar agar, and alginates (French 704877).

Paint and Varnish
Emulsifying agent and viscosity promoter in—
  Cement paint, containing also hydrated lime, hydraulic cement, talc, metronite, salt, mica, gum arabic, gum karaya, and calcium stearate, and used as a cold-water exterior paint.
  Paste distemper, containing also chalk, blanc fixe, zinc oxide, brunswick green, dextrin, and nitrobenzene.

Perfume
Ingredient of—
  Hair creams and setting preparations.

Soap
Ingredient of—
  Special soaps.

Textile
Dressing and sizing agent for—
  Fibers.
Ingredient of—
  Compound, containing also thallium salts, soap, casein, bentonite, and petrolatum, and said to render canvas more durable and resistant to water, moths, mould, and insects.
Thickener for—
  Printing and other colors.

Iron and Steel
  French: Acier; Fer.
  German: Eisen; Stahl.
  Spanish: Hierro.
  Italian: Ferro.

Analysis

(Iron only)
Reagent in—
  Analytical processes.
Reagent in making—
  Hydrogen from dilute sulphuric acid.

Agricultural Machinery
Metal for constructing—
  Tractors, plows and other equipment.

Automotive
Metal for constructing—
  Bodies.
  Bumpers.
  Disc wheels.
  Engine blocks.
  Frames.
  Other parts.
  Springs.
  Transmissions.

Building Construction
Metal for constructing—
  Fireproof doors, fire-escapes, and the like.
  Steel girders, framework, reinforcings, underpinn
    gratings, ventilators, doors, window frames, ele
    tors, and the like.
  Stairways, balconies, and the like.
  Warehouse doors, fixtures, roofs, and the like.

Chemical

(Iron only)

Catalyst in—
  Organic synthesis.
Direct, or indirect, starting point in making—
  Ferric salts, such as acetate, albuminate, algi
    ammonioboro-citrate, -ammonium chromate, -am
    nium citrate, -ammonium oxalate, ammonium
    phate, -ammonium tartrate, arsenate, arsenite,
    zoate, bichromate, bromide, bromiodide, cac
    late, chloride, chromate, citrate, ferrocy
    fluoride, glycerophosphate, hydroxide, hypophosp
    iodate, magnesium citrate malate, -manganese ci
    -manganese tartrate, nitrate, nucleinate,
    oxides, phosphate, -potassium citrate, -pota
    sulphate, -potassium tartrate, pyrophosphate,
    nine chloride, resinate, salicylate, silicate,
    citrate, -sodium oxalate, stearate, succinate, sulp
    tannate, tantalate, tungstate, valeriate, vana
    and others.
  Ferrous salts, such as -ammonium sulphate, arsen
    bromide, carbonate, chloride, fluoride, gluc
    iodide, lactate, lactocitrate, -magnesium
    -magnesium sulphate, -manganese carbonate, -ma
    ganese chloride, -manganese iodide, -mang
    lactate, -manganese sulphate, oxalate, oxide,
    phide, -quinine citrate, -quinine-strychnine citrat
    sulphate, sulphide, and others.
  Salts used as catalysts, for example, in making
    Alcohols.
    Aldehydes.
    Alkyl-substituted aromatic hydroxy compound
    Amines.
    Ammonia (synthetic).
    Carbon dioxide.
    Chlorinated derivatives of benzene.
    Friedel-Crafts reaction products.
    Hydrogen.
    Hydroxyl compounds.
    Methane.
    Organic acids.
    Oxidation products.
    Reduction products.
    Sulphuric acid (this use now more or less
      seded by other catalysts).
Reducing agent in—
  Organic synthesis.

Chemical Engineering
Construction metal in making and installing many
  of apparatus.

Metal Fabrication
Metal for constructing—
  Boiler plant equipment such as boilers,
    baffles, grates, superheaters, economizers,
    blowers, condensers, piping, slice bars, parts
    other equipment, floor plates, bins, hoppers,
    the like.
  Castings of various kinds used in manufac
    stationary installations, and for moving
    many industries.
  Forgings of various kinds used in manu
    stationary installations, and for moving
    many industries.
  General plate work, such as bins, casings,
    cylinders, drums, ducts, floorings, flumes,
    hoppers, penstocks, plates, stacks, stairs,
    tanks, towers, troughs, ventilators, washers.

Iron and Steel (Continued)

Machine equipment, such as lathes, dies, tools, reamers, and the like.

Mechanical equipment, such as accumulators (hydraulic), ball bearings, blowers, booms, cableways, cars, conveyors, couplings, cranes, crushers, cutters, drives, drills, elevators, expressers and expellers, excavating machinery (such as power shovels, ditchers, drag buckets, and the like), fans, feeders, flywheels, forging and forming machinery, gears, grinders, hoists, mixers, labelling, capping and filling machinery, pulverizers, pressers, pulleys, speed reducers, rolling mill equipment, rolls, scales, separators, shafting, sheaves, shredders, sifters, stackers, stampers, switches, tools (pneumatic), transmissions, transporters, tractors, trucktors, wheels, weighers, and many others.

Pipe-fitting supplies such as piping, fittings, valves, bends, coils, joints, angles, couplings, expansion joints, radiators, cocks, controllers, meters, recorders, indicators, gauges, drains, hangers, traps, tubing.

Power plant equipment, such as engines, pumps, turbines, motors, generator sets, transmissions, shafting, and the like.

Processing equipment, such as absorbers, acidulators, aerators, agitators, ammoniators, autoclaves, baskets, catchalls, centrifugals (dehydrating, clarifying, separating), classifiers, coaters, collectors, concentrators, condensers, coolers, crystallizers, defecators, digesters, dissolvers, dryers, evaporators, grinders, exchangers, extractors, fermenters, fillers, filters, heaters, impregnators, kilns, kettles, melters, mills, mixers, packers, pans, percolators, preheaters, proportioners, pulverizers, refrigerators, retorts, screens, stills, strainers, sulphonators, syphons, tanks, towers, traps, washers, wire cloth, and many others.

Mercantile

Metal for constructing—

Ships, equipment, and the like.

Metallurgical

Starting point in making—

Alloy steels.

Powdered metal.

Special alloys.

Military

Metal for constructing—

Tanks, guns, tractors, trucks, shells, helmets, rifle barrels, range-finders, tools, trenching tools, cook kits, stoves, water tanks, fuel tanks, and the like.

Miscellaneous

Metal for constructing—

Access panels; acoustical ceilings; advertising novelties; air conditioning systems; amusement park devices and roller coasters; area walls; ash sieves; asparagus tongs; atomizers, perfume boudoir; attic fans; autographic registers; automobile accessories; awning frames and supports.

Bag, purse, and pocketbook frames; barber and beauty shop furniture; baskets; bathtubs; BB shot for air rifles; beds; bedspring frames; barrel and keg hoops and fittings; beer mugs; beer stands; beer steins; bench legs; binoculars; bird cages and stands; bird houses and feeders; biscuit boxes; blackboards; blade stroppers, mechanical; bleachers and grandstands; bookends; bottle holders; boxes and trays for jewelry, cutlery, combs, toilet sets; bread racks; bridge splashguards; building ornaments; butterchips; butterknives.

Cabinets of all kinds, such as hospital, kitchen, office, and the like; cake cutters; cake tongs; candy display dishes; canopies for electric brooders; canopies and supports; cans and other containers; carpet rods; carving set holders; cash and deed boxes; cash registers; casket hardware; cattle stanchions; ceilings; chicken crates; chick feeders; Christmas tree holders; Christmas tree ornaments; cigar and cigarette cases; cigarette lighters; cigar cutters; clock cases; cases for recording and controlling instruments used in industry; cases for meters; clothes line pulleys; clothes line reels; clothes racks; clothes trees; coal chutes; coal doors; coal buckets; coal pans; cocktail shakers and sets; coffee roasting machinery; compacts; cooking stoves; coffee holders; corn cribs; corn poppers and machines; counter tops; crumb trays; culverts; cupboard turns; cups of all kinds; curb guards.

Decorative iron products; dictophone racks; dinner bells; dishwashing machines; dispensers for various products such as: hand lotions, paper products, soap, straws; document stands; door chimes; door knockers; door closing devices; door handlers; door handles; door stops; drainboards and tub covers; drawer pulls; dress forms; dummy police; dust-collecting systems and equipment.

Egg slicers; electric water coolers; enamel store fronts; erasing knives; escalators.

Feed troughs; fence posts; fences; finger bowls; fireplace equipment; fireplace dampers; fireplace screens; fish aquariums; flagpoles; flashlight cases; flooring and ceiling plates for piping; floor and counter covering trim; floor polishing machines; flour, salt, and pepper shakers; flower boxes; potholders; flower shears; flytraps; footbaths; foot scrapers; fountain pens; ornamental fountains; furniture; furniture for hospitals.

Garage hoists, car lifts and racks; golf bag supports; grain storage bins; grass shears; grills, ornamental; grills, sewers; gutters.

Hair curlers, nonelectric; hair dryers; hand mirrors; hangers and track for garage doors; hanger rings on brushes, brooms, utensils; hat frames; hatmaking machinery; hedge shears; helmets; hose reels; hose and firefighting equipment; house numerals.

Icebox exteriors; icecream freezers; ice cube trays; inkwell holders; incinerators; insulation, metal reflecting type.

Jam boxes; jelly molds; jewelry; jewelry cases; kitchen ware of stainless steel; kitchen cooking utensils, such as skillets, frying pans, dutch ovens, and the like; knitting needles.

Lard or vegetable oil tubs; straps for wood containers; laundry chutes; laundry trays; laboratory equipment; lawn sprinklers; letter chutes; letter openers; lighting poles and standards; lipstick holders; lobster forks; lobster tongs; lockers; looseleaf binding wire, rings, posts, and metal parts.

Mailboxes; mailing tubes; manicure implements; marine hardware; marquees; matchboxes; miscellaneous material for housings and buildings; mechanical book binding wire; measuring pumps and dispensers for gasoline station, garage and household use, including grease pumps, oil pumps, barrel pumps, lubesters, kerosene pumps, air pumps, etc.; menu holders; milk bottle cases; milinery wire and gimps; mop wringers; music stands.

Napkin rings; necktie racks; newspaper boxes or holders; novelties and souvenirs of all kinds.

Office machinery used for change making, coin handling, check cancelling, check cutting, check dating, check numbering, check signing, check sorting, check writing, envelope handling, envelope opening, envelope sealing, envelope stamping, envelope mailing, letter folding; ornamental hardware and molding; outdoor fireplace parts.

Packing twine holders; pail clasps; pails; paint spray outfits; paper rollers; pans and pots; park and recreation benches; parking meters; pencils, automatic; penholders; permanent wave machines; pet cages, dishes and other equipment; phonograph motors; phonograph needles; phonograph record blanks; photographic accessories; physical reducing machines; picture and mirror hardware; pieplates; pipe cases; pipecleaner knives; plant and flower supports; pneumatic tube delivery systems; polishing wax applicators; polishing wax sprayers; portable bathtubs; posts for fencing; poultry incubator cabinets; pushcarts; pushplates and kickplates, doors.

Racquets; radiator enclosures; radio antennae poles; razor blades; refrigerator containers and trays; rotary doorbells.

Salesmen's display cases and sales kits; salt and pepper holders; sample boxes; scaffolding screen frames; scrubbing boards; service food trays; sewer pipe; shirt and stocking dryers; shoe cleaning kits; shower receptors and frames; shower stalls; show window lighting and display equipment; sign hanger frames; sign posts; signets; silos; strapping and reinforcing; sink apron and legs; sink metal drainboards; sitz baths; skates; ski racks; slide fasteners; snow shovels and pushes, hand and power propelled; spittoons; sporting and athletic goods; spray containers, household; stadiums; spouts; stamped bakery equipment; stamps and

Iron and Steel (Continued)

- tablets; staples; starter shingle strips; statues; steel wool for household use; store display equipment and showcases; subway turnstiles; sugar cube dryer trays; sugar holders; swivel chairs.
- Table name card holders; table tops; tags; tanks; telephone bell boxes; telescopes; terrazzo spacers and decorative strips; thermos jugs and bottles; thermometer bases and cases; tiles, steelback; tongs, food handling and household use; toolboxes; tool cases; tools and tool handles; trays; urinals.
- Wagon bodies, frames and wheels; waste baskets; water color paint boxes; weather stripping; wheelbarrow; whiskey service sets; window display advertising; window stools; window ventilators; wine coolers; wine service sets; wire parcel handles and holders; wire racks and baskets; wire animal cages; work benches.

Naval

- Metal for constructing—
  - Ships, guns, range finders, equipment, and the like.

Public Works

- Metal for constructing—
  - Bridges.
  - Dam parts, such as concrete reinforcing, pipes, and the like.
  - Dock gates and equipment.
  - Lock gates and equipment.
  - Piping.
  - Strappings for piles, bulkheads, weirs, foundations, and the like.

Railroad—

- Metal for constructing—
  - Bridges, turntables, and the like.
  - Locomotives, cars, rails, and the like.
  - Roundhouse supplies.
  - Signaling systems.
  - Spikes, bolts, and other construction and roadbed gang equipment.
  - Strapping.

Iron Carbonylhydride

Petroleum

- Starting point (Brit. 460746) in making—
  - Derivatives useful as antiknock agents for gasoline.

Iron Glycerophosphate

Synonyms: Iron glycerinophosphate; Glycerophosphate of iron; Ferric glycerophosphate; Ferric glycerinophosphate.
Latin: Ferri glycerophosphas; Ferrum glycerinophosphoricum.
French: Glycérophosphate de fer.
German: Eisenglycerophosphat; Glycerinphosphorsaures Eisen.
Spanish: Glicerofosfato de hierro.
Italian: Glicerofosfato di ferro.

Pharmaceutical

- In compounding and dispensing practice.
- Reported useful as—
  - Nerve tonic.
- Reported useful in treating—
  - Debility.
  - Nervous conditions.
  - Neurasthenia.

Iron-Molybdenum-Ammonium Complex

(A complex salt conforming to the formula: $[Fe(MoO_4)_6]H_6(NH_4)_3\ 7\ H_2O$*.)*

Miscellaneous

- Addition agent (Germ. 665462) to—
  - Lacquers (coatings) for demonstrating—
    - Temperature at given spots (for example, coating on an air-cooled combustion motor would permanently change to whitish-yellow in spots where the temperature was 80°C. and yellowish-black where the temperature was 220°C.)
- Temperature indicator (Germ. 665462) offering—
  - Permanent color change to whitish-yellow at 80°C.
  - Permanent color change to yellowish-black at 220°C.

Iron Phthalocyanin

Paint and Varnish

- Pigment (Brit. 457786).

Paper

- Starting point (Brit. 449805, 418367, and 410814) in making—
  - Printing pastes with the condensation product of formaldehyde and naphthalenesulphonic acid. (These pastes are said to color paper, cardboard, paperboard, and the like, equally on both sides, in brilliant shades of color.

Iron Ricinoleate

Lubricant

- Inhibitor (Brit. 492516 and 497973) of—
  - Gummy formation in oils.

Isoamyldichloroarsin

Military

- As a military poison gas.

Isobutane

Synonyms: 2-Methylpropane, Trimethylmethane.

Chemical

- Reactant in—
  - Organic synthesis.

Refrigeration

- Refrigerant offering following characteristics—
  - Colorless gas.
  - Does not react with water.
  - Has no corrosive action on metals.
  - Natural gas odor.
  - Stable.

Isobutyl Acetate

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Cellulose Products

- Solvent for—
  - Nitrocellulose (its solvent action for this cellul derivative is said to be susceptible to unu activation with alcohols, such as isobutanol, and the proportion of such an alcohol may under some conditions be advantageously extended considerably beyond that customary in lacquer formulations).

Chemical

- Medium-boiling solvent for—
  - Gums.
  - Nitrocellulose.
  - Oils.
  - Resins.
  - Waxes.
- Solvent miscible with all common organic solvents.

Oils Fats, and Waxes

- Solvent for—
  - Oils.
  - Waxes.

Paint and Varnish

- Medium-boiling solvent said to offer—
  - An evaporation rate slow enough to prevent blu ing at high relative humidities but sufficiently rapi that dry, hard, durable films can be obtain in the minimum time while still preserving the desirable characteristics demanded in a superi finish.
- Solvent for—
  - Gums.
  - Nitrocellulose.
  - Oils.
  - Resins.
  - Waxes.
- Solvent in—
  - Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes c taining nitrocellulose, gums, oils, resins.
- Solvent miscible with all common organic solvents.
- See also under general heading: "Solvents."

Isobutyl Alcohol

Synonyms: Isobutanol, Isopropylcarbinol, 2-Methy propanol-1.
French: Alcool isobutylique.
German: Isobutylalkohol
Spanish: Alcohol isobutilico.
Italian: Alcool isobutilico.

Adhesives

- Ingredient of—
  - Solvents used in making cements.

Analysis

- Extractant in—
  - Analytical processes involving control and resea in science and industry.

Isobutyl Alcohol (Continued)
Solvent in—
  Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.
Cellulose Products
Ingredient of—
  Solvent mixtures for cellulose esters and ethers.
Water remover for treating—
  Nitrocellulose solutions.
Chemical
Extractant for—
  Alkaloids.
  Drugs.
Starting point in making—
  Esters.
  Ethers.
  Intermediates.
  Ketones.
  Organic solvents.
Dairying
Extractant in determining—
  Fat in cream and milk products.
Disinfectant
Solvent in making—
  Germicidal preparations.
Dye
Reactant in making—
  Synthetic dyes.
Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Extractant for—
  Animal oils.
  Essential Oils.
  Fats.
  Vegetable oils.
  Waxes.
Ingredient of—
  Extractant compositions.
Food
Extractant in making—
  Fruit essences.
Starting point in making—
  Fruit flavors.
Meat-Packing
Extractant for—
  Animal oils.
Paint, Varnish and Lacquer
Solvent in—
  Paint and varnish removers.
  Paints, varnishes, enamels, lacquers, dopes, wood stains, and the like.
Perfume
Extractant in—
  Perfumery processes.
Starting point in making—
  Synthetic aromatics.
Pharmaceutical
Extractant for—
  Alkaloids.
  Drugs.
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Solvent in—
  Pharmaceutical manufacturing.
Photographic
Solvent for—
  Cellulose esters and ethers.
Solvent in making—
  Film.

Isobutylamine
Chemical
Intermediate in—
  Organic synthesis.
Insecticide
Insecticidal agent offering following characteristics—
  Ammoniacal odor.
  Colorless liquid.
  Strongly caustic.

Isobutyl Citrate
Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Food
Volatility reducing agent (Brit. 435272) for—
  Flavoring agents used in food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, preserves, and the like.

Isobutyldecoisobutylamide
Insecticide
Toxic agent (Brit. 503490 and 503507) in—
  Insecticidal peparations.

Isobutyldecoisopropylamide
Insecticide
Toxic agent (Brit. 503490 and 503507) in—
  Insecticidal peparations.

Isobutyldodecylamide
Insecticide
Toxic agent (Brit. 503490 and 503507) in—
  Insecticidal peparations.

Isobutyl Furylpropionate
Beverage
Imparter of—
  Pineapple-like aroma.
Food
Imparter of—
  Pineapple-like aroma.
Perfume
Addition agent for—
  Cyclamen.
  Lily of the valley.
  Ylang-ylang.
Donator of—
  Pineapple-like aroma.

Isobutyl Isobutoxyphthalylglycollate
Cellulose Products
Plasticizer (U.S. 2072739) for—
  Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."
Resins
Plasticizer for—
  Artificial resins.
  Natural resins.

Isobutyllaurylisobutylamide
Insecticide
Toxic agent (Brit. 503490 and 503507) in—
  Insecticidal preparations.

Isobutyl Malate
Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Food
Volatility reducing agent (Brit. 435272) for—
  Flavoring agents used in food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, preserves, and the like.

Isobutyl Malonate
Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Food
Volatility reducing agent (Brit. 435272) for—
  Flavoring agents used in food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, preserves, and the like.

Isobutyl-Mercury Nitrate
Rubber
Preservative (Brit. 499578) for—
  Latex.

Isobutyl-Mercury Oleate
Rubber
Preservative (Brit. 499578) for—
  Latex.

Isobutyl-Mercury Phosphate
Rubber
Preservative (Brit. 499578) for—
  Latex.

Isobutyl-Mercury Sulphate

Rubber

- Preservative (Brit. 499578) for—
  - Latex.

Isobutyloctoisobutylamide

Insecticide

- Toxic agent (Brit. 503490 and 503507) in—
  - Insecticidal preparations.

Isobutyloctoisopropylamide

Insecticide

- Toxic agent (Brit. 503490 and 503507) in—
  - Insecticidal preparations.

Isobutyloleylisobutylamide

Insecticide

- Toxic agent (Brit. 503490 and 503507) in—
  - Insecticidal preparations.

Isobutyl Para-aminobenzoate

Pharmaceutical

- Claimed as—
  - Topical anesthetic, nonirritating and nontoxic.
- Suggested for use in treating—
  - Burns.
  - Eczema.
  - Sunburn.
- Suggested ingredient of—
  - Coughdrops.
  - Creams.
  - Lozenges
  - Ointments.
  - Pharmaceuticals.
  - Suppositories.
  - Syrups.

Isobutyl Propionate

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

- Retarder in—
  - Lacquers.
- Solvent in—
  - Dopes.
  - Enamels.
  - Lacquers.
  - Paints.
  - Stains.
  - Varnishes.

Isobutylquinolin

Perfume

- Base for—
  - Artificial oak-moss (mousse de chene).
- Blender with—
  - Vetiver.

Isobutyl Succinate

Chemical

- Reactant in—
  - Organic synthesis.

Food

- Volatility reducing agent (Brit. 435272) for—
  - Flavoring agents used in food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, preserves, and the like.

Isobutyl Tartrate

Chemical

- Reactant in—
  - Organic synthesis.

Food

- Volatility reducing agent (Brit. 435272) for—
  - Flavoring agents used in food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, preserves, and the like.

1-Isobutylthiolbenzothiazole

Insecticide

- Toxic agent (Brit. 500197) in—
  - Emulsified insecticidal compositions.

Isobutylundecaisobutylamide

Insecticide

- Toxic agent (Brit. 503490 and 503507) in—
  - Insecticidal preparations.

Isobutylundecaisopropylamide

Insecticide

- Toxic agent (Brit. 503490 and 503507) in—
  - Insecticidal preparations.

Isobutylundecyleneamide

Insecticide

- Toxic agent in—
  - Oil sprays for eliminating insects from the in
    of warehouses and stored packing cases.
  - Sprays for combatting various insects.
- Toxic agent said to be—
  - Stable to oxidation and sunlight.
  - Storable for a considerable time without loss of toxicity.
- Suggested pyrethrum substitute in—
  - Fly sprays.

Isobutyraldehyde

Synonyms: Isobutyl aldehyde, Isobutyryl aldehyde.

Chemical

- Intermediate in—
  - Organic synthesis.
- Intermediate in making—
  - Acetals.
  - Isobutyric acid.
- Starting point in making—
  - Accelerators of vulcanizing processes.

Resins

- Reactant in making—
  - Synthetic resins.

Isobutyrene

Chemical

- Purifying agent (Brit. 444019) for—
  - Methanol.
- Solvent (Brit. 444019).

Miscellaneous

- Solvent (Brit. 444019).

Isobutyric Acid

Synonyms: Isobutanoic acid; Dimethylacetic acid; 2-Methylpropane acid.
French: Acide isobutanoique; Acide isobutyrique.
German: Isobuttersäure.
Spanish: Acido isobutirico.
Italian: Acido isobutirico.

Chemical

- Starting point in making—
  - Acetic acid (by oxidation).
  - Acetone (by oxidation).
  - Carbonidioxide (by oxidation).
  - Esters for solvents, flavors, and perfume bases.

Disinfectant

- Disinfectant agent.
- Ingredient of—
  - Disinfecting preparations.

Electrical

- Indicator (U.S. 1374857) in—
  - Thermoscope for showing storage battery tempera

Leather

- Deliming agent for—
  - Hides.
- Tanning agent.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

- Process material (U.S. 1254866) in making—
  - Drying oil for linoleum.
  - Substitute for linseed oil.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

- Solvent in—
  - Varnishes.
  - Paint removers.

Isocrotyl Chloride

Chemical

- New chemical available for experimental use.

Isododecylcyclohexanol Chloroformate

Chemical

- Starting point (Brit. 481357) in making—
  - Capillary-active products useful as wetting, clean
    and dispersing agents, by reacting with—
    - Alphanaphthylamine.
    - Anilin.
    - Benzidin.
    - Betanaphthylamine.
    - Ethylamines.
    - Ethylenediamine.
    - Hexylamine.
    - Mesidene.
    - Methylamines.
    - Pseudocumidin.
    - Toluidin.
    - Xylidin.

Isododecylphenyl Chloroformate

Chemical

Starting point (Brit. 481357) in making—
- Capillary-active products useful as wetting, cleansing, and dispersing agents by reacting with—
  - Alphanaphthylamine.
  - Anilin.
  - Benzidin.
  - Betanaphthylamine.
  - Ethylamines.
  - Ethylenediamine.
  - Hexylamine.
  - Mesidene.
  - Methylamines.
  - Pseudocumidin.
  - Toluidin.
  - Xylidin.

3-Isohexoxycyclotetramethylenesulphone

Chemical

Intermediate (Brit. 489974) in making—
- Textile assistants.

Dye

Intermediate (Brit. 489974) in making—
- Dyestuffs.

Isomannide

Synonym: 1:4:3:6-Dianhydromannitol.

Chemical

Reactant in synthesis of—
- Emulsifying agents.
- Plasticizers.

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Suggested for use as—
- Diuretic.

Resins

Process material in making—
- Synthetic resins.

Iso-octylcyclohexanol Chloroformate

Chemical

Starting point (Brit. 481357) in making—
- Capillary-active products, useful as wetting, cleansing, and dispersing agents, by reacting with—
  - Alphanaphthylamine.
  - Anilin.
  - Benzidin.
  - Betanaphthylamine.
  - Ethylamines.
  - Ethylenediamine.
  - Hexylamine.
  - Mesidene.
  - Methylamines.
  - Pseudocumidin.
  - Toluidin.
  - Xylidin.

Iso-octylphenyl Chloroformate

Chemical

Starting point (Brit. 481357) in making—
- Capillary-active products, useful as wetting, cleansing, and dispersing agents, by reacting with—
  - Alphanaphthylamine.
  - Anilin.
  - Benzidin.
  - Betanaphthylamine.
  - Ethylamines.
  - Ethylenediamine.
  - Hexylamine.
  - Mesidene.
  - Methylamines.
  - Pseudocumidin.
  - Toluidin.
  - Xylidin.

Isophthalparanitroanilide Chloride

Chemical

Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
- Medicinal chemicals.

Dye

Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
- Synthetic dyestuffs.

Textile

Assistant (Brit. 489430) in—
- Textile processing.

Isopropanolamine Amygdalate

Pharmaceutical

Claimed (Brit. 496004) as—
- Urinary antiseptic (used in conjunction with ammonium chloride or ammonium nitrate).

Isopropenyl Chloroformate

Chemical

Organic synthesis.

Military

Suggested for use as—
- Military poison gas.

Isopropyl Citrate

Chemical

Reactant in—
- Organic synthesis.

Food

Volatility reducing agent (Brit. 435272) for—
- Flavoring agents used in food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, preserves, and the like.

Isopropyl Malate

Chemical

Reactant in—
- Organic synthesis.

Food

Volatility reducer (Brit. 435272) for—
- Flavoring agents used in food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, preserves, and the like.

Isopropyl Malonate

Chemical

Reactant in—
- Organic synthesis.

Food

Volatility reducing agent (Brit. 435272) for—
- Flavoring agents used in food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, preserves, and the like.

3-Isopropyl-6-methyl-3:6-endoethylenetetrahydrophthalic Anhydride

Paint and Varnish

Inhibitor of—
- Yellowing in lacquers.

Resins

Aid in—
- Processing alkyd resins.

Reducer of—
- "Horse feather" formation frequently troublesome in phthalate resin manufacture.

Isopropylnaphthalenesulphonic Acid

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Agriculture

Wetting agent (Brit. 422350) for—
- Green fodder preservatives, such as dilute solutions of formic or hydrochloric acid, added to the fodder before placing in silos.

Isopropyl Succinate

Chemical

Reactant in—
- Organic synthesis.

Food

Volatility reducing agent (Brit. 435272) for—
- Flavoring agents used in food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, preserves, and the like.

Isopropyl Tartate

Chemical

Reactant in—
- Organic synthesis.

Food

Volatility reducing agent (Brit. 435272) for—
- Flavoring agents used in food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, preserves, and the like.

Isopropyl Thiocyanate

Paper

Inhibitor (Brit. 466877) of—
- Deterioration of paper due to the action of light or during storage.

1-Isopropylthiolbenzothiazole

Insecticide

Toxic agent (Brit. 500197) in—
- Emulsified insecticidal compositions.

Isothiocyanic Acid Allylester

Insecticide
Suggested for use as—
Insecticide.

Isothymol

Synonyms: Isothymic acid; 3-Methyl-5-isopropylphenol.
French: Acide isothymique.
German: Isothymiansäure.
Spanish: Isotimol.
Italian: Isotimole.

Adhesives
Antioxidant, disinfectant, and preservative for—
Adhesive compositions containing gums, Irish moss, or starch.

Chemical
Stabilizer for—
Chlorinated hydrocarbons.

Cosmetic
Antioxidant, disinfectant, and preservative for—
Preparations containing—
Fats.
Greases.
Gums of various sorts.
Starch and starch base products.
Vegetable oils.

Disinfectant
Germicide reported to offer—
Characteristic, clean odor.
No toxicity.
Power to kill and inhibit the growth of bacteria and fungi.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Antioxidant, disinfectant, and preservative for—
Fats and greases.
Sulphonated oils.
Vegetable oils.

Fur
Antioxidant, disinfectant, and preservative in—
Soaking operations.

Food
Suggested as antioxidant, antiseptic, and preservative for—
Butter.
Fats.
Greases.
Lard.
Margarin.
Vegetable oils.

Glue and Gelatin
Antioxidant, disinfectant, and preservative for—
Gelatin.
Glue.

Gums
Antioxidant, disinfectant, and preservative for—
Dextrin.
Gum arabic.
Other gums.
Tragacanth.

Ink
Preservative for—
Inks.

Insecticide and Fungicide
Fungicide for certain organisms.

Leather
Antioxidant, disinfectant, and preservative for—
Finishes and dressings.

Miscellaneous
Antifermentative for—
Solutions (possibly of use in brewing, distilling, wineries, extracts, and similar manufacturing processes).
Antioxidant, disinfectant, and preservative for—
Products containing—
Gums.
Paste.
Starch.
Sulphonated oils.
Vegetable oils.
Inhibitor of—
Oxidation and rancidity.

Oral Hygiene
Ingredient of—
Antiseptic and deodorant mouthwashes.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Antioxidant, disinfectant, and preservative for—
Distempers.
Paints.
Paint vehicles.
Drying retardant for—
Paints.

Paper
Antioxidant, disinfectant, and preservative for—
Finishes.
Sizes.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reported useful as—
Anthelmintic.
Antifermentative for solutions.
Antioxidant.
Antipyretic.
Antiseptic.
Skin disinfectant in dermatological practice.
Vermifuge.

Soap
Antioxidant, disinfectant, and preservative for—
Animal oils.
Brushless shaving creams.
Emulsions.
Fish oils.
Shaving soaps.
Toilet soaps.
Vegetable oils.

Textile
Antioxidant, disinfectant, and preservative for—
Gums.
Dextrin.
Finishes.
Sizings.
Starch.
Sulphonated oils.
Textile emulsions.
Textile processing agents.
Throwing agents.
Twist-setting agents.

Isovalerylglycol Salicylate

Pharmaceutical
Medicament (Brit. 456269) in—
Fatty ointments intended for percutaneous appli tion claimed useful in the treatment of rheumati

Juniper Wood

Latin: Lignun juniperi.
French: Bois de génévrier.
German: Kaddigholz; Wacholderholz.
Spanish: Palo de enebro.
Italian: Legno di ginepro.

Fats and Oils
Source in making—
Essence of Juniper.

Kapok

Chemical
Insulation (U.S. 1234600) in storing—
Acetylene.
Starting point (U.S. 1322054) in making—
Furfural.

Fats and Oils
Source of—
Kapok oil (from the seed).

House Furnishing
Stuffing agent for—
Cushions.
Mattresses.
Pillows.
Upholstered furniture.

Marine
(See some of the items under "Military and Naval.")

Military and Naval
Floating agent in—
Life-preservers, such as lifeboats, vests, jackets, cushions, mattresses, and the like.
Stuffing agent for—
Encampment equipment, such as mattresses and lows, sleeping bags, and the like.
Stuffing agent and cold-repeller in—
Aviator's clothing.

Miscellaneous
Base material (U.S. 1486800) in making—
Rope.

Paper
Cellulose source (U.S. 1450600) in making—
Paper.

Sporting Goods
Floating agent and base material in—
Artificial fly lures for angling.
Stuffing agent for—
Camping equipment such as mattresses and pi sleeping bags, and the like.

Kappabeta-beta′-hydroxyethoxyethoxyundecoic Acid
Perfume
Starting point (Brit. 440416, 452242, and 452272) in making—
  Lactones having strong musklike odors.

Kappabetahydroxyethylundecoic Acid
Perfume
Starting point (Brit. 440416, 452242, and 452272) in making—
  Lactones having strong musklike odors.

Kappabetahydroxyethylundecolactone
Perfume
Musklike odorant (Brit. 440416, 452242, and 452272) for perfume preparations of various kinds.

Kappagammahydroxybutylundecolactone
Perfume
Musklike odorant (Brit. 440416, 452242, and 452272) for—
  Perfumes of various kinds.

Kappagammahydroxy-N-butylundecoic Acid
Perfume
Starting point (Brit. 440416, 452242, and 452272) in making—
  Lactones having strong musklike odors.

Kappagammahydroxypropylundecoic Acid
Perfume
Starting point (Brit. 440416, 452242, and 452272) in making—
  Lactones having strong musklike odors.

Kappagammahydroxypropylundecolactone
Perfume
Musklike odorant (Brit. 440416, 452242, and 452272) for—
  Perfumes of various kinds.

Kelp
(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)
  Synonyms: Algae, Seaweed.
  French: Algue; Algue marine; Algues marines; Goémon; Varec, Varech.
  German: Meergras; Meertang; Seenessel; Tang.
  Spanish: Algas marinas.
  Italian: Alghe marine.
Chemical
Ingredient (Brit. 378051) of—
  Compositions, containing liquid hydrocarbons, creosote, tar oils, high temperature coaltar distillates, solvent naphtha, rosin, rosin esters, gum sandarac, gum dammar, linseed oil, and chinawood oil, used for coloring aliphatic materials and solid and plastic bitumens.
Glues and Adhesives
Ingredient (Brit. 378051) of—
  Pastes containing various substances.
Miscellaneous
Ingredient (Brit. 378051) of—
  Compositions, containing liquid hydrocarbons, creosote, tar oils, high temperature coaltar distillates, solvent naphtha, rosin, rosin esters, gum sandarac, gum dammar, linseed oil, and chinawood oil, used for coating felts, tarpaulins, and other articles.
Paint and Varnish
Ingredient (Brit. 378051) of—
  Compositions used as vehicles in making paints.
Woodworking
Ingredient (Brit. 378051) of—
  Compositions, containing liquid hydrocarbons, creosote, tar oils, high temperature coaltar distillates, solvent naphtha, rosin, rosin esters, gum sandarac, gum dammar, linseed oil, and chinawood oil, used for impregnating, preserving, and waterproofing wood.

Kerosene
  Synonyms: Astral oil; Coal oil.
Animal Remedies
Toxicant and vehicle in—
  Animal dips.
Automotive
Ingredient of—
  Antifreeze compositions.
  Gasoline substitutes.
  Motor fuels.
Solvent in—
  Carbon removers.
Aviation
Solvent in—
  Carbon removers.
Bituminous
Flotation agent for separating—
  Gangue from coal.
Building Construction
Solvent, thinner, vehicle or softener in—
  Asphalt coatings.
  Plastic cements.
  Roofing cements.
  Shingle stains.
  Waterproofing compositions for roofs, gutters, flashings, foundations, piers, underpinnings, concrete, floorings, and the like.
Chemical
Diluent in—
  Dehydrating (partial pressure distillation process) chemicals, such as caustic alkalis, chlorides of zinc, magnesium, and magnesium sulphate.
Solvent for—
  Camphor.
Source of—
  Lampblack.
Fungicides and Insecticides
Toxicant, spreader and spraying medium in—
  Fungicidal sprays.
  Insecticidal sprays.
Fuel
Fuel for—
  Camp and expedition stoves.
  Cigarette and cigar lighters.
  Kitchen ranges.
  Portable heating stoves.
Illuminating agent.
Inks
Solvent, thinner and vehicle in—
  Ink removers.
  Lithographic inks.
  Mimeographic inks.
  Printer's inks.
  Stencil inks.
Leather
Solvent, thinner and softener in—
  Cleansing compositions.
  Dressing compositions.
Lubricant
Thinner in—
  Cutting oils.
  Lubricants of various kinds.
  Wire-drawing oils.
Mechanical
Softening agent in—
  Belt dressing compositions.
Solvent in—
  Boiler compounds.
  Scale removers.
Metallurgical
Carbon source in—
  Case-hardening compounds.
Solvent in—
  Core oils.
Military
See: "Fuel."
Mining and Ore Concentration
Flotation agent for—
  Chalcocite.
  Chalcopyrite.
  Zinc sulphide ores.
Miscellaneous
Solvent, thinner and softener in—
  Cleansing compositions.
  Polishing compositions.
  Waterproofing compositions.
  Waxing compositions.

Kerosene (Continued)

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Imparter of—
  Easy brushing and good working properties.
  Good flow.
  Penetration.
  Slow-drying properties.
Preventer of—
  Surface skinning.
Thinner in—
  Alkyd resin varnishes.
  Asphalt coatings.
  Baking Japans.
  Coatings for protective and decorative purposes.
  Cork-sticking lacquers.
  Dipping primers.
  Enamels.
  Finish removers.
  Liquid cements.
  Paints.
  Plastic cements.
  Roofing cements.
  Shingle stains.

Rubber
Softener for removing—
  Rubber cement from the hands.
Softener in—
  Reclamation of rubber.

Soap
Solvent in—
  Detergent compositions.
  Soaps.

Kok-sagyz Rubber

(A rubber obtainable from a Russian plant known as the "Kok-sagyz." According to scientific findings, announced by the National Chemurgic Council, it resembles the yellow-flowered dandelion of the United States.)

Claimed to be—
Producible on American farms almost as easily and profusely as the common yellow dandelion.
More readily adapted to mass latex production than the shrublike Guayule.
Highly adaptable, readily acclimatized, and can be cultivated in a wide variety of soils.
Easy to adapt to needs of rubber manufacturing.
Harvestable at the end of the first or second year. Roots yield 150 to 200 pounds of crude rubber an acre. (Guayule produces about 300 pounds an acre, but only after four or five years of cultivation.)
Maximum in yield on highly structural black soil in localities with at least twenty inches of rainfall yearly, distributed heavily in April, May, July and September.

Rubber
Substitute for—
  Natural rubber.
  Synthetic rubbers.

Kukui Oil

Miscellaneous
Suggested as substitute for—
  Tung oil.

Kyanite

  Synonyms: Cyanite; Disthene.
(A mineral, a natural silicate of aluminum.)

Refractory
Raw material in making—
  Mullite
  Refractories.

Lallemantia-seed Oil

Paint and Varnish
As a drying oil claimed to have properties similar to those of tung oil and to be superior to linseed oil (can be used either alone or in admixture with semidrying oils.)

Lanthanum-Polymethylene Dicarboxylate

Chemical
Starting point (U.S. 1702846) in making—
  Monocyclic ketones and their alkyl derivatives having more than nine ring members.

Lard Oil

Food
Starting point in making—
  Butter substitutes.
  Cooking fats.
  Lard substitutes.

Illuminant and Fuel
As an illuminant, especially in signal lights.
Compounding agent in making—
  Illuminants.

Leather
Compounding agent in making—
  Dressings.
  Finishes.
  Waterproofings.

Linoleum and Oilcloth
Compounding agent in making—
  Linoleum.
  Oilcloth.

Lubricant
Compounding agent in making—
  Cup greases.
  Lubricating compositions.
  Metal-cutting compounds and oils.
Starting point in making—
  Chlorinated lard oil for compounding purposes.
  Sulphurized lard oil for compounding purposes

Mechanical
Impregnating agent for—
  Brakebands.
Lubricant.

Miscellaneous
Compounding agent in making—
  Dressings.
  Finishes.
  Sizings.
  Waterproofing compounds for canvas used in making tent material, awnings, tarpaulins, and truck covers

Oils, Fats, and Waxes
Source of—
  Fatty acids.
  Glycerin.

Resins
Solvent for—
  Amber.
  Copal.
  Dammar.
  Rosin.

Soap
  Source of—
  Glycerin.
  Fatty acids.
Stock for making—
  Detergents.
  Liquid soaps.
  Scouring compounds.
  Soaps.

Textile
  Lubricant for—
  Wool.

Lauric Acid Chloride

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
  Emulsifying agents by sulphonating the products of its reactions with benzene, toluene, xylene, dipheny phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalen

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
  Lubricants with benzene, toluene, xylene, dipheny phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

Lauric Acid Nitrile

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 438793) in making—
  Higher aliphatic amines used as textile auxil agents and as pharmaceutical agents.

Lauryl Alcohol Methylcyclohexylamine Sulphate Salt

Mining
Collector (U.S. 2074699) in—
  Ore flotation processes.

4-Laurylmorpholin

Insecticide
Toxic agent (Brit. 503490 and 503507) in—
  Insecticidal preparations.

1-Laurylpiperidine

Insecticide
Toxic agent (Brit. 503490 and 503507) in—
  Insecticidal preparations.

Lauryl Thiocyanate

Paper

- Inhibitor (Brit. 466877) of—
  - Deterioration of paper through the action of light or during storage.

Lead

Latin: Plumbum.
French: Plomb.
German: Blei.
Spanish: Plombo.
Italian: Piombo.

(Covers uses of all varieties of lead, such as chemical lead, soft or common lead, hard lead, corroding lead.)

Analytical

Much lead is used in laboratory fitting up (see some of the items under "Chemical," "Mechanical," and "Plumbing and Pipefitting'.)

Automotive

- Constituent of—
  - Bearing alloys.
  - Brasses and bronzes.
  - Bushing alloys.
- Lining agent for—
  - Fume-removal systems (to evacuate acid fumes and vapor from plating installations).
- Metal for use as—
  - Battery-grid metal.
  - Electrode wire in plating installations.
  - Solder and wiper.

Aviation

- Constituent of—
  - Bearing alloys.
  - Bushing alloys.

Building Construction

- Covering agent for—
  - Pipe laid in ashes and cinders.
- Metal used in fabricating—
  - Downspouts and drain pipes for various purposes.
  - Flashings.
  - Flanges.
  - Gutters.
  - Pipe and fittings.
  - Plumbing and heating specialties.
  - Plumbing systems.
  - Pumps.
  - Roofing.
  - Tanks.
  - Traps.
  - Valves.
  - Ventilating outlets.
- Solder and wiper for—
  - Various jointing purposes in plumbing, roofing, and the like.

Cellulose Products

- Lining agent for—
  - Evaporators, valves, piping, and other equipment used for concentrating and handling rayon and cellophane bath acid.

Chemical

- Covering for—
  - Agitators.
  - Blowers.
  - Cooling coils.
  - Expansion joints.
  - Fans.
  - Heating coils.
  - Housings.
  - Impellers.
  - Mixing and stirring devices.
  - Paddle wheels.
  - Propellers.
  - Sirocco wheels.
  - Tanks.
  - Turbines.
  - Valves.
- Lining for—
  - Acid-handling equipment.
  - Acid-recovery equipment.
  - Agitators.
  - Autoclaves.
  - Brine containers.
  - Car tanks.
  - Chlorinating equipment.
  - Concentrators (vacuum).
  - Conduits.
  - Condensers (acid or other corrosive chemicals)
  - Coolers (vacuum).
  - Crystallizers (vacuum).
  - Digesters.
  - Drains.
  - Drums.
  - Ducts.
  - Evaporators.
  - Fan wheels.
  - Fittings.
  - Flanges.
  - Flues.
  - Foamite tanks.
  - Fume removal apparatus and installations.
  - Gas-conveying installations.
  - Gay-Lussac towers.
  - Glover towers.
  - Heat exchangers.
  - Kettles.
  - Mixing vessels.
  - Pans (drying vacuum).
  - Piping.
  - Pressure stills.
  - Pumps.
  - Purifying apparatus.
  - Salting-out concentrators.
  - Saturators.
  - Sinks.
  - Siphons.
  - Sludge acid equipment.
  - Spent acid equipment.
  - Stills.
  - Sulphonating equipment.
  - Sulphuric acid chambers.
  - Tank connections.
  - Tankcars.
  - Tanks.
  - Treater drums.
  - Vacuum apparatus.
  - Valves of various kinds, such as globe, gate, angle, check, diaphragm, Y.
  - Ventilators.
- Metal for fabricating—
  - Angles.
  - Apparatus and equipment used for handling acids and other corrosive chemicals.
  - Bends.
  - Bibbs.
  - Bottles.
  - Cocks.
  - Coils.
  - Condensers.
  - Drains.
  - Elbows.
  - Expansion bends.
  - Expansion joints.
  - False bottoms.
  - Filter parts.
  - Fittings.
  - Funnels.
  - Jugs.
  - Pitchers.
  - Plug cocks.
  - Pumps.
  - Sinks.
  - Spouts.
  - Straining devices.
  - Vacuum boosters.
  - Valves.
- Metal used in contact with—
  - Ammonia gas.
  - Battery acid.
  - Copperas
  - Electrolytic solutions.
  - Fumes.
  - Gases.
  - Glauber's salt.
  - Hydrofluoric acid.
  - Phosphoric acid.
  - Pickling acid.
  - Sludge acid.
  - Spent sulphuric acid.
  - Sulphates.
  - Sulphuric acid.
- Starting point in making—
  - Lead salts.

Dye

Some of the items under "Chemical" apply equally to this industry.

Electrical

- Covering agent for—
  - Blowers.
  - Fans.
  - Ventilators.
- Lining agent for—
  - Fume-disposal systems.
- Metal used as—
  - Caulking agent.
  - Storage battery grid metal.
  - Solder.
- Sheathing agent for—
  - Cable.

Explosives

Many of the items under "Chemical" apply to this industry.

- Metal used as—
  - Bullets or shot in ammunition.

Fertilizer

For those establishments operating sulphuric acid chamber units or making phosphoric acid, see many of the items under "Chemical."

Firefighting

- Lining agent for—
  - Copper shells of hand fire-extinguishers.
  - Foamite tanks.

Gas

Some of the items under "Chemical" and "Plumbing and Pipefitting" apply in gasmaking.

Marine

Many of the items under "Mechanical" and "Plumbing and Pipefitting" apply here.

Lead (Continued)

Metal used as—
- Caulking agent.
- Sinkers for fish nets and line (either commercial or sporting).
- Solder.

Meat-Packing

Some of the items listed under "Chemical," "Plumbing and Pipefitting," and "Mechanical" apply equally to this industry; obviously, however, nothing edible should be allowed to be in contact with lead.

Mechanical

Constituent of—
- Architectural metals.
- Bearing metals.
- Bushing metals.
- Fitting metals.
- Forging metals.
- Grillwork metals.
- Solders.

Covering agent for—
- Blowers.
- Fans.
- Impellers.
- Mixing and stirring devices.
- Propellers.
- Sirocco wheels.
- Turbines.

Metal for fabricating—
- Angles.
- Elbows.
- Expansion bolts.
- Expansion joints.
- Gaskets.
- Nailheads.
- Rings.
- Vibration pads.
- Washers.

Metal used as—
- Caulking agent.

Metal Fabrication

See many of the items under "Chemical," "Mechanical," "Electrical," and "Plumbing and Pipefitting."

Metallurgical

Constituent of—
- Babbitt metals.
- Brasses.
- Bronzes.
- Other alloys.
- Solders.
- Terneplate coatings.
- Type metals.

Lining agent for—
- Acid-recovery equipment.
- Copperas-recovery equipment.
- Electroplating equipment.
- Electrolytic refining equipment.
- Flues used for evacuating sulphurous fumes and smoke.
- Pickling equipment.
- Radium containers.
- Refining installations used in the electrolytic refining of copper, zinc and cadmium.
- Spent acid equipment.

Metal used as—
- Burning lead.
- Caulking agent.
- Electrode wire in electrolytic installations.
- Solder.

Metal used in fabricating—
- Pickling baskets.
- Radium containers.

Starting point in making—
- Antimonial lead sheet (lead alloyed with various percentages of antimony to impart harness and other desired properties—it possesses a high degree of acid resistance, its elastic limit is five times that of chemical lead, its tensile strength is double, and it also has a lower specific gravity).
- Crawlproof lead sheet (chemical lead sheet reinforced inside with antimonial lead supporting bars, prevents buckling, stretching and wrinkling).
- Tellurium-lead sheet (a newer type—tests indicate that it is superior to other types in resistance to sulphuric acid corrosion, in tensile strength, mechanical toughness, and vibration or fatigue resistance).

Miscellaneous

Casting metal for making—
- Backings and insides for many purposes.
- Buttons.
- Matrices.
- Ornamental effects.
- Novelties.
- Toys, such as soldiers, cattle, horses.
- Weights for many purposes.

Covering agent for—
- Pipe laid in ashes and cinders (thereby subjected to very corrosive conditions).

Lining agent for—
- Containers exposed to corrosive agents.
- Conveying installations for smoke, gases, and fumes.
- Tankcars.

Metal for—
- Lead burners.

Metal used as—
- Caulking agent.
- Solder.

Wrapping agent (foil) for various products.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Starting point in making—
- Litharge (yellow lead oxide, plumbous oxide, lead protoxide, lead monoxide).
- Massicot (this term was formerly used to designate an oxide of lead corresponding to the same formula as litharge but having a different physical state; when melted it is converted into litharge—the tendency for some time past has been to drop the use of the term, "Massicot," and to use "Litharge" for all varieties of lead monoxide).
- Red lead (red lead oxide, minimum, plumbo-plumbic oxide) (litharge is an intermediate step in the manufacture of red lead).
- White lead (basic lead carbonate, lead subcarbonate, ceruse, lead flake).

Paper

Lining agent for—
- Mitscherlich digesters (rarely used in the United States or Canada).

Metal for—
- Pipe coolers for sulphur dioxide.

Petroleum

A large part of the applications listed under "Chemica for the manufacture or maintenance of installatio apparatus, and equipment apply equally to thi industry; for example, acid-concentrating, handlin and recovering equipment, lined or covered speci ties, and so forth.

Plumbing and Pipefitting

Metal for fabricating—
- Angles.
- Bends.
- Coils.
- Drains and outlets.
- Elbows.
- Expansion bends.
- Expansion joints.
- Fittings.
- Gaskets.
- Goosenecks.
- Gutters.
- Pipe.
- Plug cocks.
- Rings.
- Sinks.
- Soil pipe.
- Straining devices.
- Traps.
- Valves.
- Washers.
- Water-handling specialties.

Printing

Constituent of—
- Type metal.
- Bases and backing for electrotypes.

Electrode wire in—
- Plating processes.

Railroading

Lining agent for—
- Blowers.
- Exhausters.
- Fans.
- Ventilators, flues, and fume and smoke removi systems.

Metal used as—
- Caulking agent.
- Solder.

Refrigeration

Lining agent for—
- Brine containers.

Lead Arsenate

French: Arséniate de plomb.
German: Arseniksaures Blei; Arsensaures Blei; B arsenat.
Spanish: Arseniato de plomo.
Italian: Arseniato di piombo

Animal Husbandry

Toxic agent (U.S. 1242955) in—
- Sheepdips.

Lead Arsenate (Continued)

Building Construction
Toxic agent (U.S. 2129659) in—
Saturating composition for feltbase building paper (said to be termite- and insectproof).

Insecticide and Fungicide
Insecticide.
Larvicide.
Stomachic poison.
Toxic agent in—
Animal washes.
Dusting compositions.
Insecticidal compositions.
Larvicidal compositions.
Mixed compositions.
Spray compositions.
Stomach poisons.
Toxic agent in compositions for combatting—
Boll weevil.
Chewing insects.
Chewing-sucking insects.
Chewing-sucking insects, fungous diseases.
Codling moth.
Gypsy moth.
Sucking insects.
Toxic agent in compositions for protecting—
Apple trees.
Apricot trees.
Cherry trees.
Cotton plants.
Grape vines.
Nectarine trees.
Peach trees.
Pear trees.
Plum trees.
Pome-fruit trees.
Stone-fruit trees.
Tender-leaf plants and trees.
Toxic agent in admixture with—
Bordeaux mixture and nicotine.
Bordeaux mixture and soap.
Bordeaux mixture, nicotine, and soap.
Kerosene emulsions.
Lime-sulphur and nicotine.
Milk of lime.
Milk of lime and nicotine.
Nicotine.
Nicotine-soap solution.
Soap solutions.

Paint and Varnish
Toxic agent in—
Antifouling paints.

Wood
Toxic agent (U.S. 1182760) in—
Compositions for preserving wood from the attacks of—
Insects.
Moulds.
Parasites.
Teredo.

Lead Azide

Synonyms: Hydrazoic acid lead salt; Lead azoimide; Lead nitride; Lead triazoate.
French: Azothydrure de plomb; Agoture de plomb; Plomb azoté; Sel plombique de l'acide azothydrique.
German: Bleiazid; Stickstoffwasserstoffsaures Blei.
Spanish: Azido de plombo.
Italian: Azido di plombo.

Chemical
In ammonia synthesis (U.S. 1396557).

Explosives
As a detonator.
Ingredient of—
Blasting caps and fuses.
Detonating compositions.
Explosives.
Primers.
Substitute for—
Fulminate of mercury.

Miscellaneous
In metal gilding (U.S. 1453976).

Paper
Impregnant (U.S. 1349411).

Lead Borate

Synonym: Plumbous borate.
French: Borate de plomb; Borate plombique; Plomb boré.
German: Bleiborat; Borsaures Blei.
Spanish: Borato de plomo.
Italian: Borato di piombo.

Electric
Coating agent (U.S. 1365331) for—
Resistors.
Process material in—
Galvanoplastic work.

Glass
Process material in making—
Leaded glass.

Paint and Varnish
Drier in—
Paints, enamels, varnishes, and other products.
Ingredient of—
Bridge paints.
Canal-lock paints.
Floodgate paints.
Marine paints.
Paints, enamels, varnishes, of various sorts.
Seawater-resistant paints.
Ship paints.
Sluice paints.
Waterproof paints.
Process material (Brit. 400799) in making—
Driers for paints from fatty acids of wool-grease and one or more of the acids commonly used in the manufacture of driers, such as naphthenic, linoleic, or resin acids, or the acids obtained by oxidizing paraffin or petroleum.

Wood
Fireproofing agent (U.S. 1216729) for—
Pine, red, oak, and other woods.

Lead Chromates

Synonyms: American vermilion; Austrian cinnabar; Chinese red; Chrome orange; Chrome red; Chrome yellow; Cologne yellow; Derby red; King's yellow; Leipzig yellow; Lemon yellow; New yellow; Paris yellow; Persian red; Victoria red.
French: Chromates de plomb.
German: Bleichromat; Chromsaures Blei.
Spanish: Chromato de plomo.
Italian: Chromato di piombo.

(Fundamentally, there are two chromates of lead—basic lead chromate and neutral lead chromates. However. the chemical composition, the physical state, and the color can be varied according to the method of manufacture, depending on the identity of the chemical reactants, methods of processing, and the methods of after-treatment. In this way, the chromates as marketed are given (1) a yellow color, (2) a red color, (3) an orange color, (4) a wide range of shades between the fundamental color limits. Various names have arisen to describe the specific hues; in the following applications wherever the term, "pigment," is used it may mean any one of the variations or name forms. All other applications refer to either basic lead chromate or neutral lead chromate, mostly the latter.)

Analysis
Reagent in—
Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.
Reagent in ultimate analysis of—
Materials difficult of combustion.
Organic substances containing—
Bromine.
Chlorine.
Fluorine.
Iodine.
Phosphorus.
Sulphur.

Aviation
Pigment (U.S. 1521056) in—
Airplane dope.

Bituminous Products
Coloring agent (U.S. 1417838) for—
Bituminous compositions.

Building Construction
Coating agent (U.S. 1364587) for—
Cement.
Concrete.
Mortar.
Ingredient (U.S. 1364587) of—
Waterproofing cements.

Ceramic
Pigment for coloring and decorating—
Chinaware.
Crockery.
Earthenware.
Porcelain.
Pottery.

Lead Chromates (Continued)

Chemical
Catalyst in—
Ammonia oxidation (U.S. 1322291).
Carbon monoxide oxidation (U.S. 1376514).
Starting point (U.S. 1239125 and 1322291) in making—
Catalysts for nitrogen oxides.

Explosives
Ingredient (U.S. 1877127) of—
Delay powder.

Ink
Pigment in—
Lithographic inks.
Marking inks.
Printing inks.
Rotogravure inks.
Writing inks.

Insecticide
Coloring and oxidizing agent (U.S. 1390088) in—
Insecticidal composition.

Metallurgical
Ingredient of—
Antirusting coatings for iron and steel (French 698616).
Corrosion-resisting coatings for iron and steel (U.S. 1233633).
Instantaneous bronzing composition for iron and steel (French 698616).

Miscellaneous
Combustion accelerator (French 524453) for—
Lampblack.
Other combustible materials.

Paint and Varnish
Pigment in—
Calcimines.
Enamels.
Lacquers.
Paints.
Varnishes.
Water colors.
Starting point in making—
Green pigments, such as carriage green, chrome green, English green, Milori green, pure green, and the like.
Light-stable yellow pigments (Brit. 403762).

Photographic
Pigment in—
Motion picture film (U.S. 1482611).
Photographic reproduction processes (U.S. 1482613).

Rubber
Coloring agent (U.S. 1312144) for—
Artificial rubber.
Balata.
Gutta-percha.
Vulcanizing agent (with organic nitro derivative) (U.S. 1312144) for—
Artificial rubber.
Balata.
Gutta-percha.

Textile
Pigment in—
Printing processes.

Lead Dimethyldithiocarbamate

Rubber
Accelerator in—
Vulcanizing processes.

Lead Dinitrophenylazide

Explosives
Ingredient (U.S. 1930653 and 2002960) of—
Priming mixture.

Lead Fluosilicate

Insecticide
As an insecticide.

Lead Hydroxide

Synonyms: Hydrated lead oxide; Lead hydrate.

Analysis
Reagent in—
Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.

Building Construction
Waterproofing agent (U.S. 1177156) for—
Building materials.
Plaster.
Stone.

Cellulose Products
Stabilizing agent for—
Cellulose esters or ethers (followed by after-treatment with an alkali).

Chemical
Concentrating agent (U.S. 1126471) for—
Ammonium nitrate.
Extractant (U.S.1350092) for—
Caffeine from tea waste.
Process material in making—
Phenols (U.S. 1321271).
Pyrocatechol (U.S. 1321271).
Triarylguanidins (U.S. 1466535).
Triaryl.
Reagent (U.S. 1141920) for—
Removing hydrochloric acid from arsenic acid.
Regenerating agent (U.S. 1349750) for—
Ammonium hydroxide.
Starting point in making—
Lead arsenate.
Lead oxide catalyst.
Lead salts.

Explosives
Concentrating agent (U.S. 1126471) for—
Ammonium nitrate.
Process material (U.S. 1206456) in making—
Detonator.

Insecticide and Fungicide
Starting point in making—
Lead arsenate (various patents).

Linoleum and Oilcloth
Process material (U.S. 1438222) in making—
Linoleum.

Metallurgical
Process material (U.S. 1487174) in electrolytic processes for—
Thorium.
Thorium-lead alloys.

Paint and Varnish
Process material in making—
Antifouling paints.
Driers.
Driers from fatty acids of woolgrease and one or more of the acids commonly used in the manufacture of driers, such as naphthenic, linoleic, or resin acids, or the acids obtained by oxidizing paraffin or petroleum (Brit. 400799).
Paints.
Pigments.

Petroleum
Catalyst (U.S. 1350814) in making—
Lubricating oils.

Sugar
Precipitant (U.S. 1433655) for—
Sucrose.
Recovering agent (U.S. 1433654) for—
Sucrose.

Lead Iodide

Latin: Ioduretum plumbicum; Plumbi iodidum; Plumbum iodatum.
French: Iodure de plomb.
German: Jodblei.
Spanish: Yoduro plumbico.

Chemical
Process material (U.S. 1363096) in making—
Calcium cyanamide.

Explosives and Matches
Ingredient (U.S. 1339145) of—
Smoke-producing compound.

Metallurgical
Process material in—
Bronzing processes.
Process material in making—
Mosaic gold effects.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.

Photographic
Process material in—
Coloring processes.
Developing processes.

Printing
Process material in—
Special processes.

Lead Nitrate (Continued)

Synonym: Plumbous nitrate.
Latin: Azotas plumbicus; Nitras plumbicus; Plumbi nitras; Plumbum nitricum.
French: Azotate de plomb; Nitrate de plomb.
German: Bleisalpeter; Salpetersaures Bleioxyd.
Spanish: Nitrato de plomo; Nitrato plumbico.
Italian: Nitrato di piombo.

Abrasive
Etching agent (U.S. 1482793) for—
  Abrasives.
  Corundum.
  Emery.
  Garnet.
  Quartz.
  Sand.
  Silica.
  Silicon carbide.

Adhesives
Process material (U.S. 1279276) in tinting—
  Albumen.
  Dextrin.
  Gelatin.
  Gum.

Analysis
Reagent in—
  Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.
Reagent in detecting—
  Sulphides.
Reagent in preparing—
  Colorimetric standards for determining lead.

Building Construction
Coating agent (U.S. 1364587) for—
  Concrete.
  Cement.
  Mortar.
Ingredient of—
  Cement (U.S. 1329374).
Waterproofing agent (U.S. 1364587) for—
  Cement.
  Concrete.
  Mortar.

Cellulose Products
Process material (U.S. 1279276) in tinting—
  Cellulose derivatives.
  Cellulose products.

Chemical
Concentrating agent (U.S. 1236662) for—
  Nitric acid.
Oxidizing agent in—
  Organic syntheses.
Process material in making—
  Acetic anhydride (U.S. 1153402).
  Activated charcoal (U.S. 1520437).
  Arsenic acid (U.S. 1296557).
  Benzaldehyde (U.S. 1272522).
  Butyric anhydride (U.S. 1153402).
  Carbon catalyst (U.S. 1520437).
  Catalysts (U.S. 1153502, 1239125, 1322291, and 1330772).
  Chrome yellow (U.S. 1484088).
  Lead arsenate (U.S. 1296557, 1344035, 1418848, and 1427049).
  Lead chloride (U.S. 1460898).
  Lead chromate (U.S. 1168417 and 1484088).
  Lead nitrite (U.S. 1389511).
  Lead sulphide (U.S. 1337380).
  Lead trinitroresorcinate (U.S. 1424462 and 1443328).
  Manganese dioxide (U.S. 1325129).
  Nitrous acid (U.S. 1272522).
  Potassium nitrate (U.S. 1296458 and 1296460).
  Propionic anhydride (U.S. 1153402).
  Sodium bromide (U.S. 1272522).
Starting point in making—
  Lead salts.
  Lead mordants.

Disinfectant
Starting point in making—
  Ladoyen's disinfecting fluid.

Distilling
Treating agent (U.S. 1423042) for—
  Distillery slop.

Dye
Oxidizing agent in making—
  Synthetic dyestuffs.

Explosives and Matches
Ingredient of—
  Explosives (U.S. 1310466, 1335788, 1335790, and 1472691).
  Matchhead compositions.
  Pyrotechnic compositions.
Oxidizing agent in—
  Detonators.
  Explosive compositions.
  Matchhead compositions.
  Primers.
  Pyrotechnic compositions.
Process material in making—
  Detonator (U.S. 1498001).
  Matchhead composition (U.S. 1138146 and 1206828).
  Primers (U.S. 1437224 and 1478429).
Starting point in making—
  Lead azide (U.S. 1353805).
  Lead picrate (U.S. 1478429).

Fertilizer
Ingredient of—
  Sugarbeet stimulants.

Insecticide and Fungicide
Ingredient (U.S. 1182760) of—
  Compositions for inhibiting damage by—
    Fungi.
    Insects.
    Moulds.
    Parasites.
    Teredos.
    Termites.
Starting point in making—
  Lead arsenate.

Jewelry
Starting point (U.S. 1364353) in making—
  Cement for holding diamonds during polishing processes.

Leather
Agent in—
  Tanning processes.

Metallurgical
Ingredient (U.S. 1314839, 1314840, 1314841, and 1314842) of—
  Electrolytes for etching—
    Brass.
    Copper.
    Nickel.
    Steel.
    Zinc.
Process material in—
  Purifying lead (1389511).
  Rustproofing iron and steel (U.S. 1317351).
Solvent (U.S. 1389511) for—
  Lead.

Mining
Flotation agent (U.S. 1914694 and 1914695) in concentrating—
  Phosphate-bearing ores.

Miscellaneous
Mordant in staining—
  Mother of pearl.
Oxidizing agent for various purposes.
Process material (U.S. 1279276) in tinting—
  Albumen.
  Dextrin.
  Gelatin.
  Gums.
  Starch.

Paint and Varnish
Starting point in making—
  Lead chromate.
  Insoluble chromates (Brit. 406445).
  Protective (Brit. 406445).

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Ingredient (U.S. 1501894) of—
  Trypanocidal compound.

Photographic
Process material in making—
  Antistatic photographic film (U.S. 1431900 and 1434453).
Sensitizer in—
  Photographic processes.
Tinting agent (U.S. 1279276) in making—
  Colored motion-picture film.

Plastics
Process material (U.S. 1487957) in making—
  Plastic composition.

Printing
Process material in—
  Lithographic processes.
  Process engraving.
Process material (U.S. 1252800) in making—
  Printing plate.

Sugar
Process material in—
  Decolorizing beet sugar.

Textile
Mordant in—
  Dyeing processes.
  Printing process.

Lead Nitrate (Continued)

Wood

Ingredient (U.S. 1182760) of—
  Compositions for protecting wood from attacks by—
    Fungi.
    Insects.
    Moulds.
    Parasites.
    Teredos.
    Termites.

Lead Parabenzamidobenzoate

Rayon

Delustering agent (U.S. 2069773 and 2069774) for—
  Cuprammonium products.
  Nitrocellulose products.
  Viscose products.

Lead Paranaphthamidobenzoate

Rayon

Delustering agent (U.S. 2069773 and 2069774) for—
  Cuprammonium products.
  Nitrocellulose products.
  Viscose products.

Lead Peroxide

Synonyms: Anhydrous plumbic acid; Brown lead oxide; Lead dioxide; Lead puce oxide; Lead superoxide; Puce oxide.

Analysis

Reagent for—
  Abrostol.
  Albumin.
  Amines.
  Anilin.
  Benzidin.
  Bile pigments.
  Free acids.
  Morphine.
  Quinine.
  Strychnine.
Reagent for colorimetric determination of—
  Manganese in iron and steel.
Reagent for detecting—
  Apomorphine.
  Manganese in iron and steel.
  Quebrachine.
  Tolidin.
Reagent for separating—
  Chlorine and bromine.
  Nickel and cobalt.
Reagent in—
  Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.
  Analysis of substances containing sulphur.

Bituminous

Process material (U.S. 1175958) in making—
  Colloidal graphite.

Chemical

Coating agent (U.S. 1510172) for—
  Manganese dioxide electrode.
Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in making—
  Alcohols (Brit. 306471 and 385625) from—
    Ethyl acetate.
    Ethyl adipate.
    Ethyl normal butyrate.
    Ethyl laurate.
    Ethyl phenylacetate.
    Normal butyl acetate.
    Normal butyl normal butyrate.
  Butyl alcohol from ethyl alcohol (Brit. 364134).
  Ethylene oxide from ethylene (Brit. 402438).
  Formaldehyde from methane (Brit. 433559).
  Higher alcohols from methyl and ethyl alcohols (Brit. 381185).
  Nitrogen oxides (U.S. 1239125).
Lead salt offering—
  Acidic properties.
  Basic properties.
Oxidizing agent in—
  Organic syntheses.
Process material in making—
  Acetaldehyde (U.S. 1315543 and 1315546).
  Acetic acid (U.S. 1315543 and 1315546).
  Aluminum sulphate (U.S. 1252648).
  Bis-(N-ethyl-N-hydroxyethylaminophenyl)methaneomegasulphonic acid (U.S. 1483084).
  Camphor (U.S. 1518732).
  3-Hydroxy-4′:4″-tetraethyldiaminotriphenylcarbinoldisulphonic acid (U.S. 1478015).
  Lead acetate (U.S. 1148062).
  Lead formate (U.S. 1148062).
  Lead Nitrate (U.S. 1148062 and 1502079).
  Lead oxide (U.S. 1148062).
  Litharge (U.S. 1148062 and 1482327).
  Lithopone (U.S. 1139427 and 1140354).
  Manganese dioxide, hydrated (U.S. 1502079).
  Red lead (U.S. 1482327).
  Sodium sulphate (U.S. 1148062).
  4:4′-Tetramethyldiaminotriphenylcarbinol (U. S. 1483233).
  Zinc sulphate (U.S. 1139427 and 1140354).
Process material in purifying—
  Air (U.S. 1379221).
  Alcohol.
  Aluminum sulphate from iron (U.S. 1252648).
  Cadmium sulphate (U.S. 1264802).
Reagent (U.S. 1513558) in determining—
  Hydrogen concentration.
Starting point in making—
  Lead salts.
  Oxygen by reacting with hydrogen peroxide (U.S. 1379221).

Dye

Oxidizing agent in making—
  Dyestuffs.
  Dyestuffs of the anthracene series (Brit. 445892).
  Intermediates.

Electrical

Coating agent for—
  Carbon electrodes.
Ingredient (U.S. 1303453) of—
  Alkaline battery electroyte.
Process material in making—
  Battery compositions.
  Battery electrodes.
  Battery grids.
Process material in making—
  Electric insulation (U.S. 1233415 and 1233416).
  Lightning arrester (U.S. 1238660).

Explosives and Matches

Oxidizing agent in—
  Delay powder (U.S. 1877127).
  Detonator.
  Explosive compositions.
  Matchhead compositions.
  Pyrotechnic compositions.
Process material (U.S. 1738628) in—
  Waterproofing paper cartridge shells.

Fats and Oils

Oxidizing agent for—
  Linseed oil.

Metallurgical

Anode in making—
  Chromium-coated brass, copper, and iron (U.S. 1496845).
  Electrolytic zinc (U.S. 1247179, 1322104, and 1491498).
Process material in making—
  Chromium (U.S. 1496845).
Reagent (U.S. 1336386) for—
  Removing cobalt from zinc solutions.
Reagent in various processes.

Miscellaneous

Process material in making—
  Binder (U.S. 1233415, and 1233416).
  Chemical heater (U.S. 1488656, and 1502744).

Paint and Varnish

Oxidizing agent for—
  Linseed oil.
  Rosin.
Process material in making—
  Pigments and driers (see under Chemical).

Petroleum

Ingredient of—
  Combined decolorizing agent and remover of u saturated compounds (used in admixture with Fuller's earth, caustic soda, and calcium oxide) (U.S. 1904381 and 1904382).
  Combined neutralizing and clarifying agent (in admixture with Fuller's earth and caustic for the treatment of petroleum oil (U.S. 1903094).
Ingredient of catalytic mixtures (Brit. 402438) used making—
  Ethylene oxide from ethylene.

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice

Plastics

Ingredient (U.S. 1377192 and 1377193) of—
  Molded articles.
  Phonograph record compositions.

Lead Peroxide (Continued)

Rubber

Oxidizing agent in making—
  Rubber substitutes.

Textiles

Discharge in—
  Dyeing with indigo.
Mordant in—
  Dyeing processes.

Lead Phthalamate

Rayon

Delustering agent (U.S. 2069773 and 2069774) for—
  Cuprammonium products.
  Nitrocellulose products.
  Viscose products.

Lead Phthalate

French: Phthalate de plomb.
German: Phtalsaures Blei.

Cellulose Products

Suggested as—
  Durability promoter for cellulosic compounds.

Food

Suggested as retarder of—
  Ultraviolet light transmission by—
    Cellulose wrappings for butter and other foodstuffs which are made rancid rapidly through the action of light.

Glass

Suggested as retarder of—
  Ultraviolet light transmission by—
    Automobile, truck and aviation nonscatterable glass.

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer

Donator of—
  Good consistency.
  High oil absorption.
  Thixotropic properties.
Improver of—
  Tint retention.
Increaser of—
  Light fastness of colored pigments.
Pigment (Brit. 455762) in—
  Paints, varnishes, enamels, lacquers, and the like.
Prolonger of—
  Resistance of varnish to wear and break down.
Promoter of—
  Resistance of paint and varnish to break down in hot, humid climates.
Reducer of—
  Chalking in paint films.
Starting point (Brit. 455762) in making—
  Pigment compositions.

Rubber

Strength increaser for—
  Tire stock.

Leaded-Zinc Phthalate

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Donator of—
  Good consistency.
  High oil absorption.
  Thixotropic properties.
Improver of—
  Tint retention.
Increaser of—
  Light-fastness of colored pigments.
Reducer of—
  Chalking in paints.

Lead Piperidylpentamethylenedithiocarbamate

Rubber

Accelerator in—
  Vulcanizing processes.

Lead Silicofluoride

Mining

Activating agent (U.S. 1972588) for—
  Oxidized minerals in flotation processes employing sodium sulphide, sodium ethylxanthate, and a frother.

Lead Trinitroresorcinolate

Explosives

Detonator
Ingredient of—
  Explosives.
  Explosive compositions (U.S. 1416121, 1416122, and 1416123).
  Primers.
  Priming and detonating compositions (U.S. 1308393, 1312156, 1424462, 1443328, 1478429, 1480795, and 1511771).
Insulating agent for—
  Lead azide.

Lecithin

(Lecithin is one of the natural phosphatides, substances which are related to both fats and proteins; its chemical constitution is not fixed but depends on the source from which it is derived. Three kinds, or types, of lecithin are available—egg lecithin, animal (brain and nerve) lecithin, and vegetable (soybean) lecithin; egg lecithin is mostly used by the pharmaceutical industry, while soybean lecithin appears most adaptable for technical purposes; that derived from animal sources does not seem to have made much headway in commercial application.)

French: Lécithine; Lécithine de cerveau; Lécithine de jaune d'oeuf; Lécithine de soya.
German: Eidotterfett; Eidotterlezithin; Gehirnlezithin; Lezithin; Sojabohnenlezithin; Sojalezithin; Tierlezithin.

Chemical

Starting point in making—
  Emulsions (used in conjunction with a suitable colloid stabilizer).

Dairy

Antioxidant for—
  Butter.
  Cheese.
Improver of—
  Emulsifying capacity in milk concentrating.
  Oxidation resistance of milk in concentrating processes.
Preventer of—
  Crumbling of cheese during ripening process.

Fats and Oils

Antioxidant for—
  Margarin.
  Vegetable oils, where autoxidation is catalyzed by an active metal.
Imparter of—
  Properties to margarine more nearly resembling those of butter, particularly those of browning on frying and not spurting in cooking.
Ingredient of—
  Frying fats.
  Lard substitutes.
  Margarins.
Promoter of—
  More uniform distribution of the water in the batch in margarin manufacture.
Substitute for—
  Egg yolk in margarin.

Food

Antioxidant for—
  Butter.
  Butter substitutes.
  Cheese.
  Fats.
  Oils, where autoxidation is catalyzed by an active metal.
Imparter of—
  Fineness of pore size to bread.
  Properties to margarin more nearly resembling those of butter, particularly those of browning on frying and of not spurting in cooking.
  Unformity of pore size to bread.
Ingredient of—
  Frying fats.
  Lard substitutes.
  Margarins.
Preventer of—
  Crumbling of cheese during ripening processes.
Promoter of—
  Better keeping properties in finished chocolate.
  Better keeping properties in finished bread.
  Fluidity in chocolate liquors, pastes, and batches.
  More uniform distribution of the water in the batch in margarin manufacture.
  Smooth and uniform incorporation of the ingredients in chocolate mixes.
  Volume increase in bread.

Lecithin (Continued)

Reducer of—
  Cacao butter proportion in chocolate mixes.
  Hard fat proportion in chocolate mixes.
  Surface tension and viscosity of chocolate and cacao butter.
Substitute for—
  Egg yolk.

Leather

Imparter of—
  Penetrating properties to solutions and liquors used in leather processing.
Ingredient of—
  Fat-liquoring compositions.
Lubricant in processing.
Promoter of—
  Desirable handling effects in finished leather.
  Softness in finished leather.
Reducer of—
  Superfatting in processing leather.

Miscellaneous

Ingredient (U.S. 1511874) of—
  Protective agent against—
    Fluorescent substances.
    Photochemical processes.
    Ultraviolet rays.
    X-rays.
Starting point in making—
  Emulsions (used in conjunction with a suitable colloid stabilizer).
Wetting agent.

Paint and Varnish

Emulsifying agent (Germ. 524118) in—
  Lacquers.
  Water color paints and distempers.
Protective colloid (Germ. 545860) in—
  Casein paints.
  Nitrocellulose lacquers.
Promoter of—
  Quick dispersion and suspension of pigments in paints on stirring.

Petroleum

Retarder (Brit. 409353) of—
  Gum formation in gasoline.

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Rubber

Accelerator in—
  Vulcanizing processes.
Dispersing and incorporating agent for—
  Carbon black in rubber batches.
  Zinc oxide in rubber batches.
Promoter of—
  Sponge-cake formation of rubber on milling.
Softener in—
  Rubber batches.
Starting point (Brit. 447256) in making—
  Vulcanizing accelerators by heating with higher fatty acids, or their salts, or mixtures thereof (excepting salts of manganese, copper, cobalt, and nickel).

Soap

Rancidity preventer in—
  Toilet soaps (used with methyl hydroxybenzoate).

Textile

Accelerator in—
  Wetting out operations.
Augmenter of—
  Color brilliancy.
  Dye penetration.
  Softness in the handle or feel of goods.
Preventer (U.S. 2020496) of—
  Premature oxidation during dyeing processes with sulphur, carbazole, or vat dyes.
Promoter of—
  Efficiency of detergent operations.
  Evenness in dyeing operations.
Process material in—
  Spinning.
  Weaving.
Wetting agent in—
  Dyeing processes.
  Kier-boiling cotton (the final product is said to have a brilliancy not otherwise obtained).
  Washing and cleaning operations.

Lecithin Hydrate

Miscellaneous

As a wetting agent (Brit. 465153).
For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

Lemon Peel

  Synonyms: Citrus fruit rinds; Citrus fruit peelings; Citrus fruit waste.
  Latin: Limonis cortex; Limonis pericarpium; Cortex citri fructus.
  French: Écorce (Zestes) de citron; Écorce (Zestes) de limon.
  German: Citronenschale; Citronenrinde; Limonenschale; Limonenrinde.
  Spanish: Corteza de limon.
  Italian: Corteccia di limone; Scorza di limone.

Aromatics

Source of—
  Essential oil of lemon.

Chemical

Starting point (U.S. 2276420) in making—
  Solvents, by fermentation processes induced by selective bacteria, such as—
    Acetic acid.
    Acetone.
    Butyl alcohol.
    Ethyl alcohol.

Distilled Beverage

Flavoring agent in making—
  Cordials.
  Liqueurs.

Food

Base in—
  Lemonade powders.
  Marmalade.
  Pickles.
  Relishes.
  Vegetarian foods.
Flavoring agent in—
  Cakes.
  Confectionery.
  Icings.
  Pies.
  Puddings.
Source of—
  Pectin.
Starting point in making—
  Candied peel.

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reported useful as—
  Flavoring agent.
  Stomachic.
Reported useful in making—
  Infusions.
  Tinctures.

Leptospermum Oil

(Oil distilled from the leaves of Leptospermum citratum, liversidgei, and other species.)

Aromatics

Suggested as substitute for—
  Lemongrass oil.

Chemical

Source of citronellal.

Perfumery

Odorant in various applications.

Levulic Acid

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Agriculture

Stimulator in producing—
  Crop yields of—
    Alfalfa.
    Beets.
    Corn.
    Cotton.
    Cowpeas.
    Grasses.
    Oats.
    Soybeans.
(Recently claimed as an outstanding discovery is i ability to stimulate the growth of important cultural plants. The method of application to soak or dust the seed before planting to dust the plants at the flowering stage. a leading agricultural experiment station it found that treating the seed increased the yield by 650 pounds an acre, and that the seed and dusting the flowers increased it 750 pounds an acre. Oats showed increases of percent to 30 percent; alfalfa, 50 percent; soy more than 40 percent; cowpeas, 33 percent; grasses, 12 percent. In beets the yield was than doubled.)

Levulic Acid (Continued)

Chemical
Starting point in making—
- Amyl levulinate, normal.
- Butyl levulinate, normal.
- Butyl levulinate, secondary.
- Ethyl levulinate.
- Isoamyl levulinate.
- Isobutyl levulinate.
- Isopropyl levulinate.
- 2-Methylbutyl levulinate.
- Methyl lexvulinate.
- Propyl levulinate, normal.

Dye
Intermediate in making—
Special dyes for coloring plastics.

Metal Fabrication
Cleaner for—
Metals.

Miscellaneous
Cleaner for—
Metallic articles.

Licania Oil

Synonym: Oil of Licania Crassifolia.

Oils and Fats
Vegetable oil with following characteristics—

	Extracted	Expressed
Acid value	1.9	1.3
Diene number	71.0	69.5
Iodine value	164.7	163.2
Licanic acid	60%	....
Rafractive index (20°C.)	1.5292	1.5367
Saponification value	189.2	191.5
Saturated acids	7.1%	....
Specific gravity (15°C.)	0.9555	0.9588
Thiocyanate value	118.8	....
Unsaponifiable	1.4%	1.3%

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Suggested for use as—
Drying oil.

Licorice

Synonyms: Extract of glycyrriza; Extract of licorice.
Latin: Extractium glycyrrhizae; Extractum liquiritiae: Succus liquiritiae.
French: Liquorice; Licoric; Éxtract de réglisse; Suc de réglisse; Sucre noir.
German: Lakriz; Lakritzensaft; Süssholzsaft.
Spanish: Extracto acuoso de regaliz; Regaliza en ballos.
Italian: Estratto di liquirizia; Sugo di liquirizia.

(*Uses for licorice in all its various marketed forms, such as the root, extract, refined, paste, mass, powder, Pontefract cakes.*)

Beverages
Flavoring agent for—
Beverages.
Source of—
Glycyrrhizic acid.

Cosmetic
Flavoring agent for—
Cosmetic preparations.
Dentifrices.

Firefighting
Ingredient of—
Firefighting foaming agents for the extinguishing of Class "A" and Class "B" fires, especially large fires in oil tank farms.

Food
As a chew (the root or stick for children).
Flavoring agent for—
Candy.

Metallurgical
ngredient of—
Tin-plating solutions.

Mining
Flotation agent for—
Minerals.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Suggested for use as—
Consistency imparter to lozenges, pills, and troches.
Demulcent.
Flavoring and masking agent.
Laxative.
Starting point in making—
Extracts (from the root).

Tobacco
Flavoring agent for—
Chewing tobaccos.
Cigarettes.
Pipe tobacco.
Snuff compositions.
Ingredient of—
Aromatic impregnating compositions for cigar boxes.

Lignoceric Acid Chloride

Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Emulsifying agents by sulphonating the products of its reaction with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Lubricants with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

Limestone

Synonyms: Calcite; Calcium carbonate; Chalk; Calcspar; Carbonate of lime.
Latin: Carbonas calcicus; Creta; Calcaria carbonica; Calcii carbonas; Calcium carbonicum.
French: Carbonate de calcium, naturel; Carbonate de chaux; Craie; Pierre calcaire; Calcite; Pierre à chaux.
German: Calciumcarbonat; Kalziumkarbonat; Kohlensaurer Kalk; Kalkspat; Kalkstein.
Spanish: Calcio; Carbonato de calcio.
Italian: Carbonato di calcio; Pietra de calce.

(*This article covers uses of all varieties of limestones and all marketed forms, such as chalk, pulverized, crushed stone, blocks, shapes, brick, flux stones, granules, screenings, quarry fines, washed stone, small stone, dust.*)

Agriculture
Neutralizing agent (sweetener) for—
Acid farm land.
Replacer of—
Calcium in the soil.

Animal Husbandry
Calcium source in—
Poultry feeds.
Stock feeds.
Gritting agent in—
Poultry feeds.

Bituminous Products
Filler in—
Asphalt compositions.

Building Construction
Ingredient of—
Composition tiles, shingles, resilient floorings, and the like.
Roofing products, Terrazzo floorings.
Stuccos.
Raw material in making—
Brick.
Rock wool.
Mortar.
Stone for—
Building construction.
Decorative work.

Cement
Ingredient of—
Concrete aggregates (as crushed stone).
Raw material in making—
Cement.

Ceramic
Ingredient of—
Ceramic batches in making porcelains and potteries.

Chemical
Catalyst in—
Organic syntheses.

Limestone (Continued)

- Carrier for—
  - Catalysts.
- Neutralizing agent for—
  - Acids.
  - Nitercake.
  - Iron solutions.
- Precipitating agent for—
  - Iron.
- Process material in making—
  - Citric acid.
  - Other chemicals.
  - Lactic acid.
- Source of carbon dioxide in making—
  - Ammonium chloride (Solvay process by-product).
  - Calcium chloride (Solvay process by-product).
  - Carbonates.
  - Organic chemicals.
  - Sal soda.
  - Soda ash.
  - Sodium bicarbonate.

Note: For other products made through the agency of carbon dioxide, see the article on this item in Vol. 1.

- Starting point in making—
  - Ammoniocitrophosphate.
  - Calcium-ammonium nitrate.
  - Calcium carbide with the aid of coke or anthracite.
  - Calcium chloride.
  - Calcium cyanamide (lime nitrogen; nitrolim; cyanamide) through the intermediary step of calcium carbide.
  - Calcium cyanide.
  - Carbon dioxide.
  - Calcium hypochlorite.
  - Calcium nitrate.
  - Calcium oxide.
  - Calcium phosphate.
  - Calcium silicate.
  - Calcium sulphate.

Cosmetic

- Polishing agent in—
  - Dentifrices.

Distilling

- Neutralizing agent for—
  - Acidity in fermentations and yeast making.

Electrical

- Filler in—
  - Dielectric compositions.
- Fireproofing agent in—
  - Dielectric compositions.

Explosives

- Process material in making—
  - Explosives of several types.
  - Matchhead compositions.

Fertilizer

- Calcium source in—
  - Fertilizer compositions.
- Filler in—
  - Fertilizer mixtures.
- Starting point in making—
  - Ammoniocitrophosphate.
  - Calcium cyanamide (through the intermediary step of calcium carbide).
  - Calcium nitrate.
  - Calcium-ammonium nitrate.
- Sweetener in—
  - Fertilizer compositions.

Firefighting

- Ingredient of—
  - Fire-extinguishing compositions.
  - Fireproofing compositions.

Insecticide and Fungicide

- Carrier and spreader in—
  - Fungicides.
  - Insecticides.
- Inhibiting agent in—
  - Dusts.
  - Washes.
  - Sprays.

Glass

- Raw material in making—
  - Lime glass.

Heat and Power

- Process material in making—
  - Heat insulation compositions.

Leather

- Filler in—
  - Finishing compositions.

Linoleum and Oilcloth

- Filler in—
  - Linoleum.
  - Oilcloth.
- Pigment in—
  - Linoleum.
  - Oilcloth.

Metallurgical

- Desulphurizing agent in—
  - Smelting and refining.
- Flux and slagging agent in making—
  - Copper.
  - Ferro-alloys.
  - Iron.
  - Other metals.
  - Zinc.
- Lubricant for dies in—
  - Steel wire drawing.
- Neutralizing agent for—
  - Excess leaching acids.
  - Excess pickling acids.
- Neutralizing agent in—
  - Disposing of waste pickling acid.
- Process material in making—
  - Case-hardening compositions.
- Raw material in making—
  - Magnesium metal (dolomitic limestone).

Mining

- Dusting agent for—
  - Coal mines.
- Neutralizing agent for—
  - Acid mine waters.

Miscellaneous

- Filler in—
  - Crayons.
  - Pencils.
  - Rope sizes.
- Mild abrasive in—
  - Cleansing compositions.
  - Polishing compositions.
- Polishing agent in various compositions.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

- Filler for—
  - Paints and enamels.
- Fire-retardant in—
  - Paints.
- Increaser of—
  - Opacity in paints, enamels, and primers.
- Ingredient of—
  - Pigments and color compositions.
  - Putty compositions.
- Pigment for—
  - Paints and enamels.
- Reactant in making—
  - Artificial whiting.
  - Pigments.

Paper

- Filler in—
  - Paper.
- Loading agent for—
  - Paper.
- Neutralizing agent for—
  - Cellulose sulphite waste liquor.
- Pigment for—
  - Paper.
- Raw material in making—
  - Cooking liquor (sulphite process).

Petroleum

- Sealing agent in—
  - Well drilling.

Pharmaceutical

- In compounding and dispensing practice.

Plastics

- Filler in—
  - Plastic compositions.

Printing

- Process material in—
  - Lithographic processes.
  - Process engraving.

Public Works

- Road metal in crushed form

Railroading

- Ballast for—
  - Trackage.

Refractory

- Process material in making—
  - Firebrick

Limestone (Continued)

Sand-lime brick.
Silica brick.

Rock Products

Starting point in making—
Carbon dioxide.
Lime.

Rubber

Filler in—
Rubber batches.
Pigment in—
Rubber batches.
Starting point in making—
Calcium carbide for (1) making acetylene (2) to make synthetic rubber as the end point.

Sugar

Clarifying agent in—
Sugar refining.
Neutralizing agent for—
Solutions.

Textile

Process material in making—
Textiles.

Wine

Neutralizing agent for—
Acidity in fermentations.

Lime-Sulphur

Dry or Evaporated Form

This form is made by evaporating the water from the "solution." In comparison with that form it has both advantageous and disadvantageous characteristics which may be summed up as follows:—

1. It is not so potent a fungicide.
2. It is not so dangerous to plant tissue.
3. It is safer to use.
4. It is easier to handle.
5. It is less efficient.
6. It is more expensive to use.

Farmers buy it in large quantities, but it is more adaptable to the small package, home-garden trade.

——, Agricultural

Toxicant-carrier and toxic dusting agent for—
Apples and other pome fruits in controlling—
Blotch.
Scab.
Peaches, plums, and other stone fruits, in controlling—
Brown rot.
Curculio.
Scab.
Substitute for—
"Solution' form (see below).

"Solution" Form

——, Agricultural

Toxicant-carrier and toxic spraying agent for—
Apples and other pome fruits, in controlling—
Aphids.
Blister mite.
Bud moth.
Canker worm.
Case bearer.
Curculio.
Frogeye leafspot.
Mildew.
Red mite.
Scab.
Scale insects.
Tent caterpillar.
Cherries, in controlling—
Brown rot.
Curculio.
Leafspot.
Scale.
Slug.
Grapes, in controlling—
Anthracnose.
Dead arm.
Scale.
Peaches, plums, and other stone fruits, in controlling—
Leaf curl.
Scale insects.
Small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, currants, blackberries, and the like, in controlling—
Anthracnose.
Aphis.
Leafspot.
Powdery mildew.
Red mite.
Rose scale.
San Joe scale.

Insecticide and Fungicide

Contact insecticide.
Fungicide.

Linseed Oil

Synonyms: Flaxseed oil; Boiled oil; Linnen seed oil; Raw linseed oil; Boiled linseed oil.
Latin: Oleum lini.
French: Huile de lin; Huile de semence de lin.
German: Leinöl; Leinoel; Leinsamenöl; Leinsamenoel.
Spanish: Aceite de linaza.
Italian: Olio di lino.

(Applications given cover raw linseed oil, boiled oil, and various other treated oils; in the applications as binder, the use of the oil may be direct as such or indirect through reaction with gums, resins, or other materials to compose a binder for the purpose indicated.)

Abrasives

Binder and waterproofing agent in—
Abrasive compositions.
Abrasive specialties, such as belts, bricks, discs, emery specialties, grinders, hones, sandpaper, shapes, stones, wheels.

Adhesives

Binder in various adhesive compositions.

Animal Medicine

Ingredient of—
Mange remedies.

Automotive

Binder in—
Brake linings.
Clutch facings.
Brakeshoe filling compositions.
Drying oil in—
Repairing compositions for fabrics.
Top dressings for automobiles.

Aviation

Drying oil in making—
Dopes, coatings, dressings, and varnishes.
Fireproofing compositions.

Bituminous Products

Binder for—
Bituminous materials.
Briquetted fuels.

Building Construction

Ingredient of—
Coating compositions for various purposes.
Rustproofing compositions for iron and steel.
Waterproofing compositions for concrete, cement, stone, and wood.
Waterproofing agent for—
Cement.
Stone.
Concrete.

Building Materials

Binder and waterproofing agent for—
Asbestos board.
Asbestos specialties.
Fiberboard.
Floor tile compositions.
Leak-stopping compounds.
Lining and coating compositions for concrete tanks.
Mineral fiber specialties.
Repairing compositions for roofings.
Roofing compositions.
Roofing tile compositions.
Shingle compositions.
Sizes for wallboard.
Wallboard compositions.
Wall-covering compositions.
Wall-finishing compositions.
Waterproofing compositions for roofings.

Chemical

Starting point in making—
Fatty acids.
Fatty esters.
Metallic soaps, such as aluminum, cobalt, manganese, lead, and other linoleates.

Electrical

Base and drying oil in making—
Dielectrics.
Insulating coatings.
Binder in making—
Acidproofings for battery containers
Dielectrics.
Sealing compositions.
Separators for storage batteries.
Storage battery box compositions.
Protective for—
Zinc cups of dry batteries.

Explosives

Binder in—
Delay powders.

Linseed Oil (Continued)
  Explosive compositions.
  Firelighter compositions.
  Matchhead compositions.
  Pyrotechnic compositions.

Fats and Oils
Starting point in making—
  Fatty acids.
  Fatty esters.
  Hydrogenated products, such as edible fats, lard substitutes and other shortenings, margarins, and the like.

Firefighting
Ingredient of—
  Fireproofing compositions.

Food
As an edible oil.
Base of—
  Hydrogenated fats.

Heat and Power
Binder in—
  Heat insulations.

Ink
Drying oil in—
  Drafting inks.
  Lithographic inks.
  Marking inks.
  Mimeographing inks.
  Printing inks.
  Transfer inks.
  Writing inks.

Insecticide and Fungicide
Soapstock in making—
  Soapy suspensions of insecticidal agents.
Suspending agent in—
  Cryolite compositions.

Leather
Binder, drier, impregnator, waterproofing agent in—
  Artificial leather coatings.
  Boxtoe compositions.
  Dressings.
  Filler compositions.
  Insole compositions.
  Leather board compositions.
  Leather substitutes.
  Lining compositions.
  Patent leather coatings.
  Preservative compositions.
  Scrap compositions.
  Softening compositions.
  Toughening compositions.
  Waterproofing compositions.

Linoleum and Oilcloth
Drying oil base in—
  Linoleum and other floor coverings.

Maritime
Impregnating and waterproofing agent for—
  Caulkings.
  Sailor's oilskins.
  Rope.
  Tarpaulin and canvas.
Ingredient of—
  Putty compositions.
Vehicle, drier, and reducer for—
  Paints.

Mechanical
Binder, impregnating agent, waterproofing agent in—
  Belt dressings.
  Beltings.
  Brakelinings.
  Brakeshoes.
  Brakeshoe fillers.
  Clutch facings and linings.
  Friction compounds.
  Friction facings.
  Gasket compositions.

Metallurgical
Core oil in—
  Foundry practice.
Ingredient of—
  Carburizing compositions.
  Core oils and compounds.
  Foundry washes.
  Rustproofings and preventives.

Miscellaneous
Binder in—
  Duplicating roll compositions.
  Duplicating sheet compositions.
  Fiberboard specialties.
  Pencil lead compositions.
  Typewriter platen compositions.
Hand-cleansing agent for removing—
  Dyes, lacquers, paints, tar, and the like (about a thimbleful of ordinary linseed oil is rubbed between the hands until all the soiling material is dissolved; without wiping off the oil, the hands are washed with any soap in cold, or preferably warm water; the soap emulsifies the linseed oil residue and yet lathers freely; with linseed oil, it is claimed, the oils of the skin are not removed as in the use of benzin, turpentine, and similar solvents but, on the contrary, the skin is kept very soft by the small amount of residual linseed oil which remains even after washing with soapsuds).
Ingredient of—
  Binding compositions.
  Cleansing compositions.
  Corncob pulp binders.
Ingredient of—
  Dustcloth impregnating compositions.
  Emulsions used for various purposes.
  Emulsions with cellulose sulphite liquor.
  Hectograph coating compositions.
  Hole, tear, and puncture closing compositions.
  Jointing compositions.
  Leak-stopping compounds.
  Motion-picture screen compositions.
  Polishing compositions, such as furniture polishes, stove polishes, and the like.
  Rustpreventive compositions.
  Rustproofing compositions.
  Sizing compositions.
  Stencil compositions.
  Transfer sheet compositions.
  Violin coatings.
  Waterproofing compositions.
Waterproofing agent for—
  Canvas.
  Cotton line.
  Fibrous materials.
  Fishing lines.
  Silk lines.
  Tarpaulins.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Drying oil in—
  Coating compositions for various purposes.
  Enamels, paints, varnishes, lacquers, primers, and the like.
Ingredient of—
  Antifouling compositions for ships' bottoms.
  Putties.
Solvent for—
  Rosin.
Starting point in making—
  Metallic soaps, such as aluminum, cobalt, manganese, lead, and other linoleates, used as driers.
Waterproofing agent in various compositions.

Paper
Binder, impregnating agent, waterproofing agent for—
  Corrugated board.
  Paper products.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Ingredient of—
  Carron oil.
  Liniments.
  Haarlem oil.
Reputed to be useful (used warm) as a remedy for chapped skin.
Reputed useful in treating—
  Hemorrhoids (raw oil).

Plastics
Binder in making—
  Plastic compositions, such as artificial horn, phonograph records, blocks, shapes, and various molded articles.

Printing
Drying oil in making—
  Lithographic master sheets.
  Printers' blankets.
  Printing rollers.

Public Works
Binder in—
  Roadpaving compositions.

Rayon
Starting point in making—
  Dressings for rayon.

Linseed Oil (Continued)

Resins
- Process material in making—
  - Resins.

Rubber
- Binder and drying oil in—
  - Tire-puncture closing compositions.
- Raw material in making—
  - Fillers for rubber and tires.
  - Rubber substitutes.
- Starting point in making—
  - Factice (a vulcanized vegetable oil used as a softener and filler for rubber).

Soap
- As a soapstock, especially in soft or liquid soaps.
- Starting point in making—
  - Fatty acids.
  - Fatty esters.
  - Hydrogenated products.

Stone
- Impregnating agent for—
  - Artificial stone.
  - Natural stone.
- Waterproofing agent for—
  - Artificial stone.
  - Natural stone.

Textile
- Ingredient of—
  - Stencil compositions.
  - Soilproofing compositions.
  - Waterproofing compositions.
- Starting point in making—
  - Retting agents.

Wood
- Binder, vehicle, and drier in—
  - Wood fillers.
  - Wood substitutes.
- Ingredient of—
  - Wood finishes.
  - Wood preservatives.

Lippia Adoensis Oils

Aromatics
- Essential oil (from the flowering tops) offering the following characteristics—
  - Specific gravity, 0.927 to 0.9338.
  - Refractive index, 1.4750 to 1.4785.
  - Optical rotation, —49.2° to —50.2.°
- Essential oil (from the twigs) offering the following characteristics—
  - Specific gravity, 0.927 to 0.9386.
  - Refractive index, 1.4785 to 1.4881.
  - Optical rotation, —48° to —54°.

Perfume
- Suggested for use in making perfumes.

Lippia Citriodora Oil

Synonyms: Aloysia citriodora oil; True verbena oil; Verbena triphylla oil.

Aromatics
- Essential oil with the following characteristics—
  - Constituents:—Citral (26-39%), 1-limonene geraniol, methylheptenone, borneol, citronellol.
  - Optical rotation, —10° to —18°.
  - Refractive index, 1.482 to 1.488 (rarely 1.4793).
  - Solubility, 1 in 6 in 80-percent alcohol; 1 in 2 in 90-percent alcohol.
  - Specific gravity at 15°C., 0.890 to 0.912 (rarely 0.920).
  - Yellowish-green color.

Food
- Ingredient of—
  - Flavoring extracts.

Perfume
- Ingredient of—
  - Perfumes.

Lithium (Metal)

French: Lithine; Lithium.
German: Lithium.
Spanish: Litio.
Italian: Litio.

Metallurgical
- Deoxidizer in various processes.
- Deoxidizer in making—
  - Nonferrous alloys.
- Ingredient of—
  - Special alloys.

Lithium Chloride

Synonym: Chloride of lithia.
Latin: Lithium chloratum.
French: Chlorure de lithium.
German: Chlorlithium; Lithiumchlorid.
Spanish: Cloruro litico; Cloruro de litio.
Italian: Cloruro di litio.

Beverage
- Ingredient of—
  - Artificial mineral waters.

Chemical
- Process material in making—
  - Acetal (U.S. 1312186).
  - Sodium cyanamide (U.S. 1160811).
  - Sodium cyanide (U.S. 1160811).
- Starting point in making—
  - Lithium acetylsalicylate.
  - Lithium carbonate.

Metallurgical
- Constituent of—
  - Cleansing and fluxing compositions used in soldering aluminum and magnesium.
  - Electrolytes used in making metallic lithium.
  - Magnesium-welding fluxes (Brit. 463434).
  - Molten-salt baths for the heat-treatment of metals and alloys (iron, aluminum, magnesium, beryllium, and iron alloys) at temperatures not exceeding 550° C. (Brit. 484480).

Miscellaneous
- Conditioning and dehumidifying agent for—
  - Air (said to reduce humidity to 11 percent relative to ordinary temperature and this property may be of value in the drying of various commercial products, such as gelatin, leather, photographic film.
- Hydrolyzing agent (U.S. 1439780) for—
  - Carbohydrate.
- Ingredient of—
  - Cleansing and soldering fluxes.
  - Rust remover (U.S. 1439780).

Pharmaceutical
- In compounding and dispensing practice.

Photographic
- Antistatic agent for—
  - Photographic films.

Pyrotechnical
- Ingredient of—
  - Pyrotechnic compositions (to produce red colors).

Textile
- Constituent (Brit. 421405) of—
  - Antistatic compounds for cellulose esters and ethers (to reduce electrostatic difficulties in processing).

Lithium Fluoride

French: Fluorure de lithium; Fluorure de lithine.
German: Lithiumfluorid.
Spanish: Fluoruro de litio.
Italian: Fluoruro di litio.

Ceramic
- Process material in making—
  - Enamels.

Chemical
- Starting point (U.S. 1515001) in making—
  - Lithium salts.

Electrical
- Process material (U.S. 1156696 and 1173005) in making—
  - Arc-lamp electrode.

Metallurgical
- Flux in—
  - Aluminum welding.
- Ingredient of—
  - Fluxes used in the autogenous soldering of—
    - Aluminum.
    - Magnesium
- Process material (U.S. 1310449 and 1310450) in making—
  - Magnesium.
- Purifier (U.S. 1387900) for—
  - Aluminum-silicon alloy.
- Starting point (U.S. 1515001) in making—
  - Lithium.

Lithium Glycerophosphate

Synonyms: Glycerophosphate of lithia; Glycerophosphate of lithium; Lithium glycerinophosphate.
Latin: Lithii glycerophosphas.
French: Glycérophosphate de lithium.
German: Lithiumglycerophosphat; Glycerinphosphorsaures Lithium.
Spanish: Glicerofosfato de litio.
Italian: Glicerofostato di litio.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reported useful as—
- Nerve tonic.

Reported useful in treating—
- Nervous conditions.
- Neurasthenia (Foreign practice).
- Gout (Foreign practice).

Lithium Naphthenate

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Germ. 404697) to be—
- Effective in treating gout (used in an oil base—said to be easily absorbed by the epidermis and to form soluble lithium uranate and an equally soluble napthenate).

Lithium Nitrate

Synonyms: Nitrate of lithia.
Latin: Lithii nitras.
French: Azoate de lithium; Nitrate de lithium.
German: Lithiumnitrat.
Spanish: Nitrato de litio.
Italian: Nitrato di litio.

Chemical
Process material in making—
- Chemical heater (U.S. 1506322 and 1506323).
- Hydrogen (U.S. 1506322 and 1506323).
- Manganese dioxide (U.S. 1415395).
- Water-gas (U.S. 1506322 and 1506323).

Starting point in making—
- Lithium acetylsalicylate (U.S. 1217862).
- Nitric acid (U.S. 1415395).

Explosives
Ingredient (U.S. 1386437) of—
- Nitrostarch explosive.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Preventer (Brit. 410834) of—
- Discoloration in animal or vegetable oils and fats on exposure to air and light.

Metallurgical
Ingredient (U.S. 1314839, 1314840, 1314841, and 1314842) of electrolyte used in etching—
- Brass.
- Copper.
- Nickel.
- Steel.
- Zinc.

Ingredient (U.S. 1439780) of—
- Rust remover.

Miscellaneous
Hydrolyzing agent (U.S. 1439780) for—
- Starch.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Ingredient (U.S. 2131557) of—
- Luminous (phosphorescent) substance processed also from hydrated calcium oxide, barium hydroxide, water, bismuth nitrate, sugar, and sulphur.

Photographic
Oxidizing agent (Brit. 413093) in—
- Sensitizing layer for colored film, containing also an aminophenol, benzidin, or dianisidin (this layer is sensitive only to ultraviolet light).

Refrigeration
Ingredient (U.S. 1791515) of—
- Absorbent for ammonia in refrigerating apparatus of the absorption type, in admixture with strontium chloride.

Lithopone

Synonyms: Charlton White, Enamel White, Griffith's White, Knight's Patent Zinc White, Orr's White, Porcelain White, Zinkolith.

Building Construction
Filler in—
- Stucco compositions.

Pigment in—
- Stucco compositions.

Cellulose Products
Filler in—
- Celluloid and similar compositions.

Cosmetic
Base and pigment in—
- Creams.
- Deodorant preparations.
- Depilatory preparations.
- Enamels.
- Face preparations.
- Grease paints.
- Lotions.
- Powders.
- Sun-protectants.

Dentistry
Filler in—
- Dental compositions.

Pigment in—
- Dental compositions.

Electrical
Filler in—
- Insulation compositions.

Pigment in—
- Insulation compositions.

Ink
Pigment in—
- Marking inks.
- Printing inks.

Leather
Pigment in—
- White leathers.

Treating agent (U.S. 1961377) for—
- Limed hides or skins (to prepare them for th fleshing machine).

Linoleum and Oilcloth
Pigment in—
- Linoleum.
- Oilcloth.

Mechanical
Filler in—
- Gasket compositions.

Pigment in—
- Gasket compositions.

Miscellaneous
Filler and pigment in—
- Golf ball coatings.
- Golf ball compositions.
- Ornamental products of various kinds.
- White impregnating and coating compositions fo canvas used as tenting and awning material.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Antilivering agent in—
- Varnishes.

Blending agent for—
- Titanium and other pigments.

Pigment in—
- Cement and concrete paints.
- Coating compositions for various purposes.
- Exterior paints.
- Interior paints and enamels.
- Light- and heat-reflecting paints.
- Print paints for floor coverings.

Starting point in making—
- Titanated lithopone.

Plastics
Pigment in—
- Casein compositions.
- Plastic compositions used for making—
  - Amber imitations.
  - Billiard balls.
  - Cigaret holders.
  - Doorknobs.
  - Galalith imitation.
  - Ivory imitation.
  - Meerschaum imitation.
  - Phonograph records.
  - Pipe stems.
  - Tortoiseshell imitation.
  - Umbrella handles.
  - Various other products.

Rubber
Filler and pigment in—
- White rubber batches.

Textile
Filler in—
- Windowshade fabrics.

Pigment in—
- Rubber-coated textiles.

Lithopone (Continued)
- Waterproofing compositions for collars.
- Windowshade fabrics.

Wood
Filler in—
- Plastic woods.
- Wood fillers.

Pigment in—
- Coating compositions.
- Plastic woods.
- Wood fillers.

Lithopone, Titanated

Building Construction
Pigment and opacifying agent in—
- Stucco compositions.

Dentistry
Filler in—
- Dental compositions.

Pigment and opacifying agent in—
- Dental compositions.

Electrical
Filler in—
- Insulation compositions.

Pigment in—
- Insulation compositions.

Ink
Pigmenting and opacifying agent in—
- Printing inks.

Leather
Pigment and opacifying agent in—
- Artificial leather.
- White leather.

Linoleum and Oilcloth
Pigmenting and opacifying agent in—
- Linoleum.
- Oilcloth.

Miscellaneous
Filler, opacifying agent, and pigment in—
- Golfball coatings.
- Ornamental products of various kinds.
- White impregnating and coating compositions for canvas used as lifebelt covers and tenting and awning material.

Plastics
Pigment and opacifying agent in—
- Casein compositions.
- Plastic compositions used for making—
  - Billiard balls.
  - Cigaret holders.
  - Doorknobs.
  - Ivory imitation.
  - Meerschaum imitation.
  - Various other products.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Pigmenting and opacifying agent in—
- Paints, varnishes, enamels, and the like.

Rubber
Pigmenting and opacifying agent in—

Textile
Pigmenting and opacifying agent in—
- Windowshade fabrics.

Lophira Fat

Synonyms: Liku fat; Meni fat; Niam fat; Zawa fat.

(A fat from the fruit kernels of Lophia alata, Banks, indigenous to Uganda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tropical West Africa from Senegal to the Cameroons, and Gaboon.)

Fats and Oils
Suggested for use as a vegetable fat offering the following properties—
- Pale-yellow color.
- Semisolid fat.
- Free from any marked unpleasant taste or odor.
- Saponification value 180 to 190.
- Iodine value 68 to 78.

Food
Suggested for use as—
- Edible oil or fat (refined product).

Soap
Suggested for use as—
- Soapstock.

Lophira Oilcake

Fertilizer
Suggested for use as—
- Fertilizer ingredient.

Lubeck Phosphate

(A German soluble mineral phosphate; one of the so-called "ersatz" superphosphates and also known as M. Phosphate. It is said to be made by the decomposition of crude phosphate by the addition of sodium sulphate and lignite dust in rotary furnaces at 800 to 850° C. The resulting product is basic and contains phosphoric acid in citrate-soluble form. The use of sodium sulphate is of interest wherever there is an abundant supply of by-product salt cake.)

Fertilizer
As a fertilizer.
Ingredient of—
- Fertilizer mixtures.

Magnesium Carbonate

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Abrasives
Ingredient of—
- Abrasive wheels.

Adhesives
Ingredient of—
- Adhesive composition (U.S. 1513191).
- Rubber cement (U.S. 1341782).

Agricultural
Ingredient of—
- Cattle feeds.

Preservative for—
- Cottonseed.

Aviation
Ingredient (U.S. 1329386 and 1393355) of—
- Airplane dope.

Beverage
Ingredient of—
- Beverages (U.S. 1500670).
- Flavors and extracts.
- Ginger ales.
- Root beers.

Preservative for—
- Cider

Building and Construction
Ingredient of—
- Cement (U.S. 1514657).
- Composition flooring (U.S. 1491265).
- Composite board (U.S. 1491112).
- Fire-insulating compositions.
- Heat-insulating compositions.
- Hydraulic cements.
- Resilient stone flooring.
- Roofing composition (U.S. 1418905).
- Sand lime bricks (U.S. 1514657).
- Sound-deadening compositions.
- Stencil compositions for sand-blasting.

Cellulose Products
Reagent (U.S. 1509034) in making—
- Cellulose.

Ceramic
Ingredient of—
- Ceramic insulating materials (U.S. 1409953).
- Ceramic ware (U.S. 1438598).
- Enamel compositions.
- Enameling frits.
- Glaze compositions.
- Tile.

Chemical
Absorbent for—
- Carbon dioxide.

Carrier for—
- Catalysts.

Fixing agent (U.S. 1397094) for—
- Sulphur dioxide.

Improver (U.S. 1913796) of—
- Free-flowing properties of monocalcium phosphate.

Ingredient of catalytic mixture used in making—
- Ammonia (U.S. 1473543 and 1473544).
- Citronellal.
- Citronellic acid.
- Citronellol.

Magnesium Carbonate (Continued)
3:7-Dimethylcaprylaldehyde.
3:7-Dimethylcaprylic acid.
3:7-Dimethyl-1-octanol.
3:7-Dimethyl-3-octanol.
3:7-Dimethyl-delta-6-3-octanol.
Hydrocyanic acid (U.S. 1492194).
Nitrogen oxides.
Neutralizing agent for—
Acids.
Promoter of—
Catalytic action.
Purifying agent (U.S. 1459395) for—
Lactic acid.
Reagent in making—
Absorbing carbons (French 603753).
Alkali aluminates (U.S. 1508777).
Alkali carbonates (U.S. 1514657).
Alkali hydroxides (U.S. 1514657).
Alkali perborates (U.S. 1222640).
Aluminum chloride from ores (U.S. 1392043 and 1392044).
Aluminum fluoride (U.S. 1518872).
Aluminum oxide (U.S. 1514657).
Ammonia (U.S. 1473966).
Ammonium carbonate (U.S. 1473966).
Amylenechlorhydrin (U.S. 1253615).
Arsenic.
Butylenechlorhydrin (U.S. 1253615).
Calcium silicate (U.S. 1514657).
Chloramines (Brit. 402381 and 402382).
Chlorhydrin.
Chlorine solutions (U.S. 1298554).
Cuprous chloride.
Cyanides (U.S. 1364838).
Decolorizing carbons (U.S. 1502592; French 603753).
Ester gums (U.S. 1401452).
Ethyl alcohol (U.S. 1475215).
Ethylene chloride (U.S. 1253615).
Ethylenechlorhydrin (U.S. 1253615).
Ethyleneglycol (U.S. 1259757 and 1259758).
2:4:6:2′:4′:6′-Hexanitrodiphenyl sulphide.
Hexylenechlorhydrin (U.S. 1253615).
Iron (ic) arsenate.
Iron (ic) arsenite.
Iron (ic) oxide.
Lactose (U.S. 1500770).
Lead chloride.
Magnesium benzenemonosulphonate (U.S. 1309683).
Magnesium orthobenzyloxybenzoate (U.S. 1491779).
Magnesium bicarbonate.
Magnesium bisulphite.
Magnesium caseinate.
Magnesium chloride (U.S. 1463483, 1473966, and 1489525).
Magnesium cyanamide (U.S. 1473543 and 1473544).
Magnesium diethylbarbiturate (U.S. 1461831).
Magnesium fluosilicate (U.S. 1518872).
Magnesium lactate (U.S. 1459395).
Magnesium oxide and oxychloride.
Magnesium sulphite.
Olefin chloride (U.S. 1253615).
Olefinchlorhydrin (U.S. 1253615).
Olefinglycol (U.S. 1259758).
Pentylenechlorhydrin (U.S. 1253615).
Perborates (U.S. 1220640).
Potassium chloride and potassium compounds.
Propylenechlorhydrin (U.S. 1253615).
Propyleneglycol (U.S. 1259757 and 1259758).
Rare earths from monazite sand (French 753023).
Sodium hydroxide (U.S. 1237221).
Sodium perborate (U.S. 1222640).
Sodium silicate (U.S. 1279090).
Zinc carbonate (U.S. 1463483).
Zinc chloride.
Starting point in making—
Carbon dioxide (U.S. 1427444).
Catalytic mixtures.
Catalyst for hydrogenation of linolic acid.
Catalyst for hydrogenation of oleic acid.
Catalyst for hydrogenation of ricinoleic acid.
Catalysts (U.S. 1473544).
Dehydrogenating catalysts.
Hydrogenating catalysts (U.S. 1482740).
Nickel catalysts (U.S. 1482740).
Treating agent for—
Alkali silicoaluminates (U.S. 1408169).
Formaldehyde (in making a permanently neutral product (U.S. 1925795).

Coal By-products
Catalyst in—
Coal distillation (U.S. 1343100).
Nitration of coaltar distillate (U.S. 1258587).
Nitration of producer-gastar distillate (U.S. 1258587).
Nitration of tar distillate (U.S. 1258587).
Nitration of water-gastar distillate (U.S. 1258587).
Stiffening agent (U.S. 1418905) for—
Pitch.

Cosmetic.
Ingredient of—
Liquid white lotions for skin treatment.
Sun-tan preparations.

Dye
Reagent (U.S. 1460315) in making various dyestuffs.

Electrical
Ingredient of—
Electrical insulators (U.S. 1438598).
Plastic, ozoneproof, noninflammable insulating coating for wires (U.S. 1914097).

Explosives and Matches
Accelerator (U.S. 1455284) of—
Sulphur combustion.
Ingredient of—
Explosives.
Incendiary compositions.
Pyrotechnic compositions (U.S. 1441551 and 1441552).

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Absorbent in—
Separating oil from water.
Decolorizing agent for—
Vegetable oils.
Process material in—
Chlorination of paraffin (U.S. 1953286).
Fractionating essential oils.
Starting point in making—
Catalyst for hydrogenation of fish oils.
Catalyst for hydrogenation of vegetable oils.

Fireproofing
Fireproofing agent for—
Cellulose nitrate (U.S. 1329386).
Ingredient of—
Fire-extinguishing composition (U.S. 1428207 and 1493347).
Fire proofing agent (U.S. 1316881 and 1310841).

Food
Blanching agent (U.S. 1908795) for—
Vegetables in canning processes.
Neutralizing agent (U.S. 1417412) for—
Fruit juices.
Preservative in—
Fruit juices, such as grapejuice, lemon juice, pineapple juice.
Source of carbon dioxide in—
Bread doughs.
Thickener and pigment in—
Butter substitutes (U.S. 1507820).
Candy (U.S. 1450865).
Eggwhite substitute (U.S. 1326210).
Margarin (U.S. 1326210).
Milk substitute (U.S. 1326210).
Whipped cream substitute (U.S. 1326210).

Glass
Ingredient of—
Milky glass batches.
Opaque glass batches.
Semiopaque glass batches.
Semitranslucent glass batches.

Gum
Ingredient of—
Antiseptic chewing gum (U.S. 1991726).
Chewing gums (U.S. 1401452).
Chicle substitute.

Ink
Ingredient of—
Lithographic inks.
Mimeographic inks.
Products for preventing "smut" in printers' inks.

Insecticide and Fungicide
Ingredient of—
Croton-bug repellents.
Fly repellents.
Insect repellents.
Roach repellents.
Rodent repellents.
Thymol mixtures for repelling insects.

Magnesium Carbonate (Continued)

Leather
- Ingredient of—
  - Artificial leather (U.S. 1427754).
  - Quebracho tanning compounds.
  - Tanning compounds.

Metallurgical
- Case-hardening agent in—
  - Finishing metals (U.S. 1499285, French 640681).
- Ingredient of—
  - Ferromanganese fluxes (U.S. 1467546).
  - Metallurgical fluxes.
  - Ore-briquetting binder (U.S. 1356100).
- Process material in—
  - Aluminum-coating iron.
  - Treating copper slags.
- Process material in making—
  - Antimony.
  - Bearing and bushing alloys (French 576735).
  - Beater metals.
  - Bismuth.
  - Breaking engine metals.
  - Cadmium.
  - Cobalt.
  - Copper.
  - Gold.
  - Iron.
  - Lead.
  - Magnesium (U.S. 1408141, 1408142 and 1457225; French 488735).
  - Magnesium alloys (U.S. 1408141 and 1408142).
  - Manganese.
  - Mercury.
  - Silicon (U.S. 1518872).
  - Silicon alloys (U.S. 1518872).
  - Silver.
  - Tin.
  - Zinc.

Mining
- Neutralizing agent (U.S. 1315836) for—
  - Mine waters.

Miscellaneous
- Ingredient of—
  - Binders made with paper mill cellulose sulphite liquors.
  - Can-sealing compound (U.S. 1386620).
  - Cleaning compositions and powders.
  - Dentifrices (U.S. 1470794, 1492299, and 1467024).
  - Embalming fluid (U.S. 1390393).
  - Gasket compositions.
  - Heat-producing compositions.
  - Marking chalks.
  - Motion picture screens.
  - Putty compositions.
  - Waterproofing for fishing lines.
  - Waterproofing for silk lines.
  - Wax crayons.

Paint and Varnish
- Ingredient of—
  - Cold-water paints.
  - Luminous pigments (Brit. 391914).
  - Pigment (U.S. 1411839).
  - Varnish substitute (U.S. 1315137).
- Starting point (U.S. 1315737) in making—
  - Flat driers.

Paper
- Process material in making—
  - Binders by admixture with cellulose sulphite liquors.
  - Paper containers for greasy products (U.S. 1324849).
  - Paper containers for lard and lard substitutes (U.S. 1324849).
  - Paper containers for oils (U.S. 1324849).

Petroleum
- Decolorizing agent for—
  - Mineral oils.
- Process material (U.S. 1343100) in—
  - Distillation of shale oil.

Pharmaceutical
- Ingredient of—
  - Bacterial compost (U.S. 1515016).
  - Compound containing also acetylsalicylic acid (U.S. 1486002).
  - Lozenges (U.S. 1450865).
  - Pills (U.S. 1450865).

Plastics
- Filler and pigment in making—
  - Casein compositions (U.S. 1437487).
  - Ivory substitutes (U.S. 1514509).
  - Plastics (U.S. 1468331).
  - Record discs (U.S. 1315137).
  - Shellac substitutes (U.S. 1315137).

Refractory
- Ingredient of—
  - Bricks.
  - Firebrick.
  - Furnace linings (U.S. 1444527).
  - Refractory products (U.S. 1483468).

Rubber
- Carrier (U.S. 1418976) of—
  - Vulcanizing accelerators.
- Filler in—
  - Caoutchouc compositions (U.S. 1437487).
  - Hard rubber substitute (U.S. 1315137).
  - Light-sensitive rubber (U.S. 1309703).
  - Spongy rubber (U.S. 1422884).
- Fire-retardant and filter (Brit. 404691) in—
  - Fire-resisting rubber compositions and products.
- Polymerizing agent (Brit. 393600) in making—
  - Rubber substitutes, suitable for rubberized fabric, tires, tubes, shoe heels, and other articles, from uncracked hydrocarbon distillates, cellulosic materials, such as hay, bagasse, silage, straw, cornstalks, and sugary bodies, such as molasses, maltose, glucose, syrups, honey, sorghum cane.

Stone
- Ingredient of—
  - Artificial stone.

Textile
- Ingredient of—
  - Fabric stiffeners (U.S. 1421700).
  - Waterproofings for cotton line.
  - Weighting solutions for rayon and silk (U.S. 1896381 and 1896858).

Water and sanitation
- Reagent for—
  - Separating grease or oil from water.
- Treating agent for—
  - Sewage (U.S. 1364387).

Magnesium Chloride

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Abrasives
- Ingredient (U.S. 1351021) of—
  - Abrasive discs.
  - Abrasive wheels.

Adhesives
- Ingredient of—
  - Adhesives of various types.
  - Dextrin adhesive.
  - Fireproof adhesives.
  - Starch pastes and adhesives (French 557085).

Agricultural
- Ingredient of—
  - Salt blocks for cattle.
- Treating agent for—
  - Barley seed.
  - Cotton seed.
  - Corn seed.

Aviation
- Fireproofing agent for—
  - Airplane fabrics.
  - Balloon fabrics (U.S. 1427941).
- Ingredient of—
  - Airplane dopes.
  - Airplane dopes (French 560341).
  - Airplane fabrics.
  - Fireproofing agents for airplane fabrics.

Brewing
- Treating agent for—
  - Barley and other grains.

Building and Construction
- Ageing agent for—
  - Gypsum.
- Coating agent for—
  - Cement.
  - Concrete.
- Fireproofing agent (U.S. 1518857) for—
  - Shingles.
- Grouting for—
  - Paving blocks (U.S. 1465448).

Magnesium Chloride (Continued)

- Hardener for—
  - Cement. Concrete.
- Ingredient of—
  - Artificial stone (U.S. 1368949 and 1518254).
  - Binders for calcimine.
  - Concrete and cement hardeners.
  - Magnesia-bearing plaster (U.S. 1436747).
  - Road binders.
  - Roofing compositions (U.S. 1449058).
  - Stuccos.
- Process material in making—
  - Composite walls (U.S. 1518336).
  - Plasterboard.
  - Wall plasters (U.S. 1463123).
- Retardant of—
  - Dust formation on surfaces of concrete and cement.

Cellulose Products

- Bleaching agent for—
  - Cellulose.
- Ingredient of—
  - Viscose-precipitating baths (U.S. 1399587).
- Precipitant for—
  - Viscose.
- Reducer of—
  - Inflammability of cellulose nitrate.
- Starting point in making—
  - Cellulose solvent.
  - Solvent for cellulose hydrate.

Ceramic

- Process material (U.S. 1463123) in making—
  - Tile.
- Starting point (French 606952) in making—
  - Double salts used in conjunction with calcined magnesia in making imitation porcelain.

Chemical

- Augmenter (French 700511) of—
  - Steam-absorbing powers of activated carbons.
- Catalyst in—
  - Cellulose saccharification (U.S. 1428217).
- Catalyst in making—
  - Metaldehyde (U.S. 1467733).
- Decolorizing agent (French 619857) for—
  - Acetone oils. Methylene.
- Dehydrating agent (U.S. 1446874) for—
  - Chlorhydrin.
- Ingredient of—
  - Catalytic mixtures used in making hydrochloric acid from chlorine and water.
  - Catalytic mixtures used in making aliphatic carboxylic acids (U.S. 1924762 and 1924769).
- Polymer-decomposing agent (U.S. 2015180) in—
  - Concentrating aqueous solutions of formaldehyde.
- Precipitating agent for—
  - Phosphates.
- Process material in making—
  - Acetal (U.S. 1312186).
  - Acetaldehyde (U.S. 1511754).
  - Alcohol (U.S. 1511754).
  - Alkali aluminates.
  - Alkali perborates.
  - Alkali percarbonates.
  - Aluminum fluoride (U.S. 1518872).
  - 2-Aminoanthraquinone.
  - Arsenic and arsenic compounds (U.S. 1425931).
  - Arseno-stibino compounds (U.S. 1422294).
  - Bismuth.
  - Calcium carbide.
    - (blocks) (U.S. 1486618).
  - Carbohydrate phosphoric acid esters.
  - Cobalt.
  - Cuprous chloride.
  - Cyclohexene.
  - Cyclopentene.
  - Decolorizing carbons (U.S. 1502592).
  - Dextrose.
  - 2:2′-Dibutyryl-6:6′-dinitropara-arsenophenol (U.S. 1425931).
  - Dihydrobenzene.
  - 2-Furfuraldehyde (U.S. 1428217).
  - Hydrochloric acid (U.S. 1405388).
  - Hydrochloric acid and magnesium oxide (U.S. 1434085).
  - Hydrocyanic acid (U.S. 1497690).
  - Iron (ic) arsenate.
  - Iron (ic) arsenite.
  - Iron (ic) oxide.
  - Lead chloride (U.S. 1441063).
  - Lead chromate (U.S. 1484088).
  - Magnesium acetylsalicylate.
  - Magnesium aluminate (U.S. 1460699).
  - Magnesium arsenate.
  - Magnesium arsenite.
  - Magnesium carbonate.
  - Magnesium fluosilicate (U.S. 1518872).
  - Magnesium hydroxide.
  - Magnesium hypochlorite.
  - Magnesium oxide.
  - Magnesium oxychloride (U.S. 1463483).
  - Magnesium sulphate (epsom salt).
  - Magnesium-benzene monosulphonate (U.S. 1309683).
  - Magnesium-sodium perborate.
  - Magnesium-ammonium chloride.
  - Manganese dioxide.
  - Metaldehyde (U.S. 1467733).
  - Methanol (U.S. 1428217).
  - Nickel catalyst (U.S. 1450174).
  - Nitrogen oxides (U.S. 1485706).
  - Para-p′-arsenobenzaldehyde (U.S. 1425931).
  - Para-p′-arseno-bis-benzaldehyde-semi-carbazone (U.S. 1425931).
  - Potassium chloride.
  - Potassium sulphate.
  - Sodium perborate.
  - Sodium percarbonate.
  - Sodium sulphate.
  - Sodium tungstate.
  - Sulphur (U.S. 1485909).
- Purifying agent for—
  - Bismuth.
- Reducing agent (U.S. 1425930) for—
  - Paraformylbenzenearsonic acid semi-carbazone.
- Separating agent for—
  - Phosphorus from sodium tungstate solutions.
- Solubilizing agent (French 657545) for—
  - Salts held by adsorbent carbons.
- Stabilizing agent for—
  - Hydrogen peroxide.
- Starting point in making—
  - Ammonium-magnesium chloride.
  - Ammonium-magnesium phosphate.
  - Catalysts used in ammonia synthesis.

Clay products

- Process material (U.S. 1463123) in making—
  - Brick substitute.

Cosmetic

- Ingredient of—
  - Crystallized perfumes (French 610673).
  - Dentifrices.

Distilling

- Treating agent for—
  - Barley and other grains.

Electrical

- Ingredient of—
  - Dry batteries.

Explosives and Matches

- Ingredient of—
  - Explosives (U.S. 1437709).
  - Nitrostarch explosive (U.S. 1386437).
- Fireproofing agent for—
  - Starch.

Fats and Oils

- Catalyst in making—
  - Fats
- Treating agent for—
  - Corn oil. Vegetable oils.
  - Nut oils.

Fertilizer

- Granulating agent (U.S. 1495551) for—
  - Cyanamide.
- Ingredient of—
  - Fertilizers.
- Precipitating agent for—
  - Phosphates.
- Treating agent for—
  - Grass.

Fireproofing

- Ingredient of—
  - Fireproofing admixture with ammonium hyd
  - Fire-extinguishing compositions.
  - Fire-resistant composition (U.S. 1429151).
- Reducer of—
  - Inflammabilty of cellulose nitrate.

Magnesium Chloride (Continued)

Food

Fireproofing agent for—
- Starch.

Ingredient of—
- Baking powders.
- Egg-preserving compounds (U.S. 1423053).

Preservative for—
- Eggs.
- Flour.

Process material in making—
- Dextrose.
- Glucose.

Treating agent for—
- Barley.
- Corn.
- Oats.
- Wheat.

Fuel

Process material (French 609534) in making—
- Briquettes of blast furnace dusts, powdered minerals, and other products

Leather

Ingredient of—
- Shoe fillers.
- Shoe stiffeners (U.S. 1415378)

Fireproofing agent and putrification inhibitor (French 579647) for—
- Hides.
- Leather.
- Skins.

Reagent (French 614535) in—
- Tanning processes.

Mechanical

Process material (U.S. 1482414) in making—
- Bearings.

Metallurgical

Chloridizing agent (U.S. 1467037) for—
- Ores.

Coating agent (U.S. 1378189) for
- Crucibles.

Flux (French 638455) in making—
- Malleable ferrochrome alloy.

Ingredient of—
- Flux for magnesium (U.S. 1519128).
- Furnace lining (U.S. 1444527).
- Nickel welding flux.
- Soldering agents for aluminum (French 541695).

Process material in making—
- Bismuth, mercury, and other metals.
- Silicon and silicon alloys (U.S. 1518872).

Reagent (French 543215) in recovery of—
- Aluminum and magnesium from light alloy waste and scrap.

Starting point in making—
- Aluminum-magnesium alloys.
- Copper-magnesium alloys.
- Tin-magnesium alloys.

Volatilizing agent for—
- Metals in slags (U.S. 1414491).

Mining

Flotation agent for—
- Galena.
- Minerals.

Separating agent for—
- Sphalerite from galena.

Treating agent for—
- Argentite.
- Chalcocite (U.S. 1441063).
- Copper sulphide ore (U.S. 1441063).
- Silver sulphide ore (U.S. 1441063).
- Various sulphide ores.

Miscellaneous

Bleaching agent for—
- Straw.

Fireproofing agent for—
- Starch.

Ingredient of—
- Admixture with limestone for purifying waste waters of starch works.
- Antifreeze composition (U.S. 1436828).
- Binders.
- Cements used for holding diamonds while polishing.
- Dental cements.
- Furnace lining (U.S. 1444527).
- Plastic wood compositions (U.S. 1407747).
- Slate binder (U.S. 1362563).
- Sound-deadening composition (U.S. 1406618).
- Tire-sealing composition (U.S. 1434764).
- Wood substitutes (U.S. 1463123).

Preservative for—
- Eggs.

Process material in making—
- Bone substitutes.
- Bottle caps.
- Diatomaceous earth products.
- Filter-aids (U.S. 1502547).
- Ivory substitute.
- X-ray protective cements.

Sealing agent (U.S. 1421706) for—
- Wells.

Solubilizing agent (French 657545) for—
- Salts held by adsorbent carbons.

Starting point in making—
- Imitation marble products by admixture with magnesia (French 648186).
- Industrial moulds, or patterns, by admixture with sand, magnesia, and cement (French 541846).
- Plastic materials for the fabrication of artistic and ornamental products (French 545667).

Paint and Varnish.

Ingredient of—
- Antifouling paints.
- Cement paints (U.S. 1510795).
- Cold enamel, containing also magnesia, wax, and varnish (French 568859).
- Fireproof paints.
- Fireproof varnishes.

Process material in making—
- Chrome yellows (U.S. 1484088).
- Opaque enamels.

Reducer of—
- Inflammability of cellulose nitrate.

Paper

Fireproofing agent (French 579647).

Ingredient of—
- Fireproof sizings.
- Paper coatings.

Process material (U.S. 1491112) in making—
- Composite board.

Reagent in making—
- Vulcanized fiber.

Petroleum

Ingredient (Brit. 445757) of—
- Catalytic mixtures used in converting mineral oils into oils of lower boiling point.

Process material (U.S. 2041885) in—
- Dewaxing lubricating oils with use of chlorinated solvents.

Photographic

Ingredient (U.S. 1431900 and 1434453) of—
- Antistatic film.

Reducer of—
- Inflammability of cellulose nitrate.

Plastics

Plasticizing agent (French 700507) for—
- Casein, prior to molding.

Process material in making—
- Buttons (U.S. 1427103).
- Casein products (U.S. 1431937).
- Ligroprotein plastics (U.S. 1464949).
- Various plastics.

Printing

Process material in making—
- Printers' rollers.
- Printing plates (U.S. 1519004).

Rayon

Mordant in—
- Dyeing acetate rayon.

Precipitant for—
- Viscose.

Reducer of—
- Inflammability of cellulose nitrate.

Refractories

Ingredient of—
- Furnace lining (U.S. 1444527).
- Refractory brick (U.S. 1451540).
- Kiln lining.

Refrigeration

Ingredient of—
- Refrigerator linings.
- Low-freezing point refrigerating medium consisting of admixture with potassium or ammonium chloride in aqueous solution (French 645054).

Rubber

Coagulating agent for—
- Latex.

Magnesium Chloride (Continued)

Soap
- Process material in making—
  - Glycerin (U.S. 1511754).
  - Soap (U.S. 1502547).
- Treating agent for—
  - Waste waters to recover fatty acids.

Sugar
- Ingredient of—
  - Admixture with limestone for purifying waste waters.

Textile
- Bleaching agent for—
  - Cotton.
  - Raw silk (U.S. 1491228).
- Carbonizing agent (U.S. 1425520) for—
  - Fabrics.
- Filler and fireproofing agent (U.S. 1427941) in making—
  - Tent fabrics.
- Ingredient of—
  - Admixture with limestone for purifying waste waters of dyeworks.
  - Admixture with sodium peroxide for bleaching textile fabrics (French 511698).
- Mordant in—
  - Dyeing acetate rayon.
  - Dyeing cotton.
- Reducer of—
  - Inflammability of cellulose nitrate.
- Treating agent (U.S. 1427941) for—
  - Underwriters' cloth.

Tobacco
- Treating agent for—
  - Tobacco.

Water and Sanitation
- Disinfecting agent for—
  - Latrines, cesspools, and drains.
- Precipitant for—
  - Sewage.
- Reagent (U. S. 1499795) in making—
  - Artificial zeolites (water-softening agents).
- Softening agent for—
  - Sewage.

Wood
- Ingredient of—
  - Compositions for filling tree cavities.
  - Compositions for treating and preserving dock piling, mine timbers, railroad ties.
  - Wood preservatives and impregnators.
- Fireproofing agent—
  - Fireproofing agent and preservative (French 579647).

Magnesium Double Salt of Para-aminobenzoic Acid and Adipic Acid Monoanisylester

Pharmaceutical
- Claimed (Brit. 467080) to have therapeutic properties.

Magnesium Double Salt of Parahydroxybenzoic Acid and Malonic Acid Monoethylester

Pharmaceutical
- Claimed (Brit. 467080) to have therapeutic properties.

Magnesium Ethylchloride

(Additional uses—supplementary to information in Volume 1.)

Petroleum
- Reactant (U.S. 1705723) in making—
  - Tetraethyl lead, with the aid of a lead salt in the presence of ethyl chloride and an alkyl iodide.

Magnesium Fluoarsenate

Insecticide
- Insecticide (Brit. 499529) claimed to be—
  - Available for use in sprays in combination with lime-sulphur and bordeaux mixtures without the disadvantage of decomposition and injury to plants.
  - Equal to and in many cases superior to lead arsenate.
  - Good against biting insects.
  - Harmless to plants because of low content of water-soluble arsenic and stability.
  - Very suitable in physical properties.

Magnesium Fluoride

(Additional uses to those given in Volume 1.)

Spanish: Fluoruro de magnesio.
Italian: Fluoruro di magnesio.

Aviation
- See under "Marine" and "Photographic."

Chemical
- Starting point (U.S. 2013066) in making—
  - Catalyst supporters used in catalytic decomposition of hydrocarbon gases.

Glass
- Improver of—
  - Light-transmission characteristics of glass (gains of as much as 100 percent are reported).

Marine
- Improver of—
  - Light-transmission characteristics of glass in navigation instruments.

Metallurgical
- Ingredient of—
  - Powders, containing also sal ammoniac and lithium chloride, for autogeneous soldering of magnesium.
- Ingredient (Brit. 427316) of—
  - Flux, containing also anhydrous magnesium chloride for magnesium melting and refining (the flux has a melting point below 800°C.).

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
- Coating agent (Brit. 448345) for—
  - Titanium pigments.

Photographic
- Improver of—
  - Light-transmission characteristics of photographic lenses (resulting in (1) clearer pictures, (2) outstanding improvements in pictures taken by lenses facing into searchlights, headlights, and illumination glares, the improvement being such that objects can be clearly distinguished through the glare, (3) better nightlight pictures).

Magnesium Gluconate

French: Gluconate de magnésie; Gluconate magnésique; Gluconate de magnésium.
German: Glukonsaures Magnesium.
Spanish: Gluconato de magnesio.
Italian: Gluconato di magnesio.

Pharmaceutical
- Reported to be promising as—
  - Laxative, nearly tasteless and slower and milder in action than the customary magnesium salts, such as epsom salt.

Magnesium Glycerophosphate

Synonyms: Glycerophosphate of magnesia; Glycerophosphate of magnesium; Glycerinophosphate of magnesia; Glycerinophosphate of magnesium.
Latin: Magnesii glycerophosphas.
French: Glycérophosphate de magnésium; Glycérophosphate de magnésie.
German: Magnesiumglycerophosphat; Glycerinphosphorsaures magnesium.
Spanish: Glicerofosfato de magnesio.
Italian: Glicerofosfato di magnesio.

Pharmaceutical
- In compounding and dispensing practice.
- Reported useful as—
  - Nerve tonic.
- Reported useful in treating—
  - Nervous conditions.
  - Neurasthenia (Foreign practice).
- Substitute for—
  - Magnesium sulphate in injections for tetanus (foreign practice).

Magnesium Metal

Chemical
- Catalyst in—
  - Chemical processes.
- Catalyst in making—
  - Betaphenylethyl alcohol from chlorobenzene and ethylene oxide (Brit. 398561).
- Purifying agent (U.S. 1991979) for—
  - Tar acids.

Dental
- Ingredient (U.S. 1175655) of—
  - Dental alloy.

Electrical
- Cathode (U.S. 1920151) in—
  - Grid bias battery.
- Flushing and scavenging agent for—

Magnesium Metal (Continued)

- Radio vacuum tubes (said to remove even traces of gases which pumps and charcoal cannot remove).

- Ingredient of—
  - Arc-lamp electrode (U.S. 1240628).
  - Arc-welding electrode (U.S. 1363636).
  - Electric arc device (U.S. 1208597).
  - Rectifier (fusion with tellurium alloy) for current (U.S. 1961825).

Metallurgical

- Alloying agent for—
  - Airplane alloys.
  - Aluminum alloys used in architectural, airplane, marine, food processing, dairy, and chemical applications.
  - Automobile alloys.
  - Rigid, lightweight alloys.
- Base metal in alloy (Dowmetal) used in making—
  - Airplane parts.
  - Automobile trailer constructional parts.
  - High-speed moving parts for machinery.
  - Miscellaneous construction and mechanical objects.
  - Portable equipment.
- Ingredient of—
  - Alloying agent for making ferroboron (French 752254).
  - Aluminum-silicon alloy (U.S. 1908023).
  - Slag and gas-forming coating for welding electrode (U.S. 1902948).
  - Welding rod alloy for welding wrought aluminum alloys (U.S. 1913394).
- Scavenger in—
  - Metal refining (has strong chemical affinity for oxygen and nitrogen).
- Surface-hardening agent (Brit. 402609) for—
  - Aluminum.
  - Aluminum alloys.

Military

- Ignition agent in—
  - Incendiary bombs.
- Ignition and light-producing agent in—
  - Flare lights.

Miscellaneous

- Component (U.S. 1380498) of—
  - Phonograph diaphragm.
- Electropositive agent (Brit. 384040) in—
  - Metal polishing compounds for silver, gold, and other metals.

Photographic

- Flashlight agent (in form of foil or powder).

Pyrotechnical

- Ignition and light-producing agent in—
  - Flares
  - Flashlight powders.
  - Pyrotechnic compositions.

Water and Sanitation

- Remover (Bach method) of—
  - Chlorine from water.
  - Difficultly removable carbon dioxide from water.

Magnesium Oxide, Active

(A form of magnesium oxide prepared from seawater; it is also available in the form of selectively calcined dolomite. X-ray analysis indicates that selectively calcined dolomite is a mixture of calcite and magnesium oxide, but attempts to separate the components of the mixtures by physical means have not been successful. The magnesium oxide in this material is also reactive as shown by the development of heat and the disappearance of the water phase when a suitable quantity is added to a slurry of monoammonium phosphate).

Fertilizer

- Basic material for—
  - Physiological neutralization of mixed fertilizers that are not too acid.
- Conditioning agent (suggested) for—
  - Mixed fertilizers.
  - Superphosphate.
- Drying agent for—
  - Mixed fertilizers (functions by reacting with the components to form hydrated compounds.
- Magnesium source for—
  - Mixed fertilizers (recommended for use only up to certain limiting percentage).
- Starting point in forming—
  - Water-insoluble nitrogen compounds, such as magnesium-ammonium phosphate, in mixed fertilizers.

Magnesium Oxide (Seawater bittern type)

(An oxide made from Pacific seawater bittern, for which is claimed:—(1) Impurities inherent in similar oxide recovered from mixed magnesite have been eliminated; (2) absolutely uniform analysis is obtainable; (3) chemical analysis and physical properties can be altered to requirements; obtainable in various degrees of activity and in the following forms:—Adsorptive granular, adsorptive powder, chemical, chloride-free, plastic, "quick," seawater periclase).

Analysis

- Neutralizing agent for—
  - Various analytical purposes.

Cement

- Base in making—
  - Magnesium oxychloride cement.

Chemical

- Adsorptive agent in separating various products in processing operations.
- Decolorizing agent for—
  - Oils.
  - Solvents.
  - Various products.
- Deodorizing agent for—
  - Oils.
  - Solvents.
  - Various products.
- Neutralizing agent for—
  - Acids.
- Oxidizing agent in—
  - Processing operations.
- Regenerating agent for—
  - Spent solvents.
- Source of—
  - Magnesium in making magnesium chemicals.

Cosmetic

- Adsorptive agent.
- Decolorizing agent.
- Deodorizing agent.
- Ingredient of—
  - Dentifrices.
- Neutralizing agent for—
  - Acidic substances.

Dry Cleaning

- Adsorptive agent.
- Decolorizing agent for—
  - Solvents.
- Deodorizing agent for—
  - Solvents.
- Ingredient of—
  - Dry-cleaning preparations.
- Neutralizing agent for—
  - Acidic materials.
- Regenerating agent for—
  - Spent solvents.

Fats and Oils

- Decolorizing agent for—
  - Fats.
  - Solvents.
  - Oils.
- Deodorizing agent for—
  - Fats.
  - Solvents.
  - Oils.
- Neutralizing agent for—
  - Acids
- Regenerating agent for—
  - Spent solvents.

Miscellaneous

- Decolorizing agent for—
  - Solvents.
  - Various products.
- Deodorizing agent for—
  - Oils.
  - Various products.
  - Solvents.
- Neutralizing agent for—
  - Acidic materials.
- Regenerating agent for—
  - Spent solvents.
- Separating agent for various products.

Pharmaceutical

- Adsorptive agent.
- Decolorizing agent.
- Deodorizing agent.
- In compounding and dispensing practice (the medicinal grade).
- Neutralizing agent.
- Separating agent for—
  - Vitamins.

Magnesium Oxide (Seawater bittern type) (Cont'd)
Refractory
Refractory material.
Textile
Decolorizing agent for—
Solvents.
Deodorizing agent for—
Solvents.
Neutralizing agent for—
Acidic substances.
Regenerating agent for—
Spent solvents.

Magnesium Oxychloride
Synonyms: Sorel cement; Magnesia cement; Lignolite; Xylolite; Xylolith; Litosilo; Oxymuriate of magnesium.
French: Oxychlorure de magnésium; Oxymuriate de magnésium.
German: Oxychlormagnesium; Magnesiumoxychlorid.
Spanish: Oxicloruro de magnesio.
Italian: Ossicloruro di magnesio.
Adhesives
Constituent (U.S. 1203856) of—
Adhesive composition.
Building Construction
Ingredient of—
Artificial marble.
Artificial stone.
Composition sanitary, resilient stone floorings, usually containing also fillers, such as woodflour, cork, talc, silica, asbestos, clay, marble dust, sand, and zinc oxychloride.
Roofing compositions (tile, roll, and the like).
Shingle compositions.
Wallboard compositions.
Cement
Essential ingredient of—
Sorel cement.
Chemical
Recovering agent (U.S. 1354727) for—
Potassium compounds.
Dental
Filler for—
Teeth.
Ingredient of—
Dental cements.
Electrical
Ingredient of—
Insulating compositions.
Firefighting
Constituent (U.S. 1429451) of—
Fire-resistant composition.
Fuel
Binder for—
Briquets.
Heat Engineering
Constituent of—
Heat insulations.
Plastics
Ingredient of compositions for making—
Billiard balls.
Bone substitutes.
Brush and mirror backs.
Celluloid substitutes.
Cutlery handles.
Ivory substitutes.
Lasts for shoes.
Phonograph records.
Radio cabinets.
Toilet sets.
Refractory
Constituent (U.S. 1451540) of—
Refractory brick.
Refrigeration
Constituent of—
Hard material composition, containing also alkali silicate and alkali chloride, used for storing gases and liquids (U.S. 1705482).
Refrigerator lining and insulating compositions.

Magnesium Phosphate, Monobasic
Synonyms: Magnesium acid phosphate; Magnesium biphosphate; Magnesium diphosphate; Monomagnesium phosphate.
French: Phosphate de magnésie, acide; Phosphate
magnésie monobasique; Phosphate magnési
Phosphate de magnésium acide; Phosphate de
nésium monobasique; Phosphate monomagnésiq
German: Einfachmagnesiumphosphat; Mono
phosphorsaures Magnesium; Phosphorsaures M
magnesium.
Chemical
Process material (U.S. 1273824 in making –
Barium nitrate.
Hydrogen peroxide.
Reagent in—
Chemical processes.
Coal Products.
Neutralizing agent (Brit. 408003) in making—
Cyclic hydrocarbons by hydrogenation from—
Brown coal and oil mixtures.
Coal and oil mixtures.
Pit coal and oil mixtures.
Food
Ingredient of—
Baking powder (U.S. 1427979).
Bread dough (U.S. 1191047).
Coffee substitute (U.S. 1486792).
Dry yeast (U.S. 1386359 and 1386360).
Nutrient (U.S. 1449127) in—
Yeast cultivation.
Metallurgical
Process material (U.S. 1167966) in—
Rustproofing processes.
Petroleum
Neutralizing agent (Brit. 408003) in making—
Cyclic hydrocarbons by hydrogenation from—
Oil.
Oil and coal mixtures.
Wood
Fireproofing agent.

Magnesium Phosphate, Tribasic
Synonyms: Trimagnesium phosphate.
French: Phosphate de magnésie tribasique; Phosphate magnésique; Phosphate de magnésium tribasique; Phosphate trimagnesique; Phosphate de trimagnésium.
German: Dreibasischesphosphorsaures Magnesium; Dreifachmagnesiumphosphat; Drittelsaures Magnesiumphosphat; Phosphorsaures Trimagnesium.
Cellulose Products
Inflammability reducer (U.S. 1440178) for—
Airplane dopes.
Cellulose acetate.
Fabrics.
Chemical
Process material in making—
Magnesium acetylsalicylate (U.S. 1217862).
Trisodium phosphate (U.S. 1360248).
Reagent in various chemical processes.
Cosmetic
Ingredient of—
Dentrifices.
Dental
Ingredient of—
Cements.
Special detergent compositions.
Electrical
Ingredient (U.S. 1155649) of—
Rectifier composition.
Fertilizer
Ingredient of—
Fertilizer compositions.
Food
Ingredient (U.S. 1273145) of—
Milk substitute.
Glass
Ingredient (U.S. 1153353) of—
Semiopaque glass.
Semitranslucent glass.
Miscellaneous
Adsorbent in various compositions.
Ingredient of—
Metal cleanser (U.S. 1268237).
Paint and Varnish
Ingredient of—
Dopes (special) (U.S. 1440178).

Magnesium Phosphate, Tribasic (Continued)

  Lacquers, dopes, paints.
  Lacquers (special) (U.S. 1440178).
  Paints (special) (U.S. 1367597).
  Rust-preventing paint for iron and steel (U.S. 1367597).
Raw material in making—
  Boneblack (U.S. 1518289).

Paper

Cooking and digesting agent (U.S. 1910613) for—
  Cellulose.

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice.
Suggested for use as—
  Antacid.

Photographic

Hardening agent (U.S. 1424062) for—
  Photographic coatings—

Magnesium Silicofluoride

(Additional uses—supplementary to information in Volume 1.)

Building Construction

Ingredient (U.S. 1912815) of—
  Slag cement, containing also caustic soda and calcium fluoride.
Insolubilizing agent (French 680079) for—
  Sodium silicate in cement and concrete.

Chemical

Extractant for—
  Potassium compounds from silicates.

Miscellaneous

Ingredient (Brit. 440703) of—
  Cements, containing also aluminum oxide and sodium silicate, for joining constructional parts made from metallic and ceramic materials.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Coating agent (Brit. 448345) for—
  Titanium pigments.

Rayon

Matting agent (French 679744) for—
  Viscose rayon.

Maleic Acid

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical

Starting point (U.S. 1914870 and 1929381) in making—
  Succinic acid.

Leather

Substitute for—
  Lactic, formic, and acetic acids in tanning processes (said to be a superior process material but is much higher in price).

Paint and Varnish

Improver (U.S. 1933697) for—
  Castor oil in its properties as a plasticizer in nitrocellulose lacquers (on heating at about 200° with 0.3 to 1 equivalent until a viscous, ungelled oil is formed).

Resins

Polybasic acid in making—
  Condensation products with tung oil, tung oil fatty acids, polyhydric alcohols, and drying oil acids (such products on mixture and heating with phenolic bodies, dilution with turpentine, and mixture with metallic dryers yield varnishes (Brit. 407965).
  Drying oil modified polyhydric alcohol-polybasic acid condensation products (such products are used as final coatings in making patent leather; various optional additions are included) (Brit. 394000).
Starting point in making—
  Resins by condensing a dibasic aliphatic acid, a dihydric alcohol, a polybasic aromatic acid, and a polyhydric alcohol (Brit. 396354).
  Resinous compositions compatible with nitrocellulose and other cellulose esters by condensing a polyhydric alcohol and a polybasic acid in the presence of a dihydric alcohol, a dibasic aliphatic acid, and the fatty acids derived from a drying and a semi-drying oil (such resins may be used to impregnate leather and coat rubber and cloth to give a flexible oil-and-gasoline-proof material) (Brit. 407914).

Malic Acid

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical

Starting point in making—
  Calcium malate.
  Disodium malate.

Electrical

Ingredient (U.S. 1891345) of—
  Impregnation bath, containing also sodium borate and sodium carbonate, for paper or other products used as dieletrics in radio condensers.

Fuel

Antigelating agent (Brit. 403401) in making—
  Fuels in paste, jelly, or like form, consisting largely of alcoholic solutions of nitrocellulose with metallic gelating agents added.

Miscellaneous

Starting point in making—
  Gas mask absorbents for ammoniacal vapors (by gelling, mixing with a silica gel, drying and granulating).

Paint and Varnish

Dispersing agent (U.S. 1918804) in—
  Varnishes containing pigment and shellac.
Inhibitor (U.S. 1918804) of—
  Reactions between shellac and pigment in varnishes.

Plastics

Ingredient (U.S. 1905536) of—
  Bath in hydrolysis of cellulose triacetate.

Resins

Starting point in making—
  Resinous compositions compatible with nitrocellulose and other cellulose esters, by condensing a polyhydric alcohol and a polybasic acid in the presence of a dihydric alcohol, a dibasic aliphatic acid, and the fatty acids derived from a drying and a semidrying oil; such resins may be used to impregnate leather and coat rubber and cloth to give a flexible oil and gasoline-proof material (Brit. 407914).
  Resins by condensing polybasic carboxylic acids, or their anhydrides, with mixtures of polyhydric alcohols and their esters with volatile monobasic aliphatic acids, containing not more than five carbon atoms, with or without the use of additions, such as monobasic acids, or fatty oils, such as linseed oil (Brit. 395894).
  Resins by condensing a dibasic aliphatic acid, a dihydric alcohol, a polybasic aromatic acid, and a polyhydric alcohol (Brit. 396354).

Malt Extract

  Latin: Extractum malti.
  French: Essence de malt; Extrait de malt.
  German: Malzextrakt.

Beverage

Flavoring agent and fortifier in—
  Soft drinks.

Food

Flavoring agent and fortifier in—
  Cakes.
  Candy.
  Coffee substitutes.
  Confectionery.
  Ice Cream.
  Malt and milk mixtures.
  Milk substitutes.

Pharmaceutical

Base in—
  Cod-liver oil emulsions.
  Halibut-liver oil emulsions.
  Shark-liver oil emulsions.
Emulsifying agent for various purposes.
Flavoring agent in—
  Lozenges.
  Pills.
  Tablets.
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Nutrient and fortifier in—
  Infant foods.
  Invalid foods.
  Milk-iron preparations.
  Milk substitutes.
Suggested as—
  Digestive aid.

Manganese-Boron

(Special alloy composed of manganese, baron, iron, silicon, and aluminum; marketed form contains 60 percent to 65 percent manganese and 20 percent to 25 percent boron.)

Metallurgical
Degasifier for—
Nonferrous metals.
Deoxidizer for—
Nonferrous metals.

Manganese Carbonate

Synonym: Manganous carbonate.
Latin: Mangani carbonas; Manganum carbonicum.
French: Blanc de manganèse; Carbonate de manganèse; Carbonate manganeux.
German: Kohlensaures Manganoxydul; Mangancarbonat.
Spanish: Carbonate de manganeso.
Italian: Carbonato di manganese.

Bituminous
Ingredient (U.S. 2006996) of—
Catalytic mixtures used in making oils from—
Bituminous materials.
Brown coal.
Lignite.
Solid fuels.
Tar oil.

Building Construction
Process material (U.S. 1519285) in—
Waterproofing—
Cement. Mortar.
Concrete.

Chemical
Precipitator (U.S. 1359640) for—
Iron hydroxide from manganese solutions.
Process material in making—
Alkali bromide (U.S. 1437740).
Catalyst for dehydrogenation processes (U.S. 1271013).
Catalyst for hydrocarbon cracking processes (U.S. 1168404 and 2006996).
Catalyst for hydrogenation processes (U.S. 1271013).
Catalysts for oxidation processes (U.S. 1345323, 1473543, and 1473544).
Catalysts for various purposes (U.S. 1168404, 1502260, and 2006996).
Catalysts used in making ammonia (U.S. 1473543 and 1473544).
Starting point in making—
Manganese dioxide.
Manganese nitrate (trihydrate) (U.S. 2017980).
Manganese oxide (U.S. 1912877).
Manganese perchlorate (U.S. 1423071).
Manganese salts.

Electrical
Process material in making—
Depolarizers for dry batteries (U.S. 1178927, 1221062, and 1322001).
Electrode (U.S. 1423071).
Welding electrode (U.S. 1519007).

Fats and Oils
Preventer (Brit. 410834) of—
Discoloring action of air and light on—
Animal fats and oils.
Vegetable fats and oils.

Fertilizer
Ingredient of—
Fertilizing compositions.

Metallurgical
Ingredient of—
Antirust coating baths for iron and steel, solution of the carbonate in dilute phosphoric acid) (French 698878).
Process material (U.S. 1167700 and 1167701) in making—
Zinc.

Military
Process material in making—
Gas adsorbent (U.S. 1422211).
Hopcalite (U.S. 1345323).

Miscellaneous
Process material (U.S. 1142953) in making—
Waterproofed leatherboard.

Paint and Varnish
As the pigment (manganese white).
Pigment in—
Paints, enamels, and other coatings.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.

Sanitation
Neutralizing agent (U.S. 1392211) in—
Sewage treatment.

Textile
Process material (U.S. 1163438) in—
Bleaching—
Cotton. Vegetable
Linen. fibers.

Manganese Chromate

Synonym: Manganchromate.
French: Chromate de manganèse.
German: Manganchromat.
Spanish: Cromato de manganesa.
Italian: Cromato di manganese.

Ceramic
Vitrifiable pigment in—
Ceramic decorative coatings.
Coloring and decorating—
Chinaware.
Porcelain.

Metallurgical
Process material (U.S. 1129431) in—
Recovering lead.

Paint and Varnish
Pigment in—
Water colors.

Textile
Mordant in—
Dyeing and printing.

Manganese-Copper

(A special alloy containing manganese, copper, iron and silicon; marketed in two forms containing percent iron or 4 percent iron; manganese runs to 28 to 32 percent, and copper, 65 to 70 percent.)

Metallurgical
Deoxidizer in—
Nonferrous alloy manufacture.
Improver of—
Physical properties of nonferrous alloys.
Manganese introducer in—
Nonferrous alloys.
Porosity eliminator in—
Nickel alloys.

Manganese Glycerophosphate

Synonyms: Glycerophosphate of manganese; Manganese glycerinophosphate; Manganous glycerophosphate; Manganous glycerinophosphate.
Latin: Mangani glycerophosphas, Solubilis.
French: Glycérophosphate de manganèse; Glycérophosphate manganeux.
German: Manganglycerophosphat; Manganoglycerophosphat; Glyceriuphosphorsaures Mangan; Glyceriuphosphorsaures Manganoxydal.
Spanish: Glicerofosfato de manganesa.
Italian: Glicerofostato di manganese.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reported useful as—
Nerve tonic.
Reported useful in treating—
Deficient nerve nutrition.
Nervous conditions.
Neurasthenia.
Phosphaturia.

Manganese Lactate

French: Lactate de manganèse.
German: Milchsaures Mangan.
Spanish: Lactico de manganesa.
Italian: Lactico di manganese.

Chemical
Catalyst (U.S. 1179420) in making—
Acetic acid.
Process material (U.S. 1251204) in making—
Manganese catalyst.

Manganese Linoleate

French: Linoléate de manganèse.

Manganese Linoleate (Continued)
German: Leinoelmangan; Leinoelsaures Mangan; Manganlinoelat.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Catalyst (Brit. 396311) in making—
High molecular alcohols from—
Fats.
Fatty acids.
Oils.
Waxes.

Leather
Drier (Brit. 394000) in—
Patent leather coating compositions.

Linoleum and Oilcloth
Drier in—
Linoleum mixes (U.S. 1438222).
Print paints for floor covering (Brit. 398209).

Paint and Varnish
Drier in—
Drying oils.
Paints.
Vehicles.
Enamels.
Varnishes.
Drier (special) in—
Cement and concrete paint (U.S. 1179413).
Coating composition (U.S. 1179413).
Drying oils (U.S. 1384423).
Linseed-oil drier (U.S. 1407952).
Paint vehicle (1428273).
Varnishes containing neutral hydrocarbon resins (Brit. 391093).

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reactant (Brit. 384217) in making—
Colloidal iodide solutions claimed to have disinfectant and therapeutic properties.

Resins
Catalyst (Brit. 417912) in making—
Thermoplastic resin.

Rubber
Catalyst (Brit. 417912) in making—
Resins (thermoplastic) by rubber oxidation.

Manganese Oxalate
French: Oxalate de manganèse; Oxalate manganique.
German: Oxalsaures Mangan.

Chemical
Process material in making—
Catalysts used in ammonia synthesis (U.S. 1473543 and 1473544).
Catalysts used in process for cracking hydrocarbons (U.S. 1168404).

Metallurgical
Starting point in making—
Manganese.

Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
Etching electrolyte (U.S. 1273432).

Paint and Varnish
Drier in—
Paints, varnishes, enamels, and the like.

Wood
Ingredient of—
Polishing composition (U.S. 1168485).
Staining composition (U.S. 1168485).
Wood-filling composition (U.S. 1168485).

Manganese Pectinate

Disinfectant
Claimed (Brit. 502403) to be—
More dispersible in water than pectin itself.
Toxic to bacteria, but harmless to the human body.

Manganese Resinate
(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Building Construction
Ingredients (U.S. 1374885) of—
Roofing material.
Process material (U.S. 1431962) in making—
Asbestos board.

Electrical
Ingredient (U.S. 1159257 and 1437962) of—
Electric insulation.

Fats and Oils
Catalyst (Brit. 396311) in making—
High molecular alcohols from—
Fats.
Fatty acids.
Oils.
Waxes.
Catalyst (U.S. 1395242) in polymerizing—
Tung oil.
Hardening agent (U.S. 1431962) for—
Linseed oil.

Leather
Drier (U.S. 1395242) in—
Coating composition for leather.

Linoleum and Oilcloth
Drier (U.S. 1438222) in—
Linoleum compositions.

Miscellaneous
Ingredient (U.S. 1179413 and 1395242) of—
Coating compositions.
Polymerizing agent and drier (U.S. 1159257) in making—
Rubber substitute.

Paint and Varnish
Ingredient of—
Bituminous paint (U.S. 1292907 and 1292908).
Cement paint (U.S. 1179413).
Concrete paint (U.S. 1179413).
Japan (U.S. 1294422, 1294627, and 1472716).
Miscellaneous paints (U.S. 1179413, 1192756, 1296776, and 1374161).
Miscellaneous varnishes (U.S. 1159257 and 1395242).
Pitch and paint (U.S. 1355102).
Special drier compositions for use in paints and varnishes forming noncrystalline, fast-drying coatings (Brit. 391093).
Starting point (Brit. 391093) in making—
Special drier compositions with—
Betanaphthol and solvents miscible with drying oils.
Chlorophenol and solvents miscible with drying oils.
Phenol and solvents miscible with drying oils.

Paper
Drier (U.S. 1395242) in—
Coating composition for paper.

Petroleum
Ingredient (U.S. 1912856) of—
Flocculating agent, containing also sawdust and aluminum sulphate used in Peir process of hydrogenating petroleum oils.

Pharmaceutical
Starting point (Brit. 384217) in making—
Colloidal solutions of metallic iodides in oils (the products are claimed to possess disinfectant and therapeutic properties).

Resins
Catalyst (Brit. 417912) in making—
Resins by oxidizing rubber.

Textile
Drier and polymerizing agent (U.S. 1395242) in—
Waterproofing process for—
Cotton.
Duck.
Linen.
Silk.
Fabrics of various kinds.

Wood
Drier (U.S. 1395242) in—
Coating composition for wood.

Manganese Sulphate
Latin: Manganessii sulphas; Mangani sulphas; Manganum sulphuricum.
French: Sulfate de manganèse.
German: Mangan sulfat; Schwefelsaures Manganoxydul.
Spanish: Sulfato de manganese; Sulfato manganesico.
Italian: Solfato di manganese.

Bituminous
Tempering agent (U.S. 1328310 and 1372467) for—
Asphalt.

Building Construction
Process material (U.S. 1328310) in making—
Road paving.
Process material (U.S. 1256324) in—
Waterproofing gypsum.

Manganese Sulphate (Continued)

Cement
Ingredient (U.S. 1865021) of—
  Portland cement.

Ceramic
Pigment in making—
  Red glazes for porcelain and chinaware.

Chemical
Catalyst in various reactions.
Catalyst (U.S. 1153502) in making—
  Oxygen.
  Oxidizing agent for various purposes.
Oxygen carrier (U.S. 1455448).
Process material in making—
  Acetaldehyde (U.S. 1511754).
  Alcohol (U.S. 1511754).
  Catalyst for oxidation (U.S. 1345323).
  Glycerin (U.S. 1511754).
  Hydrogen (U.S. 1506323).
  Manganese dioxide.
  Manganese oxide.
  Manganese perhydrol.
  Manganese phosphate.
  Nitric acid (U.S. 1415295).
  Sulphuric acid (U.S. 1304222).
Starting point in making—
  Manganese salts.

Distillery
Treating agent (U.S. 1357138) for—
  Slops.

Dye
Catalyst (U.S. 1455448) in making—
  Anthraquinone.
Process material in making—
  Chrome brown.

Electrical
Process material (U.S. 1216450, 1218772, and 1228359) in making—
  Depolarizers for dry batteries.

Fertilizer
As a plant nutrient.
Ingredient of fertilizer compositions for—
  Potatoes (U.S.1417248).
  Tobacco.
  Vines.

Firefighting
Ingredient (U.S. 1126132) of—
  Fireproofing composition.

Fuel
Process material (U.S. 1506323) in making—
  Water gas.

Metallurgical
Catalyst (U.S. 1423069) in extracting—
  Copper.
Ingredient of—
  Electrolyte (U.S. 1291310).
  Pickling agent for iron and steel (U.S. 1269443).
  Tin-plating electrolyte (U.S. 1466126).
  Zinc-plating electrolyte (U.S. 1322104).
Ingredient (U.S. 1314839, 1314840, 1314841, and 1314842) of—
  Etching agent for—
    Brass.
    Copper.
    Nickel.
    Zinc.
Process material (U.S. 1480869) in—
  Coloring—
    Magnesium.
    Magnesium alloy.
Process material (U.S. 1167966 and 1206075) in—
  Rustproofing.
Process material (U.S. 1496506) in making—
  Rust remover.

Military
Ingredient (U.S. 1422211) of—
  Gas adsorbent.
Process material (U.S. 1345323) in making—
  Hopcalite.

Mining
Flotation agent (U.S. 1203372) in—
  Separating zinc sulphide ores from lead sulphide ores.

Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
  Etching solution (U.S. 1362159).
  Grass remover (U.S. 1496506).
  Motion picture screen composition (U.S. 11
  Waterproofing composition (U.S. 1256324).
Oxidizing agent for general purposes.

Paint and Varnish
Drier for—
  Enamels.
  Paints.
  Pale oils.
  Varnishes.
Ingredient of drying compositions for—
  Enamels.
  Paints.
  Varnishes.
Luminophore (Brit. 391914) in—
  Luminous powders for paints.
Process material in making—
  Boiled linseed oil.
  Borate driers.
  Oxalate driers.

Paper
Ingredient (U.S. 1449453) of—
  Safety paper.
Process material (U.S. 1320043) in making—
  Alcohol from cellulose sulphite liquor.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.

Photographic
Ingredient (U.S. 1431900 and 1434453) of—
  Antistatic photographic film.

Rubber
Catalyst (Brit. 390097) in—
  Chlorinating latex.

Stone
Ingredient (U.S. 1256324) of—
  Artificial stone compositions.

Textile
In dyeing and calico printing.

Wood
Ingredient and compositions for—
  Filling wood (U.S. 1168485).
  Fireproofing wood (U.S. 1126132).
  Polishing wood (U.S. 1168485).
  Staining wood (U.S. 1168485).

Mannitol Hexanitrate

Synonym: Hexanitromannite.

Explosives
As an explosive (said to be even more powerful than nitroglycerin, and to have good resistance to shock and friction).
Detonator in—
  Explosives.
Substitute for—
  Fulminate of mercury.
  Tetryl.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.

Mannitol Monoborate

French: Borate de mannite; Borate de mannite; Monoborate de mannite; Monoborate de mannite.
German: Borsäuresmannitolester.

Chemical
Available reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.

Electrical
Ingredient of—
  Electrolytes for electrolytic condensers.

Resins
Starting point in making—
  Water-soluble resinoid salts with alkalies or organic bases.

Manson's Blue

French: Bleu de manson.
German: Mansonblau.
Spanish: Azul de manson.
Italian: Azzurro di manson.

Analysis
Stain in—
  Microscopic technic.

Maple Sugar

(A sugar obtained from the sap of maple trees found in the United States and parts of Canada. Although occurring over a large area of country the commercial production of sugar is restricted to those places where there is a gradual spring, with sunny days and cold frosty nights, as it is only under such conditions that the sap flows freely enough. The best trees for the purpose are the varieties known as the "Sugar Maple" and the "Black Maple." Of less value are the "Silver Maple," the "Red Maple," and least of all the "Box Elder." New York State and the New England States are the leading parts of the U.S.A. for this sugar.)

Beverages
Flavoring and sweetening agent for—
Beverages.
Desiccated beverages.

Food
As a candy.
Base material in making—
Icings.
Sauces.
Table syrups.
Finely-flavored spreading agent for—
Bread, toast, muffins, crumpets, scones, and the like.
Substitute for—
Cane and beet sugars in periods of shortages.
Sweetener and flavoring agent for—
Baked products, such as cakes, coffee cake, rolls, and the like.
Candies, confectioneries, and the like.
Desserts, puddings, and the like.
Fillings for pastries and other baked goods.

Tobacco
Flavoring agent for—
Tobacco.

Maple Syrup

Dairy Products
Flavoring agent for—
Ice cream.

Food
As a table syrup.
Ingredient of—
Table syrups.

Margaric Acid Chloride

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Emulsifying agents by sulphonating products of its reaction with benzene, toulene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Lubricants with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

Marine Rubber

French: Caoutchouc marin.

(A product obtained by reaction between alkaline extracts of seaweed and sulphur or sulphur chloride. Although called a rubber this is probably a misnomer in the sense that it is not a true rubber, but rather a soft, elastic mass suitable for some of the purposes for which true rubber is used.)

Highway Construction
Surfacing agent (French 622896; and 622897) for—
Highways.
Ingredient (French 622896; and 622897) of—
Highway mixes.

Rubber
Substitute (French 622896 and 622897) for—
Rubber.

Masking Agents

(Aromatic substances used in industry and manufacturing for various purposes, for example:—(1) to render the product more attractive from the sales angle; (2) to cover or mask a disagreeable odor which is inherent in the article and thus make it more agreeable to use; (3) to perfume the atmosphere in rooms and large buildings, making them more attractive for use—the cost of masking agents may vary in a wide range depending on the application for which they are designed—in the following indicated uses the terms, "aromatic," and "masking agent," are used interchangeably but no distinction between the two terms is intended.)

Building Materials
Aromatic for—
Wallboard (to imitate cedar odor).
Masking agent for—
Wall sizes.

Cosmetic
Aromatic in—
Bath salts.
Cosmetic preparations.

Disinfectant
Aromatic in—
Disinfectant, germicidal, and antiseptic compositions (some products may also act as neutralizing agents).

Fats and Oils
Aromatic for—
Fixed oils, alone or in mixtures (some masking agents may also have preservative action).

Fuel and Light
Aromatic in—
Candle compositions.
Solid fuel compositions.

Glue and Adhesives
Masking agent for—
Adhesive preparations.
Glue and preparations of it.

Ink
Masking agent for—
Inks.

Insecticide
Aromatic for—
Flysprays.
Kerosene-base sprays.
Livestock sprays (some masking agents also act as repellent aids).
Mothproofing sprays.
Vermin sprays and powders.

Leather
Masking agent for—
Objectionable odor of dopes, dressings, finishes, and after-processing odors carried by such leather products as gloves, shoes, handbags, saddles, belts, suitcases, also imitation leather, and the like.

Lubricant
Masking agent for—
Lubricating oils and greases—

Miscellaneous
Aromatic in—
Auditorium sprays.
Factory sprays.
Household sprays.
Incense compositions.
Theater sprays.
Masking agent for—
Floor-sweeping compounds.
Formaldehyde (in some of its applications).
Metal polishes.
Shoe polishes.
Sizes, finishes, dressings of various kinds.
Undertakers' specialties.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Masking agent for—
Dopes.
Enamels.
Lacquers.
Paints.
Varnishes.

Paper
Aromatic for—
High-class paper products, such as stationery and the like.

Photographic
Masking agent for—
Photographic supplies.
Cameras.

Rubber
Masking agent for—
Rubber articles.

Soap
Aromatic in—
Bath salts.
Detergent preparations, such as hand-degreasing soaps, bathroom cleansing compounds, dairy cleansing compounds, brewery cleansers, floor cleansers, kitch-

Masking Agents (Continued)
en cleansers, marble cleansers, garage preparations, and various other specialized preparations.
Soaps of all kinds.

Textile
Masking agent for—
After-processing odors of such products as stockings, cotton paddings, garments, knit goods, sweaters, tickings.

Tobacco
Aromatic in—
Tobacco products.

Melamine

Chemical
In organic synthesis.

Resins
Starting point (Brit. 490687, 490688 and 490689) in making—
Synthetic resins with aliphatic aldehydes.
Synthetic resins which are resistant to heat and water and suitable for use in making utensils for domestic, sanitary, and similar purposes.
Synthetic resins useful as electrical insulating material in making switches, fuse boxes, lamp pedestals, and the like.
Synthetic resins useful as surfacing material for phonograph records.

Melissic Acid Chloride

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Emulsifying agents by sulphonating products of its reactions with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Lubricants with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

2-Mercaptoquinolin

Rubber
Accelerator (Brit. 474189) in—
Vulcanizing processes.

Mercerized Cotton

Cotton which has been passed through a cold bath of sodium hydroxide and afterwards washed with hot and cold water. The process causes a shrinking of the fiber with an increased attraction for coloring matter and imparts a luster to the fiber.

Mercerizing Assistants

Compounds used to increase the penetration of mercerizing baths.

Mercury-Anilin Selenocyanate

Agriculture
Sterilizer (Brit. 490436) for—
Grain.

Insecticide
As a parasiticide.

Paint and Varnish
Ingredient (Brit. 490436) of—
Antifouling paints.

Mercury Phthalate

Paint and Varnish
Ingredient of—
Antifouling paints (added to prevent attack by wood-borers and attachment of barnacles).
Promoter of—
Paint and varnish resistance to breakdown in hot, humid climates.

Mercury Selenocyanate

Agriculture
Sterilizer (Brit. 490436) for—
Grain.

Insecticide
As a parasiticide.

Paint and Varnish
Ingredient (Brit. 490436) of—
Antifouling paints.

Mercury Silicofluoride

Mining
Activating agent (U.S. 1972588) for—
Oxidized minerals in flotation processes emp sodium sulphide, sodium ethylxanthate, frother.

Mercury-Tetraiodofluorescein

Disinfectant
Claimed (U.S. 1786172) as—
Germicide having therapeutic properties.

3-Meta-aminobenzenesulphonamido-5-methylsalicylic Acid

Dye
Reactant in—
Dye syntheses.
Starting point (Brit. 439680) in making—
Yellow chrome dyes with 3-methyl-5-pyrazolone.
Yellow chrome dyes with 2:4-dihydroxyquinolin.
Yellowish-brown dyes (on leather) with resorcinol.

3-Meta-aminobenzenesulphonamido-5-sulphosalicylic Acid

Dye
Reactant in—
Dye syntheses.
Starting point (Brit. 439680) in making—
Yellow chrome dyes with 3-methyl-5-pyrazolone.
Yellow chrome dyes with 2:4-dihydroxyquinolin.
Yellowish-brown dyes (on leather) with resorcinol.

Meta-aminobiguanidylbenzene Hydrochloride

Resins
Starting point (Brit. 495032 and 495401) in making—
Synthetic resins, as anion exchanger), by reacting with metaphenylenediamine and formaldehyde.

Metachloro-orthobetachlorodeltabeta-isopentenylphenol

Disinfectant
Claimed (Brit. 443113 and 389514) as—
Odorless disinfectant.

Metadibenzylaminophenol

Fuel
Gum-inhibitor (U.S. 1980200 and 1980201) in—
Motor fuels.

Petroleum
Gum-inhibitor (U.S. 1980200 and 1980201) in—
Gasoline.

Metadodecylaminophenylhydroxynaphthothiazole-sulphonic Acid

Photographic
Starting point (Brit. 490517) in making—
Dyes used in black and white (silver halide emulsions) pictures (such pictures are claimed to have particularly fine grain and to be suitable f enlarging).

Metallic Foils

(There are four principal kinds of foils, viz., pure foil, aluminum foil, lead foil, and those made from alloy of lead and tin. In addition there is used, times, a tin-lead foil produced from the rolling of and tin sheets together to give a tin surface to a sheet. The usual thickness of foil is from 3.5 to 8 (0.0035 to 0.0080 in.). The presence of minute perf tions in the finished sheet is the chief defect met since, with exceedingly thin material, immunity pinholes is not easily obtained. Foils containin are poisonous. Some countries have passed f which prohibit the use of any wrapping cont lead even when paper is used as a backing or m ing, or if resin or wax coated. Other countries allow use wrapping edibles if paper-mounted or if resin wax coated. Therefore, the reader would be well vised to thoroughly acquaint himself with his count regulations before using a lead-base foil.)

Adhesives
Metal for making—
Collapsible tubes used as containers for rubber library paste and the like.

Aviation
Fireproof covering metal for—
Airplane materials.
Gas bag envelopes.

Metallic Foils (Continued)

Cosmetic
Metal for making—
  Collapsible tubes used as containers for greases, creams, sunburn remedies, dentifrices, and the like.
Electrical
Metal for making—
  Condenser plates.
  Sound-reproducing diaphragms.
Food
Metal for making—
  Collapsible tubes.
Preservative wrapping material for—
  Candy and chocolate.
  Foodstuffs, such as cheese, meat products, sausage meat, fish products, and the like.
  Fruit, such as oranges and the like.
Explosives
Wrapping material for—
  Priming charges.
Miscellaneous
Base material in making—
  Christmas tree ornaments, tinsel.
  Novelties of various kinds.
Decorative material in making—
  Novelties.
Metal for making—
  Bottle caps.
  Bottle cap linings.
  Closures.
  Collapsible tubes.
Paint and Varnish
Metal for making—
  Collapsible tubes used as containers for artist's colors.
Pharmaceutical
Metal for making—
  Collapsible tubes used as containers for greases, creams, petrolatum base remedies and the like.
  Inhalators.
Reproduction
Metal used in—
  Electrotyping processes.
  Printing processes.
  Stencilling processes.
  Stereotyping processes.
Soap
Preservative wrapping agent for—
  Soaps.
Metal for making—
  Collapsible tubes.
Tobacco
Preservative wrapping agent for—
  Tobacco products, such as chewing tobacco, pipe tobaccos, and snuff compositions.

Metals, Powdered

Metals are produced in powdered form for a variety of uses in several industries. In this form they are the raw materials for the broad processing field known as "powder metallurgy." Metal powders range in size from —325 mesh (0.045-0.060 mm. "diameter") to +100 mesh, and are available in practically all industrial metals. They are produced by machining, milling, shotting, granulation, atomizing, condensation, reduction, chemical precipitation or electrodeposition. The properties and purities of the powders vary with the method of preparation.

Powder metallurgy—the production of finished metal shapes and products by pressing metal powder in suitably-shaped molds and then sintering the briquettes at an elevated temperature to consolidate the structure, reduce porosity and impart useful strength—is a major metal-fabricating operation. Since it need involve no liquid phase, it is the only commercial method for the manufacture of ductile tungsten, tantalum and similar high-melting metals, and also of tungsten-copper contacts, copper-lead bearings and such parts whose component metals do not readily mix when molten. Cemented tungsten carbides used for tools and dies, and porous self-lubricating bearings are also manufactured only from powdered metals. A fast-growing application is the use of powder metallurgy for making small metal parts such as gears, magnets, bushings, etc. that were formerly made by casting-and-machining, bar-machining, stamping, forging-and-machining, etc. In such cases, molding to shape by powder metallurgy may save machining and material cost without sacrificing quality or time.

The electrical, automotive, machinery, tool and refractory-metal industries have been the largest outlets for metal powder products of the foregoing and related types. In addition, extremely large amounts of powder are used for metallic-paint pigments, flares and incendiary bombs, and sizeable quantities for brazing materials, calorizing, metal-spraying, metallurgical agents, heat-generating agents, catalysts, etc.

Metaphenylene Di-isosulphocyanide

Insecticide
Claimed (Brit. 516851) as—
  Insecticide.

Metatolyl Benzoate

Resins
Stabilizing agent (Brit. 492558) for—
  Vinyl resin (inhibits embrittling and discoloring influence of light).

Meta-4-xylylvinyl Ketone

Resins
Starting point (Brit. 484599) in making—
  Polymerized products useful as resins.

Methane

Synonyms: Fire damp; Hydrogen bicarbide; Marsh gas; Methyl hydride.
French: Méthane.
German: Methan.
Spanish: Metano.
Italian: Metano.
Automotive
Fuel for—
  Automobiles.
  Buses.
  Trucks.
Chemical
Source of—
  Carbon black.
  Hydrogen
Starting point in making—
  Acetylene (by heating in admixture with hydrogen).
  Carbon disulphide (by interaction with hydrogen sulphide).
  Formaldehyde.
  Methyl chloride.
  Octane (from mixtures of methane and carbon oxides).
Explosives
Starting point in making—
  Tetranitromethane (too unstable to use).
Fuel
Fuel for—
  Testing and adapting gas appliances which are to be used in natural gas areas.
Petroleum
Starting point in making—
  Octane (from mixtures of methane and carbon oxides).
Public Works
Fuel for—
  Tractors.
  Trucks.
  Power shovels, sweepers, cutters, snow removers, and the like.
  Ditchers.
  Excavating machinery.
  Hauling equipment.
  Hoisting equipment.

Methane-Propane-Ethane Chlorides Mixture

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Suggested as benzol substitute in—
  Paint and varnish removers.

4-Methoxy-5-acetoacetamide-1-phenylbenzoxazole

Dye
Claimed (Brit. 516851) as—
  Dye group member giving shades ranging from greenish-yellow to orange and having great affinity for cotton.

2-Methoxy-3-aminobenzanthrone

Dye
Starting point in making—
  Blue colors with naphthol AS (Brit. 417197 and 417198).
  Grey colors with 7-hydroxyalphanaphthacarbazol 8-carboxylic-5-methoxyorthotoluidide.
  Synthetic dyestuffs.

(5-Methoxybenzoxazole-1)-cyanin Iodide

Photographic
Sensitizer (U.S. 2072908) in—
  Photographic emulsions.

4-Methoxy-4′:5-bisacetoacetamido-1-phenylbenzothiazole

Dye
Claimed (Brit. 516851) as—
  Dye group member giving shades ranging from greenish-yellow to orange and having great affinity for cotton.

3-Methoxycyclotetramethylenesulphone

Chemical
Intermediate (Brit. 489974) in making—
  Textile assistants.
Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 489974) in making—
  Dyestuffs.

Methoxyethyl Oleate

Cellulose Products
Plasticizer for—
  Cellulose nitrate.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."
Resins
Plasticizer for—
  Artificial resins.
  Natural resins.

5-Methoxy-2:4:5:1′:3′:3′:5′-heptamethylbenzoxoindoleninecarbocyanin

Photographic
Sensitizer (Brit. 442160) in—
  Orthochromatic sensitization of silver halide emulsions.

6-Methoxy-2:3-hydroxynaphthoic Acid

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 443583, 445857, and 466358) in making derivatives with—
  Anthranilic acid amide.
  2-Amino-4-methoxybenzamide.
  4-Methyl-2-aminobenzamide.

7-Methoxy-2:3-hydroxynaphthoic Acid

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 443583, 445857, and 466358) in making derivatives with—
  Anthranilic acid amide.
  2-Amino-4-methoxybenzamide.
  4-Methyl-2-aminobenzamide.

6-Methoxy-2:3-hydroxynaphthoic Acid Chloride

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 443583, 445857, and 466358) in making derivatives with—
  2-Amino-4-methoxybenzamide.
  Anthranilic acid amide.
  4-Methyl-2-aminobenzamide.

Methoxymethyl (ethoxymethyl) Phthalate

Cellulose Products
Plasticizer (U.S. 2115709) for—
  Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."
Resins
Plasticizer for—
  Artificial resins.

5-Methoxy-2:4:5:1′:3′:3′:5′:6′-octamethylbenzoxoindolenecarbocyanin

Photographic
Sensitizer (Brit. 442160) in—
  Orthochromatic sensitization of silver halide emulsions.

5-Methoxy-1′:3′:3′:5′:6′-pentamethyl-2-ethylbenzoxoindolenincarbocyanin

Photographic
Sensitizer (Brit. 442160) in—
  Orthochromatic sensitization of silver halide emulsions.

5-Methoxy-1′:3′:3′:5′-tetramethyl-2-ethylbenzoxoindoleninecarbocyanin

Photographic
Sensitizer (Brit. 442160) in—
  Orthochromatic sensitization of silver halide emulsions.

6-Methoxy-2:2:4-trimethyl-1:2-dihydroquinolin

Chemical
Starting point ((Brit. 505113) in making—
  Antiagers and improvers of flexcracking resistance for rubber compounds, with the aid of—
    Condensation product of diphenylamine with acetone.
    Phenylalphanaphthylamine.
    Phenylbetanaphthylamine.

5-Methoxy-1′:3′:3′-trimethyl-2-ethylbenzoxoindolenincarbocyanin

Photographic
Sensitizer (Brit. 442160) in—
  Orthochromatic sensitization of silver halide emulsions.

Methyl Abietate

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Aromatics
Fixative for—
  Essential oils.
Cellulose Products
Plasticizer for—
  Ethylcellulose.
Chemical
High-boiling solvent for various purposes.
Ink
Solvent and plasticizer in—
  Nondrying inks.
Miscellaneous
High-boiling solvent for various purposes.
Plasticizer for—
  Chlorinated rubber in coating compositions of various kinds.
Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Extender for—
  Phenolic varnish resins.
Plasticizer for—
  Chlorinated rubber.
  Ethyl cellulose.
  Nitrocellulose.
Paper
Transparentizing agent for—
  Paper.
Perfume
Fixative in—
  Synthetic perfumes.
Plastics
Plasticizer for—
  Chlorinated rubber.
Resins
Extender for—
  Phenolic resins.
Rubber
Plasticizer for—
  Chlorinated rubber.

Methyl Acetone

French: Acétone de méthyle; Acétone méthylique.
German: Methylaceton; Methylazeton
Spanish: Acetone de metil; Acetone metilico.

Methyl Acetone (Continued)
Italian: Acetone di metile; Chetone di metile.

(The product found in commerce consists of various mixtures of acetone (47.5 to 51.0 percent), methyl acetate (27.5 to 31.0 percent), and methanol (20.0 to 25.0 percent).)

Adhesives
Dewaxing agent for—
  Gums.
Suggested as solvent in—
  Adhesive preparations containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

Aviation
Thinner (U.S. 1315216) for—
  Airplane dope.

Cellulose Products
Ingredient of—
  Nitrocellulose cements.
  Nitrocellulose coating.
Ingredient of solvent mixture for—
  Cellulose ethers.
  Ethylcellulose.
Solvent for—
  Cellulose acetate.
  Nitrocellulose.

Ceramic
Suggested as solvent in—
  Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose or other ethers or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting ceramic products.

Chemical
Organic solvent offering following properties—
  Acidity, not more than 0.005 percent (as acetic acid).
  Average weight, 6.97 pounds per gallon at 60°F.
  Boiling range, 50°C. to 67°C.
  Colorless.
  Miscible with water, oils, and hydrocarbons in all proportions.
  Specific gravity, 0.830 to 0.836 (20/20°C.).
Solvent for—
  Benzyl abietate.
  Cellulose acetate.
  Cellulose nitrate.
  Gums.
  Nitrocellulose.
  Resins.
  Various substances.
Starting point (U.S. 1497439) in making—
  Methylacetone-glycerol (used in food flavorings).

Electrical
Suggested as solvent in—
  Insulating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters and ethers of cellulose, used in covering wire and coating equipment and machinery.

Glass
Suggested as solvent in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glass and glassware.

Gums
Dewaxing agent for—
  Natural gums.

Leather
Solvent in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used as protective and decorative coatings for leathers and leather goods and in the manufacture of artificial leather.

Metal Fabrication
Suggested as solvent in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used as coatings for decorating and protecting metallic articles.

Miscellaneous
As a solvent for various purposes.
Solvent in—
  Coating compositions.
  Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used as coatings for various purposes of insulation, protection or decoration.
  Fireproofing composition (U.S. 1310841).

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Dewaxing agent for—
  Natural gums.
Ingredient of—
  Enamel removers.
  Finish removers.
  Lacquers.
  Paint and varnish removers.
  Varnishes.
  Wood spirits.
Solvent in making—
  Paints, varnishes, lacquers, dopes, and enamels containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

Paper
Suggested as solvent in making—
  Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose used in making coated papers and for decorating and protecting articles made of paper or pulp.

Perfume
Solvent in making—
  Perfume.

Photographic
Solvent in making—
  Flexible film.
  Photographic film.

Plastics
Process material in making—
  Ivory substitute.
  Molded products.
  Plastic compositions.
Solvent in making—
  Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.
Solvent in working—
  Cellulose ester plastics.

Rayon
Solvent in—
  Manufacturing process.

Resins
Reactant (U.S. 1482929) in making—
  Shellac substitute.

Rubber
Solvent for—
  Latex-coagulating agents.
Solvent in—
  Latex coagulants.
  Reclaiming rubber (U.S. 1510706).
Suggested as solvent in—
  Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and coating rubber goods.

Stone
Suggested as solvent in—
  Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting stone.

Textile
Suggested as solvent in—
  Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for protecting and decorating fabrics.

Wood
Solvent (U.S. 1147066) in—
  Coating compositions for wood.
Suggested as solvent in—
  Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for coating and decorating wood.
  Plastic compositions used for various filling and plugging purposes in treating wood.

Methylalpha (methoxyphthalyloxy) Isobutyrate

Cellulose Products
Plasticizer (U.S. 2072739) for—
  Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

Resins
Plasticizer for—
  Artificial resins.
  Natural resins.

4-Methyl-2-aminobenzamide

Chemical
- Reactant in—
  - Organic synthesis.
- Starting point (Brit. 443583, 445857 and 466358) in making condensations with—
  - 6-Brom-2:3-hydroxynaphthoic acid or its chloride.
  - 7-Chlor-2:3-hydroxynaphthoic acid or its chloride.
  - 6-Methoxy-2:3-hydroxynaphthoic acid or its chloride.
  - 7-Methoxy-2:3-hydroxynaphthoic acid or its chloride.
  - 6-Methyl-2:3-hydroxynaphthoic acid or its chloride.

2-Methyl-4-aminobenzene 1-Sulphofluoride

Dye
- Reactant in—
  - Dye syntheses.
- Starting point (Brit. 460224) in making—
  - Orange dyes for wool.
  - Red dyes for wool.
  - Yellow dyes for wool.
- Starting point (Brit. 460224) in making—
  - Clear, water-soluble dyes by diazotizing and coupling with—
    - 1-Acetylamino-8-naphthol-4:6-disulphonic acid.
    - Aminonaphthalenesulphonic acids.
    - Aminonaphtholsulphonic acids.
    - 1-2′-Chlor-5′-(sulphophenyl)-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone.
    - Hydroxynaphthalenesulphonic acids.
    - 1-Naphthol-4-sulphonic acid.
    - 2-Naphthol-6-sulphonic acid.
    - Pyrazolonesulphonic acids.
    - 1-(4′-Sulphophenyl)-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone.

1-Methylamino-4-betabromoethylaminoanthraquinone

Dye
- Reactant in making—
  - Synthetic dyestuffs.
- Starting point (Brit. 481942) in making—
  - Dyestuffs with affinity for cellulose acetate by reacting with—
    - Diethylanilin.
    - Dimethylanilin.
    - Pyridin.
    - Triethylamine.
    - Trimethylamine.
    - Triphenylamine.

1-Methylamino-4-betahydroxyethylaminoanthraquinone

Dye
- Reactant in—
  - Dye syntheses.
- Starting point (Brit. 506526) in making—
  - Blue dyestuffs giving fast shades and being water-soluble, by reacting with—
    - Dicarboxylic acids.

1-Methylamino-4-betahydroxyethylaminoanthraquinone Monoester of Succinic Acid, Sodium Salt

Dye
- Claimed (Brit. 506526) as—
  - Blue dyestuff for acetate rayon giving bright, fast shades and being water-soluble.

Methyl-Ammonium Phosphate

Cellulose Products
- Flameproofing agent for—
  - Cellulose derivatives.

Paper
- Flameproofing agent for—
  - Paper and paper articles.

Textile
- Flameproofing agent for—
  - Fabrics (said to give softer "hand" to cloth than other flameproofing agents).

Methyl Amyl Acetate

Synonyms: Methyl isobutyl carbinol acetate; Acetate of methyl isobutyl carbinol.

Cellulose Products
- Solvent for—
  - Nitrocellulose.

Plastics
- Ingredient (U.S. 1702151 and 1702181) of—
  - Pyroxylin composition.
- Solvent in making—
  - Laminated fiber products.
  - Molded products.
  - Plastics from nitrocellulose.

For other uses see under general heading: "Solvents."

(2-Methylbenzoxazole-1)-cyanin Iodide

Photographic
- Sensitizer (U.S. 2072908) in—
  - Photographic emulsions.

6-Methylbetahydroxyethylamino-2-paraacetamido-1-methylquinolinium Methiodide

Pharmaceutical
- Claimed (Brit. 495783) as—
  - Therapeutically valuable agent (trypanocide) wh is advantageous in being more soluble and toxic than known 2-styrylquinolinium salts.

6-Methylbetahydroxyethylquinaldinium Methiodide

Pharmaceutical
- Claimed (Brit. 495783) as—
  - Therapeutically valuable agent (trypanocide) advantageous in being more soluble and less toxic than known 2-styrylquinolinium salts.

Methyl Borate

(Additional uses—supplementary to information in Volume 1.)

Disinfectant
- Ingredient of—
  - Antiseptics.
  - Disinfectants.

Methylbutyl Ketone

Petroleum
- Promoter (Brit. 483796) of—
  - Dewaxing efficiency in processes for removing paraffin wax from lubricating oils.

Methyl Cellulose

(Additional uses—supplementary to information in Volume 1.)

Synonyms: Colloresin; Cellulose methyl ether; "Tylose"; "Methocel"; "Rhomellose"; "Rhodapret."
French: Cellulose de méthyle; Cellulose méthylique; Méthylcellulose.
German: Methylcellulose.
Spanish: Metilcelulosa.
Italian: Metilcellulosa.

Adhesives
- Emulsifier and thickener in—
  - Adhesive compositions.

Brewing
- Foaming agent for—
  - Beer.

Building Construction
- Binder in—
  - Compositions used in building construction and decoration.
- Thickener in—
  - Plastic moldable coatings for decorating walls and ceilings.

Chemical
- Cellulose ether offering the following properties—
  - Capable of forming colloidal solutions.
  - Colorless.
  - Inert.
  - Insoluble in hot water, saturated salt solutions, and most organic solvents.
  - Neutral.
  - Nontoxic.
  - Odorless.
  - Resistant to fermentation.
  - Soluble in cold water.
  - Stable to alkalies and dilute acids.
  - Stable to heat (without discoloration up to 300°C.).
  - Stable to light.
  - Tasteless.
  - Unaffected by oily or greasy materials.

Cosmetic
- Base, emulsifier, foaming agent, and thickener in—
  - Dentifrices (offers the additional advantage of irritating the mucous membranes).
- Base, emulsifier, and thickener in—
  - Beauty creams, lipsticks, and the like.
  - Deodorant preparations.
  - Hair-removing preparations.
  - Hair-setting preparations.
- Emulsifier for—
  - Fats.
  - Oils.
  - Waxes.

Methyl Cellulose (Continued)

- Substitute for—
  - Gums.
  - Starch.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

- Emulsifier and thickener for—
  - Fats.
  - Oils.
  - Waxes.

Food

- Emulsifier for—
  - Fats and oils.
  - Salad dressings.
- Substitute for—
  - Gums.
- Thickener in various products.

Gums

- Substitute for—
  - Gums now unavailable under wartime restrictions.

Ink

- Emulsifier and thickener for—
  - Bronze graphic inks.
  - Check inks.
  - Copying inks.
  - Duplicator inks.
  - Hectographic inks.
  - Marking inks.
  - Printing inks.
  - Typewriter-ribbon inks.
- Improver for—
  - Gloss ink.

Leather

- Base and emulsifier (U.S. 1780983) in—
  - Tanning agent, consisting of an emulsion of an animal fat in an aqueous solution of methyl-cellulose.
- Thickener and emulsifier in—
  - Coating compositions used in making
  - Artificial leather.
  - Dressing compositions.
  - Finishing compositions.
  - Shoe polishes.

Miscellaneous

- Emulsifier for—
  - Fats.
  - Oils.
  - Resins.
  - Waxes.
- Substitute for—
  - Gums.
  - Starch.
- Thickener in various products.

Packaging

- Emulsifier, thickener, and grease-proofing agent for—
  - Coatings and materials used in packaging spoilable products.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

- Emulsifier and thickener in—
  - Distempers and water-dispersed paints.
  - Whitewashes.

Paper

- Emulsifier and thickener in—
  - Coating compositions for carbon paper.
  - Stencil coating compositions.

Pharmaceutical

- In compounding and dispensing practice.
- Emulsifier for—
  - Fats and oils.
  - Pharmaceutical preparations.
- Thickener for—
  - Fats and oils.
  - Pharmaceutical preparations.

Soap

- Emulsifier in—
  - Soaps.
- Improver and prolonger of—
  - Aspect and keeping qualities.
  - Lathering characteristics.
- Plasticity improver in—
  - Shaving creams and soaps.
  - Soft soaps.
  - Special soaps.
  - Toilet soaps.
- Thickener in—
  - Soaps.

Textile

- Thickener and emulsifier in—
  - Dressing compositions.
  - Finishing compositions.
  - Printings or dyeings free from the defect of rubbing produced by completely fixing in wool and silk materials an ester salt of a leuco-vat dye in its unchanged leuco-ester form and then oxidizing (Brit. 413713).
  - Printing pastes.
  - Sizing compositions.

Veterinary Medicine

- In compounding and dispensing practice
- Suggested for use as—
  - Emulsifying agent.
  - Thickener.

1-Methyl-5-chlor-2-cyanobenzene-3-thioglycollic Acid

Chemical

- Starting point (U.S. 1703145) in making—
  - 1-Methyl-5-chlorobenzene-2-carboxamino-3-thioglycollic acid, with the aid of sulphuric acid.

4-Methyl-7-chlorhydrindene

Chemical

- New chemical available for experimental use.

Methyl Chloroformate

Chemical

- Starting point in making—
  - Dimethyl sulphate, with the aid of methyl sulphuric acid.
  - Methyl chlorosulphonate, with the aid of chlorosulphonic acid.
  - Methyl cyanoformate, with the aid of methanol and an alkali cyanide.

Insecticide

- Ingredient of—
  - Insecticidal preparations.
- Starting point in making—
  - Compositions with methyl cyanoformate.
  - Compositions with liquid hydrocyanic acid and brominated organic compounds.

Military

- As a military poison gas (lachrymator).
- Ingredient of—
  - Military poison gas mixtures.

Methyl Chlorosulphonate

(Additional uses — supplementary to information in Volume 1.)

Military

- As a poison gas.

Methyl Citrate

Chemical

- Reactant in—
  - Organic synthesis.

Food

- Volatility reducing agent (Brit. 435272) for—
  - Flavoring agents used in food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, preserves, and the like.

Methylcyclohexanone

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Ceramics

- Solvent in—
  - Coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used on ceramic products.

Chemical

- Solvent for—
  - Acteylcellulose.
  - Benzylcellulose.
  - Cellulose acetate.
  - Cellulose nitrate.
  - Ethylcellulose.

Explosives

- Solvent for—
  - Nitrocellulose.

Fats and Oils

- Solvent for—
  - Essential oils.
  - Fats.
  - Mineral oils.
  - Vegetable oils.

Methylcyclohexanone (Continued)

Glass
Solvent in—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and in coating glass.

Ink
Solvent for—
Dyes.
Solvent in—
Cellulose nitrate inks.
Intaglio inks.
Printing inks.
Spirit inks.

Leather
Addition agent to—
White and pale-colored leather dopes, to inhibit green stain formation.
Blending agent for—
Oils and nitrocellulose.
Fat liquors and nitrocellulose.
Inhibitor of—
Tackiness and greasiness caused by excessive use of castor oil.
Penetration promoter in—
Leather dopes.
Solvent in—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and for coating leather and leather goods.

Metallurgical
Solvent in—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for producing coated effects on metals and metallic articles.

Miscellaneous
Solvent and emulsifying agent in—
Polishes of many kinds containing waxes.

Paint and Varnish
Blending agent for—
Resins and nitrocellulose.
Oils and nitrocellulose.
Solvent for—
Vegetable oils of the drying, semidrying and nondrying types.
Solvent in making—
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, dopes, and the like containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers or cellulose.

Paper
Solvent in—
Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

Photographic
Solvent in making—
Films from compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

Plastics
Base for preparation of—
Resins of the formaldehyde and other types.
Solvent in making—
Plastic compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.
Solvent for—
Celluloid.
Collodion cotton.

Resins and Waxes
Solvent for—
Resins. Waxes.

Rubber
Solvent in making—
Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of coated rubber products.
Solvent for rubber.

Stone
Solvent in—
Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

Textile
Solvent for—
Cellulose acetate.
Nitrocellulose.
Solvent in—
Coating compositions containing cellulose [illegible] nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of ce lose.

Woodworking
Solvent in—
Coating compositions, containing cellulose acetat nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of ce lose, used for protective or decorative purposes.

Methylcyclohexylamine

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point in making various derivatives.
Starting point (Brit. 469642) in making—
Emulsifying agents with—
Arachidic acid.
Capric acid.
Coconut-oil fatty acids.
Cottonseed-oil fatty acids.
Cycloaliphatic acids.
Hardened train-oil acids.
Lauric acid.
Linoleic acid.
Linseed-oil fatty acids.
Margaric acid.
Myristic acid.
Naphthenic acids.
Nondecylic acid.
Nonylic acid.
Oleic acid.
Olive-oil fatty acids.
Palmitic acid.
Pentadecylic acid.
Poppyseed-oil acids.
Resin acids.
Ricinoleic acid.
Soybean-oil fatty acids.
Stearic acid.
Sunflowerseed-oil fatty acids.
Train-oil acids.
Tridecylic acid.
Undecylic acid.
Unsaturated acids.

Methylcyclohexyl Carbonate

French: Carbonate de méthylcyclohéxyle.
German: Kohlensauremethylcyclohexylester; Methylcyclohexylcarbonat.
Spanish: Carbonato de metilciclohexil.
Italian: Carbonato di metilcicloessile.

Adhesives
Plasticizer (Germ. 412336) in—
Adhesive compositions containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Ceramic
Plasticizer (Germ. 412336) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorat ceramic products.

Chemical
Solvent and plasticizer (Germ. 412336) for—
Cellulose esters and ethers.

Cosmetic
Plasticizer (Ger. 412336) in—
Nail enamels and lacquers containing cellulose e as base material.

Electrical
Plasticizer (Ger. 412336) in—
Insulating compositions, containing cellulose [illegible] or ethers, used for covering wire and in mak electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass
Plasticizer (Ger. 412336) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose esters or [illegible] used in the manufacture of nonscatterable [illegible] as coatings for decorating and protecting [illegible]

Leather
Plasticizer (Ger. 412336) in—
Compositions, containing cellulose esters or eth used in the manufacture of artificial leathers [illegible] as coatings for decorating and protecting [illegible] and leather goods.

Methylcyclohexyl Carbonate (Continued)

Metal Fabricating
Plasticizer (Ger. 412336) in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous
Plasticizer (Ger. 412336) in—
  Coating compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used for protecting and decorating various articles.

Paint and Varnish
Plasticizer (Ger. 412336) in—
  Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Paper
Plasticizer (Ger. 412336) in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic
Plasticizer (Ger. 412336) in making—
  Films from cellulose esters or ethers.

Plastics
Plasticizer (Germ. 412336) in making—
  Laminated fiber products.
  Molded products.
  Plastics from or containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Resins
Plasticizer (Ger. 412336) in making—
  Artificial resins from or containing cellulose esters or ethers.

Rubber
Plasticizer (Ger. 412336) in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone
Plasticizer (Ger. 412336) in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile
Plasticizer (Ger. 412336) in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood
Plasticizer (Ger. 412336) in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose esters or ethers, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Methyldichloroarsin

  Synonyms: MD; Methyldick.
  French: Dichlorarsine de méthyle.
  German: Dichlorarsensäuremethylester; Dichlorarseniksauremethylester; Methyldick.

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Reducing agent for—
  Ammoniacal silver nitrate solutions.
Starting point in making—
  Chlorovinylmethylchloroarsin, with acetylene in presence of aluminum chloride.
  Dichlorovinylmethylarsin, with acetylene in presence of aluminum chloride.
  Methylarsenic acid, with hydrogen peroxide.
  Methylarsenious monosulphide, with hydrogen sulphide.
  Methylarsenious oxide, by hydrolysis.
  Methylarsinimide, with ammonia.
  Methyltetrachloroarsin, by chlorination.

Military
As a military poison gas (suffocantvesicant).
Ingredient of—
  Military poison gas mixtures.

Methyl Dichlorostearate

Lubricant
Addition agent (Brit. 459719 and 422956) in—
  Hydrocarbon lubricating oils.
As a lubricant (Brit. 459719 and 422956).

Methyldiethanolamine

Chemical
Organic chemical offering following properties—
  Amine-like odor.
  Colorless liquid.
  Miscible with water and benzene.
Suggested as absorbent for—
  Acidic gases.
Suggested as intermediate in making—
  Corrosion inhibitors.
  Emulsifying agents.
  Textile auxiliaries.

Insecticide
Suggested as intermediate in making—
  Toxic agents for insecticidal compositions.

2-Methyldihydroindole

Chemical
In organic synthesis.

Dye
In organic synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 448936) in making—
  Dyestuffs for tannin-mordanted cotton, with—
    2-Aldehydomethylene-1:3:3-trimethylindole.
    5-Methoxy-2-aldehydomethylene-1:3:3-trimethylindole.

Methyldinaphthylsulphone

Rayon
Delustering agent (U.S. 2069773 and 2069774) for—
  Cuprammonium products.
  Nitrocellulose products.
  Viscose products.

Methyldioxolane

Cellulose Products
Suggested for use as—
  Solvent for cellulose derivatives, especially cellulose acetate.

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Suggested for use as—
  Low-boiling solvent.

Dye
Suggested for use as—
  Solvent.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Suggested for use as—
  Extractant and solvent for—
    Fats.
    Oils.
    Waxes.

Miscellaneous
Suggested for use as—
  Extractant.
  Solvent.

Methyldodecylaminoacetic Acid

Miscellaneous
As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 446813 and 446737).
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

Methyldodecylaminomethylsalicylic Acid

Miscellaneous
As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 446813 and 446737).
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

Methyldodecylaminosuccinic Acid

Miscellaneous
As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 446813 and 446737).
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

Methylenebenzothiazyl-1-thiohydrin

Rubber
Claimed (U.S. 2070523) as—
  Vulcanization accelerator.

Methylenedibetanaphthol

Lubricant
Antioxidant for—
  Motor lubricants.

Methylenedi-(N-methylcyclohexylamine)

Rubber
Starting point in making—
  Vulcanizing accelerators with carbon bisulphide.

Methylenedipiperidine
Rubber
Starting point in making—
  Vulcanizing accelerators.

Methylenephthalimidin
Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Dye
Reactant in making—
  Synthetic dyestuffs.
Starting point (Brit. 494738) in making—
  Green colors, with phthalodinitrile and cupric chloride, for—
    Acetate rayon.
    Cotton.
    Enamels.
    Inks.
    Lacquers.
    Paints.
    Paper.
    Printing inks.
    Wool.

Methylene Thiocyanate
Paper
Inhibitor (Brit. 466877) of—
  Deterioration of paper by the action of light or during storage.

Methyl (ethoxymethyl) Phthalate
Cellulose Products
Plasticizer (U.S. 2115709) for—
  Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."
Resins
Plasticizer for—
  Artificial resins.

1-Methyl-5-ethylpiperidinobarbituric Acid
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 414293) as—
  Medicinal agent having good hypnotic properties but low toxicity.

Methyl Fluoroformate
Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Military
Suggested for use as—
  Military poison gas.

Methyl Fluorosulphonate
Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Military
As a military poison gas (toxicant).

Methyl Formate
(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)
Flour Milling
Fumigant for—
  Grain.
Larvicide for—
  Grain.
Larvicide for treating—
  Cereals.
Food
Fumigant for—
  Packages and products.
Larvicide in—
  Packaged dried fruits.
Insecticide
Fumigant for—
  Packages and products.
Fumigant which—
  Evaporates completely, leaving no residual odor.
Larvicide.
Resins
Reactant in making—
  Synthetic resins.
Tobacco
Larvicide for treating—
  Tobacco.

4-Methylfurfural
Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Extractant (Brit. 475070) in purifying—
  Animal oils.
  Fats.
  Fish oils.
  Tallows.
  Vitamin-containing concentrates from fish-liver oils.
  Waxes.

6-Methylgammahydroxypropyl-2-para-acetamido-1-methylquinolinium Methiodide
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 495783) to be—
  Trypanocide which is advantageous in being soluble and less toxic than known 2-styrylquinolinium salts.

Methylheptadecylamine
Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Starting point in making—
  Emulsifying agents.
  Various derivatives.
Starting point (Brit. 457810) in making—
  Artificial waxes for polishes, carbon paper, sten and textiles by reacting with mixtures of—
    Amines.
    Montanic acid.
    Palmitic acid.
    Stearic acid.
Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
  Dispersing, emulsifying, cleansing, and washing positions used for various purposes.

Methylheptyne Carbonate
Perfume
Imparter of—
  Freshness or leafy note to violet perfume.

Methyl 3-Hydroxybutyrate
Chemical
Claimed as a potentially useful intermediate in making—
  Plasticizers.
  Pharmaceutical chemicals.
  Other products.

6-Methyl-2:3-hydroxynapthoic Acid
Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 443583, 445857 and 466358) in derivatives with—
  Anthranillic acid amide.
  2-Amino-4-methoxybenzamide.
  4-Methyl-2-aminobenzamide.

4-Methyl-2-hydroxyquinolin
Chemical
Suggested for use in making—
  Corrosion inhibitors.
  Pharmaceutical chemicals.
Dye
Suggested for use in making—
  Dyestuffs.

Methylisopropyl Ketone
Cellulose Products
Softening agent (Brit. 474762) for—
  Nitrocellulose sheets (used in admixture with aq solutions of methanol)
Plastics
Softening agent (Brit. 474762) for nitrocellulose used in making—
  Antiglare shields for automobiles.
  Bathroom novelties.
  Bottle caps.
  Billiard balls.
  Combs.
  Coverings and sheathings for various articles.
  Desk sets.
  Films.
  Hairbrush backings.
  Hamper tops.
  Highchair trays.
  Horn substitutes.
  Ivory substitutes.

Methylisopropyl Ketone (Continued)
Loud-speaker horns.
Mirror frames.
Novelties.
Phonograph records.
Safety glass.
Toilet seats.
Tortoiseshell substitutes.
Toothbrush containers.
Wood heel covers or coatings.

Methyl Malate
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Food
Volatility reducing agent (Brit. 435272) for—
Flavoring agents used in food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, preserves, and the like.

Methyl Malonate
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Food
Volatility reducing agent (Brit. 435272) for—
Flavoring agents used in food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, preserves, and the like.

Methyl-Mercury Nitrate
Rubber
Preservative (Brit. 499578) for—
Latex.

Methyl-Mercury Oleate
Rubber
Preservative (Brit. 499578) for—
Latex.

Methyl-Mercury Phosphate
Rubber
Preservative (Brit. 499578) for—
Latex.

Methyl-Mercury Sulphate
Rubber
Preservative (Brit. 499578) for—
Latex.

Methyl Meta-aminoparaoxybenzoate
Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 230089) in making—
Anesthetic agents by reacting with picric acid.
Antiseptic agents by reacting with picric acid.

Methylmetatolylamino-1:2-propylene Oxide
Dye
Starting point (Brit. 478514) in making—
Bluish-red dyes for cellulose acetate, or mixed fabrics containing it, by coupling with diazotized paranitroanilin.

Methyl Methoxyethoxyphthalylglycollate
Cellulose Products
Plasticizer (U.S. 2072739) for—
Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."
Resins
Plasticizer for—
Artificial resins.
Natural resins.

Methylmethoxyphthalyl Glycollate
Cellulose Products
Plasticizer (U.S. 2072739) for—
Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."
Resins
Plasticizer for—
Artificial resins.
Natural resins.

Methylmorpholin
Chemical
Organic chemical offering the following properties—
Colorless liquid.
Completely miscible with water and benzene.
Forms constant-boiling mixtures with water containing 25 percent water and boiling at 97°C.
Lower boiling point than morpholin.
Substitute for morpholin in making—
Emulsifying agents for polishes.

Methyl-N-Amyl Ketone
Cellulose Products
Solvent for—
Nitrocellulose.
Chemical
Solvent offering following characteristics—
Colorless liquid.
Miscible with the usual lacquer solvents.
Stable.
Toluol dilution ratio of 3.9 with half-second nitrocellulose.
Very slightly soluble in water.
Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Solvent for—
Alkyd resins.
Nitrocellulose.
Vinylite resins.
Solvent in—
Coatings.
Dopes.
Enamels.
Lacquers.
Paints.
Varnishes.
Resins
Solvent for—
Alkyd resins.
Vinylite resins.

(3-Methyl-3′:2′-naphtha-3:4-oxazole-1)-(1:6-dimethylquinolin-2)-cyanin Iodide
Photographic
Sensitizer (U.S. 2072908) in—
Photographic emulsions.

2-Methyl-1:4-naphthoquinone
Pharmaceutical
Suggested for use in—
Vitamin K therapy.
Suggested for use in treatment and prophylaxis of—
Hemorrhagic conditions associated with subnormal blood prothrombin content.
Synthetic compound claimed to have—
Physiologic properties of naturally occurring vitamin K.

(2-Methyl-2′:1′-naphth-3:4-oxazole-2)-(6-methyl-1-ethylquinolin-2)-cyanin iodide
Photographic
Sensitizer (U.S. 2072908) in—
Photographic emulsions.

(2-Methyl-3′:2′-naphth-3:4-oxazole-1)-(6-methyl-1-ethylquinolin-4)-isocyanin iodide
Photographic
Sensitizer (U.S. 2072908) in—
Photographic emulsions.

1-Methyl-4-naphthylamine-7-sulphonic Acid
Dye
Intermediate in—
Dye syntheses.
Starting point (Brit. 462468) in making—
1-Methylnaphthalene-7-sulphonic acid.

2-Methyl-2-nitro-1:3-propanediol Dinitrate
Explosives
Reported valuable as high explosive.

2-Methylnonanol-4 Sulphate Ester
Chemical
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in making—
Emulsions of various chemicals and chemical specialties.
Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in making—
Emulsions of fats, or oils, or waxes for various purposes.
Leather
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in making—
Emulsified dressing compositions.
Emulsified finishing compositions.
Emulsified soaking compositions.
Emulsified softening compositions.
Emulsified waterproofing compositions.
Miscellaneous
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in making—
Emulsions of various products.

2-Methylnonanol-4 Sulphate Ester (Continued)

Paper
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in making—
  Emulsified coating compositions.
  Emulsified sizing compositions.
  Emulsified waterproofing compositions.
  Emulsified waxing compositions.

Textile
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in making—
  Emulsified compositions used in—
    Bleaching processes.
    Dyeing processes.
    Finishing processes.
    Manufacturing processes.
    Printing processes.

Methylnonylacetaldehyde

Perfume
Powerful odorant in—
  Perfumes.

Methyl Oleate

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

  French: Oléate de méthyle; Oléate méthylique.
  German: Methyloleat; Oeleinsäuremethylester; Rotoelmethylester.
  Spanish: Oleato de metil.
  Italian: Oleato di metile.

Dye
Carrier for—
  Dyes.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Softener for—
  Waxes.

Ink
Plasticizer in—
  Duplicating inks.
  Stamping inks.

Leather
Softener for—
  Leather.

Lubricant
Emulsifier and carrier in—
  Special lubricants.

Miscellaneous
Plasticizer and softener in—
  Carbon paper.
  Coatings and coating compositions of various kinds.
  Duplicating compositions.
  Stencil sheets.
  Typewriter ribbons.

Resins
Softener for—
  Resins.

Rubber
Plasticizer and softener for—
  Rubber.

Textile
Carrier for—
  Dyes.

Methyloleylaminoacetic Acid

Miscellaneous
As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 446813 and 446737).
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

Methyloleylaminomethylsalicylic Acid

Miscellaneous
As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 446813 and 446737).
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

Methyloleylaminopropionic Acid

Miscellaneous
As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 446813 and 446737).
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

Methyloleylaminosuccinic Acid

Miscellaneous
As an emulsifying agent (Brit. 446813 and 446737).
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

Methyl Orthobenzoylbenzoate

Textile
Plasticizer (Brit. 461847) in—
  Thermal cellulose ester adhesives used for jo[illegible] linings to shirt collars, cuffs, fronts, and the [illegible]

Methyloxyethylparaphenylenediamine

Photographic
Developing agent (Brit. 460580).

Methyl Paraoxybenzoate

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Miscellaneous
Preventive of—
  Fermentation.   Mold.

2-Methyl-2:4-pentanediol

Chemical
As a coupling agent.
Reactant in—
  Organic syntheses.

2-Methylpentanol Acetate

Chemical
Purifying agent (Brit. 444019) for—
  Methanol.
Solvent (Brit. 444019).

Miscellaneous
Solvent (Brit. 444019).

Methylphenylamino-1:2-propylene Oxide

Dye
Starting point (Brit. 478514) in making—
  Bluish-red dyes for cellulose acetate, or mixed fabrics containing it, by coupling with diazotized orthochloroparanitroanilin.
  Yellow dyes for cellulose acetate, or mixed fabrics containing it, by coupling with diazotized anilin-3-sulphonic acid.
  Yellowish-scarlet dyes for cellulose acetate or mixed fabrics containing it, by coupling with diazotized paranitroanilin.

Methyl Phenylglycidate

Beverage
Imparter of—
  Strawberry flavor and aroma to syrups and soft drinks.

Food
Imparter of—
  Strawberry flavor and aroma to jellies, jams, and other food preparations.

1-Methyl-2-phenyl-3-paraethoxybenzoylindole

Dye
In dye synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 451937) in making—
  Reddish-blue silk and wool dyes, claimed to be very fast to light.

1-Methyl-2-phenyl-3-paramethoxybenzoylindole

Dye
Process material in—
  Dye syntheses.
Starting point (Brit. 451937) in making—
  Reddish-blue silk and wool dyes, claimed to be very fast to light.

Methylphthalyl Ethylglycolate

Cellulose Products
Solvent for—
  Cellulose acetate.
  Cellulose nitrate.
For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

Methyl-Potassium Phosphates, Mixed

Refrigeration
Refrigerant offering following characteristics—
  Freedom from foaming.
  High solubility in water.
  Low freezing point for its aqueous solutions.
  Noncorrosiveness of inhibited solutions.
  Nonvolatility.

Methyl-Potassium Phosphates, Mixed (Continued)
Substitute for—
Brines in refrigeration processes.

Methylpyridin

Chemical
Preventer (Brit. 502838) of—
Decomposition of chlorinated organic solvents in vapor form either by moisture or by metals when used in degreasing, cleaning, or extraction operations.
Reactant in—
Organic syntheses.
Stabilizer (Brit. 502838) for—
Chlorobenzene.
Dichlorobenzene.
Dichloroethane.
Tetrachloroethane.
Tetrachloroethylene.
Tetrachloromethane.
Trichloroethane.
Trichloroethylene.
Trichloromethane.

2-Methyl-5-pyridyl-Mercuric Chloride

Adhesives
Suggested as preservative for—
Adhesive compositions.
Adhesive substances.

Cosmetic
Suggested as preservative and disinfectant for—
Creams.
Emulsions.
Face powders.
Ointments.
Other preparations.

Disinfectant
Germicide having the following characteristics—
Maximum effective dilution, parts water per part mercurial:
Staphylococcus aureus, 400,000.
Relatively low host toxicity.

Glue and Gelatin
Suggested as antimold agent for—
Glue. Gelatin.

Ink
Suggested as preservative for—
Drawing inks.
Emulsified inks.
Lithographic inks.
Printing inks.
Writing inks.

Insecticide and Fungicide
Suggested as disinfectant for—
Plant seeds.

Miscellaneous
Suggested as antimold agent for—
Glue.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Suggested as antimold agent for—
Glue sizes.

Paper
Suggested as antimold agent for—
Coating compositions.
Glue sizes.

Soap
Suggested as disinfectant and preservative for—
Soaps. Soapstocks.

Methylpyrogallol Monomethylether

Photographic
Developing agent (Ger. 603033) claimed to have the following advantages: (1) Nonhygroscopic; (2) stable even when stored for considerable time exposed to the air; (3) speed of reduction; (4) permanence (its use is suggested in combination with hydroquinone; it is not so rapid a reducer as the mixture of metal and hydroquinone, but is claimed to be much superior to the usual standard pyrogallol developer).

6-Methylquinolin

Synonym: Paramethylquinolin.

Perfumery
Odorant in—
Lilac perfumes.

7-Methylquinolin

Synonyms: Lalacine; Metamethylquinolin.

Perfume.
Odorant in—
Lilac perfumes.
Muguet perfumes.

3-Methylrhodanin

Dye
Starting point (Brit. 478945 and 496520) in making—
Photosensitizing dyes with the aid of—
3-Ethylthiol-2:4-benzothiazin ethiodide.
3-Ethylthiol-2:4-benzothiazin methiodide.
3-Methylthiol-2:4-benzothiazin ethiodide.
3-Methylthiol-2:4-benzothiazin methiodide.

Methyl Stearate

French: Stéarate de méthyle; Stéarate méthylique.
German: Methylstearat; Stearninsaures Methyl; Stearinsäuremethylester.

Dye
Carrier for various dyes.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Softener for—
Waxes.

Ink
Plasticizer in—
Duplicating inks.
Stamping inks.

Leather
Softener for—
Leathers.

Lubricant
Emulsifier and carrier in—
Special lubricants.

Miscellaneous
Plasticizer and softener in—
Carbon paper.
Coatings and coating compositions of various kinds.
Duplicating compositions.
Stencil sheets.
Typewriter ribbons.

Resins
Softener for various resins.

Rubber
Plasticizer and softener for—
Rubber.

Textile
Carrier for various dyes.

Methyl Succinate

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.

Food
Volatility reducing agent (Brit. 435272) for—
Flavoring agents used in food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, preserves, and the like.

Methylsulphuric Acid

Synonyms: Acid methyl sulphate; Methyl hydrogen sulphate.
French: Acide méthylesulphurique.
German: Methylschwefelsäure; Schwefelsauremethyl ester.
Spanish: Acido metilsulfurico.
Italian: Acido metilsolforico.

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point in making—
chloroformate.
Methylsulphuric acid chloride.
Dimethyl sulphate (U.S. 1399238 and 1411215).
Dimethyl sulphate, with methyl chloroformate.
Methyl chlorosulphonate, with monochloromethyl

Dye
Starting point (Brit. 271533) in making—
Soluble vat dyestuffs, with—
1:2-Anthraquinone.
Flavanthrone.
Indanthrone.
Naphthacridone.
Thioindigo.

Methylsulphuric Acid (Continued)

Military
- As a military poison gas.
- Ingredient of—
  - Military poison gas admixtures with dimethyl sulphate.

Methyl Tartrate

Chemical
- Reactant in—
  - Organic synthesis.

Food
- Volatility reducing agent (Brit. 435272) for—
  - Flavoring agents used in food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, preserves, and the like.

3-Methylthiol-2:4-benzothiazin Ethiodide

Dye
- Starting point (Brit. 478945 and 496520) in making—
  - Photosensitizing dyes with the aid of—
    - 3-Ethylrhodanin.
    - 3-Ethylthiorhodanin.
    - 3-Methylrhodanin.
    - 3-Methylthiorhodanin.

3-Methylthiol-2:4-benzothiazin Methiodide

Dye
- Starting point (Brit. 478945 and 496520) in making—
  - Photosensitizing dyes with the aid of—
    - 3-Ethylrhodanin.
    - 3-Ethylthiorhodanin.
    - 3-Methylrhodanin.
    - 3-Methylthiorhodanin.

1-Methylthiol-4-methylbenzothiazole

Insecticide
- Toxic agent (Brit. 500197) in—
  - Emulsified insecticidal compositions.

3-Methylthiorhodanin

Dye
- Starting point (Brit. 478945 and 496520) in making—
  - Photosensitizing dyes with the aid of—
    - 3-Ethylthiol-2:4-benzothiazin ethiodide.
    - 3-Ethylthiol-2:4-benzothiazin methiodide.
    - 3-Methylthiol-2:4-benzolthiazin ethiodide.
    - 3-Methylthiol-2:4-benzothiazin methiodide.

2-Methylthiouracil

Photographic
- Antifogging agent (Brit. 452043) in—
  - Photographic processes [can be added: (a) to the emulsion; (b) to an adjacent layer; (c) to the wrapping paper; (d) to the developer].
- Stabilizer (Brit. 452043) for—
  - Emulsions.
- Starting point (Brit. 452043) in making—
  - Derivatives and salts useful as emulsion stabilizers and antifogging agents.

Mica

(In sheet and ground form.)

Synonyms: Biotite; Glimmer; Lepidolite; Muscovite; Muscovy Glass; Phlogopite; Stove Glass.

Adhesives
- Starting point in making—
  - Sealing paste (with glucose) (U.S. 1774013).
  - Sizing (U.S. 1226195).

Automotive
- Dielectric in—
  - Electrical systems for automobiles, trucks, tractors, and the like.
  - Sparkplugs.
- Ingredient of—
  - Piston-ring sealing composition (U.S. 1363563).

Building Construction
- Dusting protective agent for—
  - Asphalt shingles.
  - Rolled roofings.
  - Tar base roofings (sticking, tackiness, offsetting).
- Fireproofing filler.
- Heat and cold insulator in—
  - Composition shingles.
  - Roofings.
- Light-reflector and ornamentation agent in—
  - Artificial granite and stone effects.
  - Cement.
  - Concrete.
  - Pavings.
  - Plaster.
  - Sidewalks.
  - Stucco.
- Waterproofing agent (U.S. 1270450) for—
  - Brick.
  - Cement.
  - Concrete.

Ceramic
- Cleansing agent (U.S. 1324958) for—
  - Fraddon clay.
  - China clay.
  - Cornwall clay.
  - North American clay.
  - Pentruff clay.
- Ingredient of—
  - Ornamental tile.
- Ornamentation agent for—
  - Pottery, crockery, chinaware, and the like.
  - Tile.

Chemical
- Carrier for—
  - Nickel catalyst (U.S. 1375368).
  - Platinum catalyst in making nitric acid (U.S. 119 1193798, and 1193800).
- Process material (often starting material) in making
  - Alkali carbonate (U.S. 1160171 and 1160172).
  - Alkali cyanate (U.S. 1264949).
  - Alkali cyanide (U.S. 1264949).
  - Alkali hydroxide (U.S. 1160171 and 1160172).
  - Alkali nitrate (U.S. 1160171 and 1160172).
  - Alkali sulphate (U.S. 1160171 and 1160172).
  - Aluminum chloride (U.S. 1320193).
  - Aluminum oxide (U.S. 1312053).
  - Aluminum sulphate (U.S. 1148156).
  - Calcium sulphate (U.S. 1148156).
  - Calcium oxide (U.S. 1264949).
  - Cyanogen compound (U.S. 1321459).
  - Iron chloride (U.S. 1320193).
  - Lithium cyanide (U.S. 1156108).
  - Ozone (U.S. 1218817 and 1436251, and reissue 158
  - Potash (U.S. 1312592).
  - Potassium (U.S. 1295601 and 1312053).
  - Potassium carbonate (U.S. 1160171 and 1325713).
  - Potassium chloride (U.S. 1157437, 1209135, 120 1312592, 1317524, and 1320193).
  - Potassium compounds (U.S. 1209135, 1334940, 1346002).
  - Potassium cyanate (U.S. 1264949).
  - Potassium cyanide (U.S. 1264949).
  - Potassium hydroxide (U.S. 1160171).
  - Potassium nitrate (U.S. 1160171 and 1317524).
  - Potassium silicate (U.S. 1312053).
  - Potassium sulphate (U.S. 1148156, 1157437, 1286718, and 1317524).
  - Silicon dioxide (U.S. 1312053).
  - Sodium (U.S. 1317524).
  - Sodium carbonate (U.S. 1160171).
  - Sodium chlorate (U.S. 1317524).
  - Sodium hydroxide (U.S. 1160171).
  - Sodium nitrate (U.S. 1160171 and 1317524).
  - Sodium silicate (U.S. 1312053).
  - Sodium sulphate (U.S. 1160171 and 1317524).

Cosmetic
- Ingredient (U.S. 1275275) of—
  - Mouthwash.
  - Toothpaste.

Electrical
- Diaphragm material for—
  - Listening devices.
  - Reproducing devices.
  - Speaking devices.
- Dielectric for—
  - Battery parts.
  - Commutator parts.
  - Condensers.
  - Conductors.
  - Conduits.
  - Cores.
  - Electrical heating units, such as cookers, toasters.
  - Flexible wrappings and windings.
  - Fuses.
  - High potential insulation.
  - Induction coil tubes and forms.

Mica (Continued)
  Insulators.
  Miscellaneous parts, such as disks, washers, bushings, sleeves, in electrical heat, power, and lighting.
  Rheostats.
  Separating copper bars in commutators.
  Storage batteries.
  Transformers.
  Various purposes.
Ingredient of—
  Insulating compositions.

Explosives
Filler in—
  Nitroglycerin dynamites.
Impregnating agent (U.S. 1340245) for—
  Shotgun shell fiber.

Fats and Oils
Process material in making—
  Vegetable oil (U.S. 1209723).

Fertilizer
  Fertilizer compositions.
Source of potash for—
  Fertilizer compositions.
  Soils deficient in potash.

Firefighting
Fireproofing agent in treating—
  Fabrics (U.S. 1326232).
  Felt (U.S. 1326232).
Process material in making—
  Fireproof materials (U.S. 1237000).

Food
Imparter (to resinous lacquers and varnishes for food can interior linings and coatings) of—
  Abrasion resistance.
  Corrosion by alkalies.
  Erosion by steam.
  Fruit acids resistance.
  Hardness.
Sterilizer (U.S. 1200651) for—
  Bread.

Glass
Process material in making—
  Glass (U.S. 1394973).
  Reinforced glass (U.S. 1224530).

Leather
Process material in making—
  Artificial leather (U.S. 1493062).
  Leather substitutes (U.S. 1409275 and 1409276).

Linoleum
Filler and ornamentation agent.

Lubricant
Filler in—
  Axle greases.
  Lubricants.

Mechanical
Dielectric (U.S. 1912997) in—
  Conductivity cell for measuring the conductivity of boiler water at high temperature and pressure.
Heat insulator in—
  Boiler coverings.
  Pipe coverings.
  Plastic cements.
Lubricant for special purposes.
Process material in making—
  Bearings.
  Brakeshoes.
  Gaskets.
  Heat insulation.
  Packings.

Metallurgical
In annealing steel.
In casting iron (U.S. 1471190).
Ingredient (U.S. 1909217 and 1909218) of—
  Flux-coated welding rods.
Process material in making—
  Molding sand (U.S. 1511939).
  Porous metals (French 576735 and 576736).

Miscellaneous
As an industrial material offering the following properties—
  Abrasion resistance.
  Bindability.
  Chemical inertia.
  Chemical stability.
  Dielectric.
  Erosion resistance.
  Flexibility.
  Grindability.
  High-temperature resistance.
  Resilience.
  Resonance.
  Shock resistance.
  Softness.
  Splittability.
  Tenacity.
  Translucence.
  Transparency.
Ingredient of—
  Motion picture projection screens (Brit. 314719).
In ground form for—
  Decorative snow.
  Diamond dust.
  Fireproof packing.
  Heat insulation.
  Tinsel decorations.
In sheet form for—
  Compass cases.
  Compass dials.
  Conning towers.
  Divers' helmet windows.
  Flexible windows, as in collapsible auto-tops.
  Furnace windows.
  Gasmask eyepieces.
  Heatproof windows.
  Index cards.
  Lamp chimneys.
  Lampshades.
  Measuring devices.
  Phonograph diaphragms.
  Purposes where transparency coupled with resistance to heat and shock is required.
  Safety goggle eyepieces.
  Screens.
  Shades of various kinds.
  Shields of various kinds.
  Sign lettering.
  Stove door windows.
  Substitutes for glass.
  Windows for various purposes.
Ornamentation agent for—
  Cloth.
  Curtains.
  Lamps.
  Pottery.
  Stage scenery.
Treating agent (U.S. 1326232) for—
  Coir.

Paint and Varnish
Enhancer of—
  Dielectric strength.
  Durability.
  Flexibility.
  Protective action.
  Resistance to moisture.
  Sealing properties.
  Strength.
Ingredient of—
  Anticorrosion paints.
  Fireproof paints and varnishes.
  Metal-powder paints.
  Priming paints.
  Rustproofing paints.
Reducer of—
  Abnormal absorption of the medium by porous surfaces.
  Chalking tendencies.
  Checking effects.
  Cracking and splitting phenomena.

Paper
Antisticking agent for—
  Bituminized cardboard.
Ingredient of—
  Wall coverings.
  Wall finishes.
In treating—
  Cardboard (U.S. 1160362 and 1160365).
  Greaseproof paper (U.S. 1357844).
  Paper (U.S. 1160362 and 1160365).
  Pulpboard (U.S. 1160362 and 1160365).
Lustering and ornamentation agent for—
  Paper.
  Wallpaper.

Mica (Continued)

Plastics

- Base material in—
  - Miscellaneous synthetic products and compositions of various kind.
- Base material in making—
  - Bound products.
  - Built-up products.
  - Compressed products.
  - Flexible products.
  - Laminated products.
  - Moldable products.
  - Platelike products.
- Ingredient of—
  - Billiard ball compositions.
  - Casein compositions.
  - Celluloid substitutes.
  - Molded and molding compositions.
  - Mother-of-pearl substitutes and imitations.
  - Phonograph record compositions.
- Process material in making—
  - Phenol-aldehyde condensates.
  - Pipestems.
  - Plastic coating compositions.
  - Plastics.
  - Shellac substitutes.
  - Umbrella handles.

Printing

- Decorative agent in—
  - Lithography.
  - Printing.
- Process material (U.S. 1132384) in making—
  - Printing plate.

Railroading

- Filler in—
  - Axle greases and packings.

Refractories

- Process material in making—
  - Alumina (U.S. 1286718).
  - Firebrick (U.S. 1355689).

Resins

- Process material in making—
  - Synthetic resins.

Rubber

- Antifriction agent for—
  - Automobile inner tubes.
- Antitackiness agent for—
  - Automobile inner tubes.
  - Rubber goods.
- Coating agent for—
  - Automobile inner tubes.
  - Rubber goods.
- Dusting agent for—
  - Automobile inner tubes.
  - Rubber goods.
- Filler in—
  - Rubber batches.
  - Rubber tires.
- Ingredient of—
  - Caoutchouc compositions (U.S. 1437487).
  - Coating composition for rubber goods (in admixture with petrolatum) (U.S. 1455541).
  - Lubricant for rubber surfaces (U.S. 1519547).
  - Puncture-sealing compositions (U.S. 1363438, 1509004, and 1519729).
  - Rubber composition (U.S. 1493062).
  - Rubber substitute (U.S. 1409275).
  - Tire-casing powder (U.S. 1519268).
  - Tire composition (U.S. 1476381 and 1491569).
  - Tire-filler compound (U.S. 1369626).
  - Tire-patching compound (U.S. 1182698).
- Lubricant for—
  - Automobile inner tubes.
- Preventer (U.S. 1469895) of—
  - Vulcanization.

Stone

- Light-reflectant in—
  - Artificial granite.
  - Artificial stone.
  - Building blocks.
- Waterproofing agent (U.S. 1270450) for—
  - Stone.

Textile

- In calico printing.
- Loading agent.
- Ornamentation agent.

Water and Sanitation

- Glass substitute in—
  - Water gauges.
- Starting point (U.S. 1202557) in making—
  - Artificial zeolites.

Wood

- Process material (U.S. 1160362 and 1160365) in mak
  - Furniture.

Milkweed Floss

House Furnishings

- Reported as substitute for—
  - Kapok (claimed as not only an adequate substit but, in some ways, a superior material).
- Suggested as kapok substitute in—
  - Cushions.
  - Pillows.
  - Mattresses.
  - Upholstery stuffings.

Marine

(See some of the items under "Military and Nav

Military and Naval

- Suggested as kapok substitute in—
  - Aviator's clothing.
  - Encampment equipment, such as mattresses and pillows, sleeping bags, and the like.
  - Life preservers, such as lifebelts, vests, jackets, b cushions, mattresses, and the like.

Sporting Goods

- Suggested as kapok substitute in—
  - Artificial fly lures.
  - Camping equipment, such as mattresses and pillow sleeping bags, and the like.

Mineral Oil

Synonyms: Adepsine oil; American oil; Amil Atoleine; Atolin; Bakurol; Blandine; Crysm Deeline; Glyco; Glycoline; Glymol; Heavy petroleum oil; Interol; Lilyolene; Liquid albo Liquid cosmoline; Liquid fossiline; Liquid line; Liquid paraffin; Liquid petrolatum; Liqu saxoline; Mineral glycerin; Minol; Muthol; Neut Nujol; Olo; Paraffin oil; Paroline Petralol; Petrolax; Petrolia; Petronol; Petrosio; Rock oil; R sian liquid petrolatum; Russian mineral oil; Ru paraffin oil; Russol; Seneprolin; Saxol; Stanc Stanolind; Terraline; Terralbolia; Usoline; Wat white mineral oil; White mineral oil; White paraf oil; Whiteruss.

Latin: Paraffinum liquidum; Petroleum liquid

French: Huile de paraffine; Paraffine liquide.

German: Flussiges paraffin; Paraffinöl.

Spanish: Aceite de paraffina.

Animal Husbandry

- Ingredient of—
  - Cattle sprays.

Adhesives

- Ingredient of—
  - Adhesives of various kinds.
- Plasticizer (Brit. 405263 and 405247) in—
  - Adhesives for paper tapes, kraft paper, cardbo corrugated board, gelatinized cellulosic derivati

Building Construction

- Waterproofing agent (U.S. 1283546 and 1242585) in—
  - Hydraulic cement.
  - Natural cement.
  - Portland cement.

Cellulose Products

- Dispersing agent (U.S. 1392849) in making—
  - Colloidal cellulose acetate.
  - Colloidal cellulose formate.
  - Colloidal nitrocellulose.
- Purifying agent (U.S. 1151081) for—
  - Cellulose xanthate.
- Solvent (U.S. 1217028 and 1217027) for—
  - Cellulose ethers.
  - Ethylcellulose.

Chemical

- Absorbent in—
  - Manufacturing processes.
- Extractant (Brit. 384654, 390179, and 401678) for—
  - Vinylacetylene.
- In organic syntheses.

Mineral Oil (Continued)
Ingredient (U.S. 1308243) of—
  Coating for calcium carbide.
Preservative (U.S. 1390683) for—
  Catalyst
Process material in making—
  Adipic acid (U.S. 1485706).
  Benzene (U.S. 1282906 and 1252481).
  Bivinyl (U.S. 1282906).
  Decolorizing carbon (U.S. 1478986).
  Diolefins.
  Ethane (U.S. 1282906 and 1134416).
  Ethylene (U.S. 1282906 and 1134416).
  Hydrogenation catalyst (U.S. 1519088, 1482740, 1378337, 1251202, and 1156068).
  3-Hydroxy-2-napthoic acid (U.S. 1603984).
  Naphthalenedisulphonic acids (U.S. 1485706).
  Olefins.
  Piperylene (U.S. 1282906).
  Propane (U.S. 1134416).
  Propylene (U.S. 1282906).
  Sodium 2-naphtholate (U.S. 1503984).
  Toluene (U.S. 1252481).
  Xylene (U.S. 1252481).
Purifying agent for—
  Ammonia (U.S. 1313886).
  Anthracene (U.S. 1419186).
Recovery agent for—
  Benzene (U.S. 1513153 and 1176094).
Solvent for—
  Chlorhydrins (U.S. 1394664).
  Oil-soluble colors.
Solvent medium (Brit. 404504) in—
  Polymerizing acrylic acid, its esters, salts, or homologs.
Starting point in making—
  Chlorinated compound (U.S. 1425884, 1425883, and 1425882).
Suspension medium (U.S. 1381782) in making—
  Acetic acid.

Cosmetic
Ingredient of—
  Almond lotions.
  Brilliantines.
  Cleansing creams.
  Cold creams.
  Cosmetic preparations.
  Dandruff preparations.
  Dentifrice (U.S. 1467455).
  Deodorant creams and pencils.
  Hair preparations.
  Lipsticks.
  Lip pomades.
  Mouthwash (U.S. 1275275).
  Rouge pastes.
  Soapless shampoos.
  Sun-tan lotions.
  Toilet preparations.

Dentistry
Absorbent and softening agent (U.S. 1897034) in—
  Dental impression composition.

Disinfectant
Ingredient (U.S. 1425882, 1425883, and 1425884) of—
  Antiseptic preparation.

Dry Cleaning
Absorbent or solvent in—
  Removing stains.
Ingredient (French 658437) of—
  Composition for removing tar spots.

Dye
Process material (U.S. 1478027, 1460708, and 1148011) in making—
  Dyestuffs.

Electrical
Ingredient of—
  Diaphragm for electrolytic cell (U.S. 1358858).
  Insulations for cables, condensers, transformers, and other apparatus.
  Storage battery electrolyte (U.S. 1421217).

Explosives and Matches
Absorbent in—
  Colored lights (U.S. 1388501).
  Explosives (various patents).
  Flares (U.S. 1388501).
  Incendiary composition (U.S. 1388501).
  Match-ignition compositions (U.S. 1341012).
  Rockets (U.S. 1388501).

Fats and Oils
Process material in making—
  Fat (U.S. 1124611).

Fertilizer
Ingredient (U.S. 1155797) of—
  Fertilizer.

Food
Candling agent (U.S. 1370628, 1194340) for—
  Eggs.
Ingredient of—
  Chewing gum (U.S. 1396641).
Preservative coating (U.S. 1450408) for preventing—
  Scald on apples.
Process material (U.S. 1507820 and 1417893) in making—
  Butter substitute.

Firefighting
Ingredient (U.S. 1270395) of—
  Chemical fire-extinguisher, containing also carbon tetrachloride.

Glass
Process material in making—
  Gold-ornamented glass (U.S. 1205728).
  Light-diffusing glass (U.S. 1496023).

Ink
Ingredient of—
  Composition for preventing printing smut (U.S. 1316531).
  Gold ink (U.S. 1450692).
  Mimeograph inks (U.S. 1464944).
  Printing ink (U.S. 1410572 and 1450692).
  Stencil inks.

Insecticide and Fungicide.
Ingredient of—
  Bedbug exterminants.
  Emulsified spray products.
  Fly-catching mixture.
  Fungicides.
  Rat exterminants (U.S. 1506575).
Vehicle in—
  Exterminants.
  Fungicides.
  Insecticides.
  Insecticide consisting of an ester of fuoric acid (U.S. 1942892).

Leather
Ingredient of—
  Belting dressings.
  Leather dressings.
  Waterproofings.
Softening agent.
Waterproofing agent.

Lubricant
Ingredient of—
  Boring oils.
  Core oils.
  Cutting oils.
  Cup greases.
  Drawing compounds.
  Drawing lubricants (U.S. 1907920).
  Grease (U.S. 1902635).
  High-speed lubricants.
  Penetrating oils.
  Soluble greases.
  Valve lubricants.
Lubricant.

Mechanical
Ingredient of—
  Bearing (U.S. 1482414).
  Boiler compound (U.S. 1485659).
  Boiler feedwater compound (U.S. 1260987).
  Clutch facing (U.S. 1270559).

Metal Fabricating
Coating agent for—
  Aluminum (for corrosion inhibition).
  Metal foil (with paraffin).
Ingredient (U.S. 1927355) of—
  Soldering flux.

Metallurgical
Ingredient of—
  Case-hardening compound (U.S. 1308239).
  Composition mold for casting magnesium and its alloys (U.S. 1919939).

Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
  Antidimming compound (U.S. 1410839, 1394774).

Mineral Oil (Continued)
  Automobile polishes.
  Binders (U.S. 1258272, 1209692, 1201301, and 1189549).
  Bottle gasket (U.S. 1322823).
  Can gasket (U.S. 1322823).
  Cleaner (U.S. 1473620, 1449330, 1418800, and 1340747).
  Cloth preservative (U.S. 1482416).
  Commutator cleaner (U.S. 1750990).
  Corrosion-inhibiting compounds or coating agents.
  Detergent (U.S. 1219967).
  Dust-remover (U.S. 1258637).
  Furniture polish (various patents).
  Metal polish (U.S. 1280939).
  Modeling waxes.
  Preservative coatings for rope (U.S. 1482416 and 1305222).
  Printer's rollers (U.S. 1397528).
  Putty of various kinds.
  Razorstrop honing paste (U.S. 1730773).
  Rustproofing compositions (U.S. 1457169 and 1145186).
  Shellac substitute (U.S. 1327332).
  Shoe sole filler (U.S. 1258272 and 1203435).
  Size (U.S. 1373518).
  Spark-preventing compositions (U.S. 1469039).
  Stencil (U.S. 1519975 and 1316067).
  Sweeping compounds.
  Waterproofing compounds.
Process material in making—
  Carbon papers.
  Dustless duster (U.S. 1344545).
  Envelope window (U.S. 1245100).
  Food container (U.S. 1466380).
  Imitation gold leaf (U.S. 1450692).
  Wrapping for food products (U.S. 1407400).
Softening agent for various substances.
Solvent for various substances.
Solvent in making—
  Oil-soluble colors.
Starting point (U.S. 1423710, 1423711, and 1423712) in making—
  Mixtures with liquefied ammonia.
Waterproofing agent for various articles.

Paint and Varnish
Vehicle ingredient in—
  Paints (various patents).
  Paint-removers (various patents).

Paper
Process material in making—
  Greased papers.
  Paraffined papers.
  Waterproof papers.

Petroleum
Starting point in making—
  Sulphonated soaps.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Suggested for use in treating—
  Constipation.
  Coryza.
  Laryngitis.
  Pharyngitis.
  Ulcers.
  Wounds.

Photographic
Ingredient (U.S. 1192424 and 1139681) of—
  Restorative for blemished motion picture film.
Process material in making—
  Films transparent or translucent (U.S. 1744767).
  Photographic film cartridge (U.S. 1195747 and 1195746).

Plastics
Absorbent and plasticizer (U.S. 1315137) in—
  Phonograph record.
Process material (U.S. 1217027) in making—
  Celluloid substitute.

Rubber
Recovering agent (U.S. 1312452) for—
  Balata solvent.
  Gutta-percha solvent.
  Rubber solvent.
Regenerating agent (U.S. 1340777) for—
  Rubber (used in conjunction with phenylenediamine).
Solvent for—
  Rubber
Solvent (U.S. 1832929) in—
  Finely dispersed rubber product.

Soap
Ingredient of—
  Brushless shaving creams.
  Latherless shaving creams.
  Lathering shaving creams.
  Soaps.

Sugar
Purifying agent (U.S. 1492168 and 1509355) for—
  Sugarcane juice.

Textile
Impregnating agent for—
  Textile fabrics.
Ingredient of—
  Finishing compounds.
  Lubricants.
  Stain-removing processes.
  Waterproofings.
Lubricant for—
  Fabrics.
  Threads.
  Yarns.

Wood
Ingredient of—
  Polishes.
  Wood preservatives.

Mineral Oil Polymers

Adhesives
Solvent in making—
  Rubber cements.

Ink
Vehicle in—
  Printing inks.

Lubricant
Base in making—
  Cutting oils.
  Lubricant addition agents.

Mechanical
Impregnating agent for—
  Brake linings.

Metallurgical
As a core oil.
  As a rust preventive.
Base in making—
  Core oil compounds.
  Rust preventives.

Miscellaneous
Impregnating agent for—
  Fiber board.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Solvent in—
  Coating compositions for protection, insulation, and decoration.

Molasses

Abrasives
Binder for—
  Abrasives compositions in discs, wheels, and other forms.

Adhesives
Binder and thickener in—
  Adhesive compositions.

Animal Husbandry
Nutrient and binder in—
  Animal feeds.

Beverage
Flavoring, sweetening, thickener in—
  Beverages.
  Concentrates.

Cellulose Derivatives
Ingredient of—
  Viscose-precipitating baths.

Chemical
Aid in—
  Regenerating decolorizing carbons.
Ingredient of—
  Foams to prevent evaporation.
Process material in making—
  Acetaldehyde.
  Acetic acid.
Starting point in making—
  Acetone (Delbrueck-Meisenberg process).
  Butyl alcohol (Delbrueck-Meisenberg process).
  Chars (carbons) for decolorizing and other
  Ethyl alcohol (thereafter marketed in its commercial forms, such as: denatured, [illegible] specially denatured, (2) completely denatured;
  Glycerol (glycerin) by new fermentation process
  Lactic acid (by the action of *Bacterium lactis* with the aid of chalk and a nutritive solution.

Molasses (Continued)

Dye
Reducing agent in making—
  Anthrol from anthraquinone.
  Synthetic dyestuffs.
Electrical
Binder for—
  Resistance compositions.
Explosives
Absorbent and binder in—
  Explosives.
Starting point in making—
  Glycerol (glycerin) by new fermentation process.
Fertilizer
Absorbent and binder in—
  Fertilizer compositions.
Food
As a foodstuff.
Base, binder, flavoring, thickening, sweetening agent in—
  Bakery goods.
  Candy and other confections.
  Chicory substitutes.
  Chocolate products.
  Coffee substitutes.
  Extracts.
  Table syrups.
  Tea substitutes.
  Various food products.
Starting point in making—
  Yeast (ammonia-molasses-phosphate process).
Fuel
Binder for—
  Briquetted fuel compositions.
  Briquetted fluedust compositions.
Glass
Absorbent and binder in—
  Molding compositions.
  Paste compositions used in glass etching.
Insecticide
Bait in—
  Insecticidal compositions.
Leather
Absorbent, binder, thickening agent in—
  Dressing compositions.
  Finishing compositions.
  Impregnating compositions.
  Polishing compositions.
  Waterproofing compositions.
Lubricant
Thickening agent in—
  Wire-drawing lubricants.
Marine
Absorbent base, binder, thickening agent in—
  Boat-mending compositions.
Metallurgical
Absorbent (U.S. 1919624) in—
  Scale-removing composition, containing also sodium chloride and nitric acid, for chrome steel articles.
Binder for—
  Briquetted metal oxide compositions.
  Core and moulding sands.
  Crucible materials.
  Furnace linings.
Binder and carbon source in—
  Case-hardening compounds and mixtures.
Mining
Dehydrating aid in—
  Mineral classifying processes.
Binder in—
  Ore briquetting.
Paper
Base, binder, thickening agent in—
  Impregnating compositions for paper and paper box board.
  Oil and grease proofings for paper and paper box board.
Miscellaneous
Absorbent, base, binder, thickening agent in—
  Belt-dressing compositions.
  Brakelining compositions.
  Briquetted fluedust.
  Can-sealing compositions.
  Cleansing compositions for various purposes, such as metals, grease, scums, and the like.
  Decorating compositions.
  Friction fabrics.
  Impregnating and waterproofing compositions for tents, tarpaulins, and the like.
  Mending compositions.
  Rust-removing compositions.
  Sealing compositions.
  Shoe polishes.
  Waterproofing compositions for various purposes.
Nutrient in—
  Bacterial composts.
Plastics
Absorbent and binder in—
  Plastic compositions.
Printing
Absorbent, binder, thickening agent in making—
  Printers' rollers.
Public Works
Absorbent, binder, thickening agent in—
  Road-paving and surfacing compositions and emulsions.
  Waterproofing compositions for foundations, piers, piling, and the like.
Refractory
Binder in—
  Firebrick mixes.
Rubber
Absorbent, binder, thickening agent in—
  Mending compositions for tire punctures, holes, and so on.
Compounding ingredient (Brit. 393600) in making—
  Rubber substitutes, suitable for rubberized fabric, tires, tubes, shoe heels, and other articles, from polymerized hydrocarbon distillates, cellulosic materials, such as hay, bagasse, silage, straw, cornstalks, and the like.
Stone
Binder and thickener in—
  Artificial stone compositions.
  Waterproofing compositions for foundations, cellars, and other work.
Tobacco
Flavoring agent for—
  Tobacco products, such as pipe mixtures, chewing mixtures, and the like.
  Snuff compositions.
Wood
Absorbent, binder, thickening agent in—
  Adhesive compositions.
  Filling compositions.
  Impregnating compositions.
  Oilproofing compositions.
  Plastic wood compositions.
  Waterproofing compositions.

Mono (acetoxymethyl) Phthalate

Cellulose Products
Plasticizer (U.S. 2115709) for—
  Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."
Resins
Plasticizer for—
  Artificial resins.

Mono(alphabetahydroxypropyl)amylamine

Miscellaneous
As a wetting agent (Brit. 490567).
For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

Mono(betahydroxyethyl)amylamine

Dye
Wetting agent (Brit. 490567) in—
  Strong alkaline solutions.
Laundering
Wetting agent (Brit. 490567) in—
  Strong alkaline solutions.
Miscellaneous
Wetting agent (Brit. 490567) in—
  Strong alkaline solutions.
Paper
Wetting agent (Brit. 490567) in—
  Strong alkaline solutions.
Textile
Wetting agent (Brit. 490567) in—
  Mercerizing baths.

Mono(betahydroxyethyl)amylamine (Continued)
Scouring preparations.
Strong alkaline solutions.
Washing compositions.

Monobutyldiphenyl Phosphate, Chlorinated
Petroleum
Stabilizing agent (Brit. 448424) for—
Lubricating oils used in extreme pressures and other exacting conditions.

Monocetyl Adipate
Lubricant
Claimed (Brit. 500222) as—
Cutting oil base.
High-pressure, thin-film lubricant for incorporation in suitable hydrocarbon oils or greases.

Monocetyl Fumarate
Lubricant
Claimed (Brit. 500222) as—
Cutting oil base.
High-pressure, thin-film lubricant for incorporation in suitable vehicles (hydrocarbon oils or greases).

Monocetyl Glutarate
Lubricant
Claimed (Brit. 500222) as—
Cutting oil base.
High-pressure, thin-film lubricant for incorporation in suitable vehicles (hydrocarbon oils or greases).

Monocetyl Malate
Lubricant
Claimed (Brit. 500222) as—
Cutting oil base.
High-pressure, thin-film lubricant for incorporation in suitable vehicles (hydrocarbon oils or greases).

Monocetyl Phthalate
Lubricant
Claimed (Brit. 500222) as—
Cutting oil base.
High-pressure, thin-film lubricant for incorporation in suitable vehicles (hydrocarbon oils or greases).

Monocetyl Suberate
Lubricant
Claimed (Brit. 500222) as—
Cutting oil base.
High-pressure, thin-film lubricant for incorporation in suitable vehicle (hydrocarbon oils or greases).

Monocetyl Succinate
Lubricant
Claimed (Brit. 500222) as—
Cutting oil base.
High-pressure, thin-film lubricant for incorporation in suitable vehicles (hydrocarbon oils or greases).

Monochloroacetone
Synonyms: Acetochlorhydrine; Acetochlorhydrin; Acetochlorohydrine; Acetochlorohydrin; Chlorinated acetone; Chloroacetone; Monochloracetone; Monochlorated acetone; Monochlorinated acetone.
French: Acétochlorhydrine; Acétone monochlorée.
German: Acetochlorhydrin; Chloraceton.
Spanish: Cloracetona.
Italian: Cloracetone.
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Reactant in making—
Stovaine.
Starting point (French 612035) in making—
Emulsifying agents with phenol and hydrochloric acid.
Foaming agents with phenol and hydrochloric acid.
Tanning agents, for leather, with phenol and hydrochloric acid.
Firefighting
Ingredient (U.S. 1270394) of—
Chemical fire-extinguisher (in admixture with carbon tetrachloride).
Military
Poison gas in—
Chemical warfare.
Photographic
Hardening agent (Brit. 497023 and 499648) for—
Gelatin.
Gelatin emulsions.
Resins
Starting point (Brit. 302666) in making—
Resins with phenol.

Monododecyl Adipate
Lubricant
Claimed (Brit. 500222) as—
Cutting-oil base.
High-pressure, thin-film lubricant for incorporation in suitable vehicles (hydrocarbon oils or greases).

Monododecyl Fumarate
Lubricant
Claimed (Brit. 500222) as—
Cutting-oil base.
High-pressure, thin-film lubricant for incorporation in suitable vehicles (hydrocarbon oils or greases).

Monododecyl Glutarate
Lubricant
Claimed (Brit. 500222) as—
Cutting-oil base.
High-pressure, thin-film lubricant for incorporation in suitable vehicles (hydrocarbon oils and greases).

Monododecyl Malate
Lubricant
Claimed (Brit. 500222) as—
Cutting oil base.
High-pressure, thin-film lubricant for incorporation in suitable vehicle (hydrocarbon oils or greases).

Monododecyl Suberate
Lubricant
Claimed (Brit. 500222) as—
Cutting-oil base.
High-pressure, thin-film lubricant for incorporation in suitable vehicles (hydrocarbon oils or greases).

Monododecyl Succinate
Lubricant
Claimed (Brit. 500222) as—
Cutting-oil base.
High-pressure, thin-film lubricant for incorporation in suitable vehicles (hydrocarbon oils or greases).

Monofluorobutyric Acid Methylglycamide
Insecticide and Fungicide
Fungicide (Brit. 458179).
Insecticide (Brit. 458179).

Monofluorobutyric Acid Methylsarcoside
Insecticide and Fungicide
Fungicide (Brit. 458179).
Insecticide (Brit. 458179).

Monofluorododecane
Insecticide and Fungicide
Fungicide (Brit. 458179).
Insecticide (Brit. 458179).

Monofluorostearic Acid
Insecticide and Fungicide
Fungicide (Brit. 458179).
Insecticide (Brit. 458179).

Monofluorostearic Acid Methyltauride
Insecticide and Fungicide
Fungicide (Brit. 458179).
Insecticide (Brit. 458179).

Monofluoroundecanic Acid Methylglycamide
Insecticide and Fungicide
Fungicide (Brit. 458179).
Insecticide (Brit. 458179).

Monofluoroundecanic Acid Methylsarcoside
Insecticide and Fungicide
Fungicide (Brit. 458179).
Insecticide (Brit. 458179).

Monoiodo-orthophenylphenol
Disinfectant
Antiseptic and microbicide (U.S. 2131258).

Monoisopropanolamine
Chemical
Amine useful in organic synthesis.
Reactant in making—
  Pharmaceutical chemicals.
Reactant in making—
  Emulsifying agents for—
    Cutting oils.
    Insecticides.
    Leather compounds.
    Polishes.
    Textile specialities.
    Water paints.

Monolaurin Sulphate
Chemical
Starting point (U.S. 2023387) in making—
  Wetting agents, by admixture with mono-octoin.
Miscellaneous
Starting point (U.S. 2023387) in making—
  Agents for preventing spluttering of hot fat, by admixture with mono-octoin.

Mono-N-butyrin
Chemical
New chemical available for experimental use.

Mono-octoin
Chemical
Starting point (U.S. 2023387) in making—
  Wetting agents by admixture with monolaurin sulphate.
Miscellaneous
Starting point (U.S. 2023387) in making—
  Agents for preventing spluttering of hot fat by admixture with monolaurin sulphate.

Mono-octyl Adipate
Lubricant
Claimed (Brit. 500222) as—
  Cutting oil base.
  High-pressure, thin-film lubricant for incorporation in suitable vehicles (hydrocarbon oils or greases).

Mono-octyl Fumarate
Lubricant
Claimed (Brit. 500222) as—
  Cutting oil base.
  High-pressure, thin-film lubricant for incorporation in suitable vehicles (hydrocarbon oils or greases).

Mono-octyl Glutarate
Lubricant
Claimed (Brit. 500222) as—
  Cutting oil base.
  High-pressure, thin-film lubricant for incorporation in suitable vehicles (hydrocarbon oils or greases).

Mono-octyl Malate
Lubricant
Claimed (Brit. 500222) as—
  Cutting oil base.
  High-pressure, thin-film lubricant for incorporation in suitable vehicles (hydrocarbon oils or greases).

Mono-octyl Phthalate
Lubricant
Claimed (Brit. 500222) as—
  Cutting oil base.
  High-pressure, thin-film lubricant for incorporation in suitable vehicles (hydrocarbon oils or greases).

Mono-octyl Suberate
Lubricant
Claimed (Brit. 500222) as—
  Cutting oil base.
  High-pressure, thin-film lubricant for incorporation in suitable vehicles (hydrocarbon oils or greases).

Mono-octyl Succinate
Lubricant
Claimed (Brit. 500222) as—
  Cutting oil base.
  High-pressure, thin-film lubricant for incorporation in suitable vehicles (hydrocarbon oils or greases).

Mono-olein Disulphate
Chemical
Starting point (U.S. 2023387) in making—
  Wetting agents by admixture with mono-oleyldiethyleneglycol.
Miscellaneous
Starting point (U.S. 2023387) in making—
  Agents for preventing spluttering of hot fat, by admixture with mono-oleyldiethyleneglycol.

Mono-oleyldiethyleneglycol
Chemical
Starting point (U.S. 2023387) in making—
  Wetting agents, by admixture with mono-olein disulphate.
Miscellaneous
Starting point (U.S. 2023387) in making—
  Agents for preventing spluttering of hot fat, by admixture with mono-olein disulphate.

Monophenyldi(orthoxenyl)phosphate
Miscellaneous
Mothproofing agent (U.S. 2128189) for—
  Woolens, feather, fur, hair, and the like.

Monopropionin
Chemical
New chemical available for experimental use.

Montanic Acid Nitrile
Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 438793) in making—
  Higher aliphatic amines suggested as textile auxiliary agents and as pharmaceutical agents.

Montanic Aldehyde
Chemical
Reagent in—
  Organic synthesis.
Textile
Water-repelling agent (Brit. 477029 for—
  Acetate rayon.
  Cuprammonium rayon.
  Linen.
  Wool.
  Cotton.
  Hemp.
  Jute.
  Viscose rayon.

Mordants

Substances capable of uniting with certain dyes to form insoluble colored compounds which, under the proper conditions, may be more or less permanently fixed upon textile materials. They may be subdivided as follows:

Metallic mordants: Usually metallic oxides or hydroxides which are capable of uniting with certain dyes, known as mordant dyes, to form insoluble colored compounds which, for the most part, are known as color lakes.

Non-metallic mordants: Sulfur is the only mordant of this class which is of any importance and even sulfur is only of minor importance. It is sometimes used when applying certain basic colors, *e.g.*, malachite green upon wool.

Acid mordants: Tannic acid and various substances rich in this acid, such as sumac, gall nuts, various bark extracts, and less frequently various fatty acids, such as oleic and stearic acids, and Turkey red oil, are the only acid mordants of importance. Of these acid mordants, tannic acid and its related compounds are the only ones commonly used, and these chiefly in the application of the basic colors to cotton material. Such substances will be found in this book at appropriate points.

Morpholinethanol
Chemical
Suggested as intermediate in making—
  Emulsifying agents.
  Pharmaceutical chemicals.
  Textile auxiliaries.
Dye
Suggested as intermediate in making various dyestuffs.

Morpholinethanol Ethylether, Normal
Chemical
Organic chemical offering the following characteristics—
  Colorless liquid.

Morpholinethanol Ethylether, Normal (Continued)

Completely miscible with water.
Properties and chemical structure resemble those of pyridine.
Suggested as intermediate in making—
Emulsifying agents.

Dye
Accelerators for vulcanizing processes.
Synthetic dyestuffs.

Miscellaneous
Suggested for use as—
Corrosion inhibitor.

Mullite

(A refractory of comparatively recent origin. It is an aluminum silicate formed by calcining the minerals, dumorticrite, cyanite, or andalusite at high temperature. Mullite bodies are highly refractory and show excellent resistance to deformation under load and to spalling. They also show a uniform rate of thermal expansion.)

Abrasives
Raw materials for making—
Balls for grinding mills.

Ceramic
Constituent of—
Sparkplug porcelains.
Increaser of—
Abrasion resistance.
Breaking strength.
Dielectric strength.
Sintering range.
Lowerer of—
Coefficient of expansion.
Reducer of—
Shrinkage.

Refractory
Raw material for making—
Blocks and shapes for numerous types of furnaces, including electric furnaces and those for the enameling and glass industries.
Kiln furniture.
Plastic cements for patching and repairing furnace brickwork.
Pyrometer tubes.
Refractory brick.
Saggers.
Tank blocks.

Myristic Acid Chloride

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Emulsifying agents by sulphonating the products of its reactions with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Lubricants with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

Myristic Acid Isopropylester

Chemical
Solvent for—
Cholesterol.

Cosmetic
Substitute for—
Mineral and vegetable oils in cosmetics and toilet preparations.

Myristic Acid Nitrile

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 438793) in making—
Higher aliphatic amines used as textile auxiliary agents and as pharmaceuticals.

Naphthaleneacetamide

Agricultural
Color-improvement promoter for—
Apples.
Growth promoter for—
Apples.
Holly berries.
Parthenocarpic fruits, such as bananas, navel oranges, strawberries, watermelons, and the like.
Preventer of—
Apple falls (dropping) during the ripening period (claimed to be equally efficient for various variet such as Stayman winesap, McIntosh, or Y imperial; dose rate is about one-half teaspoonful 100 gallons of water; possibly may be combin with the regular spray program).
Rooting promoter for—
Root cuttings which are too slow to root.

Naphthaleneacetic Acid

Agriculture
Color-improvement promoter for—
Apples.
Growth promoter for—
Apples.
Holly berries.
Parthenocarpic fruits, such as bananas, navel orange strawberries, watermelons, and the like.
Preventer of—
Apple falls (dropping) during the ripening pe (said to be equally efficient for various varie dose rate is about one-half teaspoonful to 100 gallon of water; possibly may be combined with the regul spray program).
Rooting promoter for—
Root cuttings which are slow to root.

Naphthalene-1:2′:4′-dichloroanilide Chloride

Chemical
Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
Medicinal chemicals.

Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.

Textile
Assistant (Brit. 489430) in—
Textile processing.

Naphthalene Paranitroanilide-Chloride

Chemical
Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
Medicinal chemicals.

Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.

Textile
Assistant (Brit. 489430) in—
Textile processing.

Naphthenic Acid Glycerides

Miscellaneous
Ingredient (U.S. 1792095) of—
Stencil sheet composition, containing also esters of polysaccharides and a heavy hydrocarbon oil.

Naphthenic Acids

French: Acides naphténiques.
German: Naphtensäuren.
Spanish: Acidos naftenicos.
Italian: Acidi naftenici.

(This article covers uses of (1) commercial naphthe acids, (2) naphthenic sludge, (3) simple meta naphthenates; (4) complex metallic naphthena where possible, the form mostly used is indicated parentheses).

Bituminous Products
Coagulant (U.S. 1984023 and 1984024) for—
Bituminous emulsions (ammonium salt).

Cellulose Products
Wetting and washing agent (Brit. 446757 and 417290) i
Desulphurizing processes for viscose products (aci and salts).

Chemical
Catalyst (Brit. 396311) in making—
High molecular alcohols from fats, oils, waxes, f acids (acids and all salts).
Emulsifying agent (sodium or aluminum salt).
Foam-producing agent (sodium salt)
Process material (Brit. 443470) in making—
Carbon black dispersions for use in inks, lithograp varnishes, lacquers (ammonium salt)
Reducer of—
Viscosity of colloidal solutions
Stabilizer of -
Emulsions of water-insoluble products in (sodium salt).

Naphthenic Acids (Continued)

- Starting point in making—
  - Esters.

Ink

- Stabilizer in—
  - Emulsified inks (chrome salt).
  - Emulsified printing inks (chrome salt).

Insecticide and Fungicide

- Ingredient of—
  - Fungicides.
  - Insecticides.
  - Parasiticides.
  - Parasiticides for hen roosts.

Leather

- Stabilizer in—
  - Emulsified treating preparations (chrome salt).

Lubricant

- Increaser of—
  - Lubricating properties of oils (sodium salt).
  - Viscosity of oils (sodium or aluminum salt).
- Ingredient of—
  - Castor machine oils (aluminum salt).
  - Nonchatter oils (lead oleonaphthenate).
  - Special greases (aluminum or lead salt).
- Stabilizer in—
  - Emulsified cutting oils.
  - Emulsified drilling oils.
  - Emulsified boring oils.
  - Lubricating oils.
  - Nonsludging motor oils (tin salt) (Brit. 398222).
- Thickener for—
  - Oils (aluminum salt).

Mining

- Flotation agent (U.S. 1927939) in—
  - Concentrating processes for phosphate rock.

Miscellaneous

- Emulsifying agent (sodium salt).
  - Foam-producing agent (sodium salt).
- Ingredient of—
  - Detergent compositions.
  - Emulsified wax preparations (chrome or sodium salt).
  - Preservatives for rope (copper salt).
- Processing material having disinfecting properties (sodium salt).
- Reducer of—
  - Viscosity of colloidal solutions.
- Stabilizer of—
  - Emulsions of water-insoluble products in water (sodium salt).

Paint and Varnish

- Anticorrosive agent in—
  - Paints for iron and steel (aluminum salt).
- Antisettling agent for—
  - Pigments (aluminum salt).
- Blending agent for—
  - Difficultly miscible or immiscible bodies (zinc salt).
- Disinfectant and decomposition retardant in—
  - Painters' dry starch sizes.
- Dispersing medium in—
  - Grinding processes (zinc salt).
- Drier in—
  - Paints, varnishes, enamels, and other coatings (lead, manganese, cobalt, or zinc salt; complexes, such as lead-cobalt, lead-manganese, cobalt-manganese, lead-cobalt-manganese, cobalt-zinc).
- Flow improver for—
  - Paints and enamels (aluminum salt).
- Inhibitor of—
  - Gelatinization of tung oil on heating.
- Promoter of—
  - Water-resisting properties in paints (aluminum salt).
- Retarder of—
  - Penetration by undercoats and primers (aluminum salt).
- Thickener for—
  - Oils (aluminum salt).
- Toxic agent in—
  - Antifouling compositions (copper salt).
- Wetting agent in—
  - Paints, varnishes, enamels, and other coatings (zinc salt).

Paper

- Ingredient of—
  - Waterproofings (aluminum salt).

Petroleum

- Antiknock agent in—
  - Motor fuels (mercury salt).
- Preventer (U.S. 2025766) of—
  - Evolution of sulphur dioxide or any acid-reacting substance during distillation of an acid-washed mineral oil (sodium salt).
- Stabilizer (Brit. 398222) in—
  - Nonsludging motor oils (tin salt).
- Stabilizing agent (U.S. 2001108) for—
  - Lubricating oils (all salts).
  - Transformer oils (all salts).

Railroading

- Impregnating agent and preservative for—
  - Railroad ties (copper or iron salt).
- Ingredient of—
  - Preservative compositions for railroad ties (copper or iron salt).

Resins

- Process material in making—
  - Synthetic resins (in form of its esters).

Rubber

- Process material in—
  - Solution and regeneration of vulcanized rubber.
- Rubber extender (aluminum salt).

Soap

- Ingredient of—
  - Carpet soaps (sodium salt emulsion with trisodium phosphate and triethanolamine).
  - Detergent compositions.
  - Dry-cleaner's soaps (sodium salt emulsion with carbon tetrachloride and cyclohexanol).
  - Liquid soaps for tip-up dispensers (sodium salt emulsion with coconut-potash soap, pine oil, and water).
  - Neutral soft soaps (sodium salt).
  - Special soaps (sodium salt).
  - Waterless soaps for mechanics (gelation of sodium salt with agar, glycerin, soft soap, ammonia, and water).

Textile

- Detergent in—
  - Cleansing, washing, and scouring processes (sodium salt).
- Starting point in making—
  - Mildewproofing agents for canvas (with waxes) (lead, copper, zinc, or iron salt).
  - Rotproofing agents for canvas (with waxes) (lead, copper, zinc, or iron salt).
  - Waterproofing agents for canvas (with waxes) (lead, copper, zinc, or iron salt).
- Wetting and washing agent (Brit. 446757 and 417290) in—
  - Desulphurizing processes for viscose rayon (acids and salts).

Wood

- Impregnating agent and preservative for—
  - Timber (copper, iron, or zinc salt).
- Ingredient of—
  - Preservative compositions for timber (copper, iron, or zinc salt).
- Proofing agent against—
  - Death-watch beetle.
  - Dry rot.
  - Mildew.

Naphthylenediglycocoll

Photographic

- Developing agent (Brit. 481681) claimed to give—
  - Finely grained images.

Naphthylmethylpyridinium Chloride

Insecticide

- Mothproofing agent (Brit. 483368) for treating—
  - Feathers and fibrous materials of animal origin, such as spun or unspun wool (claim is made that it can be applied from neutral or slightly alkaline aqueous solutions and is very fast to washing).

Natural Gas

French: Gas, naturel.
German: Naturgas.
Spanish: Gas natural.
Italian: Gas naturale.

Analytical Laboratories

- Fuel for—
  - Burners, hot-plates, water stills, flash-point testers, sterilizers, ovens, and other heating and heated equipment in laboratories.

Natural Gas (Continued)

Animal Products
Fuel for—
Cooking equipment in packing plants.

Automotive
Internal combustion fuel for—
Automobile engines in block testing and running-in operations.

Brewing
Fuel for—
De-pitching burners, keg-branding irons.

Ceramics
Fuel for—
China kilns, testing furnaces.

Chemical
Hydrogen source (by decomposition) in making—
Synthetic ammonia.
Hydrogen sulphide source in making—
Sulphuric acid.
Source of—
Butane (normal).
Carbon monoxide (by decomposition).
Ethane.
Helium.
Heptanes.
Hexanes.
Isobutane.
Isopentane.
Methane.
Pentane (normal).
Propane.
Starting point in making—
Butadiene (through normal butane).
Butylene (thence to butyl phenol, butadiene, and other products).
Carbon black.
Ethylene (thence to ethyl alcohol, ethyl chloride, ethyl benzene, ethylene dichloride, ethylene chlorhydrin, ethylene glycol and derivatives, and other products).
Formaldehyde.
Methyl alcohol.
Methyl chloride.
Pentylene.
Propylene (thence to isopropyl alcohol, acetone, and other products).

Explosives
Hexane and heptane source in making—
Benzene (converted to phenol and so to picric acid and to ammonium picrate).
Toluol (converted to TNT and DNT).
Hydrogen source (by decomposition) in making—
Synthetic ammonia (used in making (1) nitric acid, (2) ammonium nitrate, (3) ammonium picrate)
Hydrogen sulphide source in making—
Sulphuric acid.
Methane source in making—
Tetranitromethane (too unstable to use).
Propane source in making—
Synthetic glycerine (converted to trinitroglycerine).

Food
Fuel in—
Bakery plant equipment, canning plant equipment, coffee roasters, confectionery apparatus, cooking equipment in homes, hotels, restaurants, roadstands; dairy equipment, peanut roasters, ripening heaters for bananas and other fruits.

Fuel
Fuel for—
Battery and radiator torches, bench furnaces.
Burners of various types, such as ring burners, bar burners, jet burners, ribbon burners, cluster burners, furnace burners, furnace kindlers.
Industrial or domestic heating where dust and dirt incidental to the use of coal is not desirable.
Industrial or domestic heating where adequate coal-storage space is not available or must be avoided for various reasons.
Internal-combustion power equipment operating mostly on full throttle.
Water-heaters of various kinds.

Glass
Fuel for—
Burners, glass furnaces, glassworking machinery.

Hospitals
Fuel for—
Bandage incinerators, coffee urns, constant burning devices, diet kitchen equipment, hot-plates, kitchen equipment, steam-tables, sterilizers, st

Laundering
Fuel for—
Dryers, irons, mangles, pressing machines, small boilers.

Mechanical
Fuel for—
Stationary engines connected direct to generato sources of regular power, boosters, or standby u
Stationary engines running compressors, lighting u pumps.

Metallurgical
Fuel for—
Blow torches, brazing torches, crucible furnaces, cut torches, enameling ovens, japanning ovens, melting pots, preheating torches, welding torche
Gaseous fuel in—
Annealing processes, carburizing processes, heat-tre processes.

Miscellaneous
Fuel for—
Barber shop equipment, beauty-shop equipment, cl ing, pressing, and tailoring equipment, dental eq ment, doctor's office equipment, household in tors, illuminating equipment, such as house lights, gas floodlights.

Paint and Varnish
Fuel for—
Varnish kettles.

Petroleum
Fuel for—
Stationary engines running pumps on pipelines.
Stationary engines connected direct to generato sources of regular power, boosters, or standby u
Stationary engines running compressors or ligh units.
Raw material in making—
High-octane blending fuels for aviation fuels.
Iso-octane.
Repressuring agent for—
Petroleum wells (after they have ceased gushing).
Source of—
Casinghead gasoline (which is largely used to mix w "cracked gasoline" deficient in low-boiling con uents).
Standby gas for—
Fuel purposes.

Pharmaceutical
Starting point in making—
Anesthetics, such as—
Cyclopropane.
Ethylene.

Plastics
Starting point in making—
Formaldehyde.

Printing
Fuel for—
Glue pots, Intertype burners, linotype burners, mon type burners, typemetal melting pots.

Railroading
Fuel for—
Brazing torches, buffet stoves, building heating, c equipment, gas refrigerators, gas service in restau and lunch rooms, soldering torches.
Stationary engines operating electric generators, compressors, water pumps, shop shafting.

Rayon
Starting point in making—
Acetylene (through propane or butane) (nylon).

Refractories
Fuel for—
Furnaces.

Refrigeration
Fuel in—
Gas refrigerators.

Rubber
Butane (normal) source in making—
Butadiene (Buna-S type rubber; Buna-N or Perb rubber).
Hexane source in making
Styrene (Buna-S type rubber).
Hydrogen sulphide source in making—
Thiokol (type rubber).

Natural Gas (Continued)
Isobutane source in making—
Butyl rubber.
Starting point in making—
Acetylene (through propane or butane). (Neoprene type rubber).
Ethylene (Thiokol type rubber).
Fuel for—
Burners for cleaning tire molds, vulcanizing equipment.

Textile
Fuel in—
Calendering processes, drying processes, singeing processes.

Utilities
——, Gasmaking
Enricher for—
Manufactured gas.
Fuel and illuminant for—
Distribution to household and industrial customers.
Standby gas for—
Peak loads.

——, Power
Fuel for—
Boiler installations.
Stationary engines connected direct to generators.
Stationary engines running compressors, lighting units.
Stationary engines as sources of regular power, boosters, or standby units.

1-N-Betahydroxyethylamino-5-naphthol

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.

Dye
Reactant (Brit. 493781) in making—
Dyes for furs, pelts, and hair (used after treatment by a chrome tannage process).

2-N-Butylthiolquinolin Ethiodide

Dye
Process material (Brit. 454687) in making—
Cyanin dyes.

2-N-Butylthiolquinolin Methiodide

Dye
Process material (Brit. 454687) in making—
Cyanin dyes.

Neatsfoot Oil

Synonyms: Hoof oil; Bubulum oil.
Latin: Axungia pedum tauri; Oleum bubulum; Oleum pedum tauri.
French: Graisse des pieds du gros bétail; Huile des pieds de boeuf; Huile des pieds du gros bétail; Huile des pieds de vache.
German: Klauenoel; Ochsenklauenfett; Ochsenklauenoel; Rinderklauenoel.
Italian: Olio di piede di bove.

Chemical
Ingredient of—
Specialties for various industries.
Starting point in making—
Specialties for various industries.

Electrical
Protectant (U.S. 1532834) for—
Zinc cups of dry batteries.

Fats and Oils
Starting point in making—
Sulphonated neatsfoot oils.

Leather
Dressing agent for—
Hides.
Leather.
Skins.
Finishing agent for—
Hides.
Leather.
Skins.
Fat-liquoring agent for—
Hides.
Skins.
ngredient of—
Dressing compositions.
Finishing compositions.
Lubricating compositions.
Skin and hide finishing compounds (U.S. 1800776).
Softening compositions.
Waterproofing compositions.
Lubricant for—
Hides.
Leather.
Pelts.
Skins.
Softening agent for—
Hides.
Leather.
Pelts.
Skins.
Waterproofing agent for—
Hides.
Leather.
Pelts.
Skins.

Lubricant
Ingredient of—
Cutting oils.
Lubricating compositions.

Mechanical
Lubricant for—
Clocks.
Cutting tools.
Delicate machinery.
Guns.
Sewing machines.

Metal Fabricating
Lubricant in—
Boring.
Cutting.
Drilling.
Grinding.

Miscellaneous
General waterproofing agent.
Ingredient of—
Automobile top dressing (U.S. 1353239).
Belt dressing compositions.
Brakelining compositions (U.S. 1876910).
Cleaning compositions for various purposes.
Dressing agents for brakelinings and other products.
Finishing compositions for various products.
Penetrating agent for various purposes.
Polishing preparations for wood, leather, and the like.
Shoe dressings, polishes, and waterproofing agents.
Softening agents for various purposes.
Waterproofing compositions.
Softening agent (U.S. 1894731) in—
Phenol-tung oil-formaldehyde resinous coating for stencil papers.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Suggested for use as—
Laxative.
Suggested for use in treating—
Scrofulous afflictions.

Printing
Process material (U.S. 1416706) in preparing—
Lithograph master sheets.

Rubber
Starting point (U.S. 1344645) in making—
Emulsified lubricants for treating tire fabrics.

Soap
Process material (U.S. 1449240) in making—
Potash soap.
Scouring compositions.

Textile
Ingredient of—
Dressing agents.
Finishing agents.
Lubricating agents.
Softening agents.
Waterproofing agents.
Oiling agent for—
Raw silk.
Wool.

2-N-Heptylidenecyclopentanone

Perfume
Odorant (Brit. 449211) in—
Synthetic perfumes.

5-N-Heptylidene-3-methylcyclopentanone

Perfume
Odorant (Brit. 449211) in—
Synthetic perfumes.

2-N-Hexylidenecyclohexanone

Perfume
Odorant (Brit. 449211) in—
Synthetic perfumes.

2-N-Hexylidenecyclopentanone

Perfume
Odorant (Brit. 449211) in—
Synthetic perfumes.

Nickel Bromide

- Synonyms: Nickelous bromide.
- French: Bromure de nickel; Bromure nickeleux.
- German: Nickelbromür; Bromnickel.
- Spanish: Bromuro de niquel.
- Italian:: Bromuro di nichele.

Chemical

- Catalyst (U.S. 1702711) in making—
  - Aryl cyanides.
  - Benzonitrile.

Pharmaceutical

- In compounding and dispensing practice.

Nickel Carbonate

- French: Carbonate de nickel; Carbonate nickélique.
- German: Kohlensaures Nickeloxydul; Nickelcarbonat; Nickelkarbonat.
- Spanish: Carbonato de niquel.
- Italian: Carbonato di nichele.

Ceramic

- Ingredient of—
  - Ceramic colors.
  - Glazes.

Chemical

- Catalyst (Brit. 278777) in—
  - Hydrogenation of—
    - Alcohols.
- Catalyst (U. S. 1973662) in making—
  - Diluents or solvents for pyroxylin or resin compositions from olefins, acetylenes, dienes, or polyenes, vaporphase-cracked petroleum products.
- Catalyst (special) in making—
  - Benzyl alcohol (U.S. 1247629).
  - Cyclohexanol (U.S. 1247629 and 1391666).
  - Lauryl alcohol (Brit. 381476).
  - Methylbenzyl alcohol (U.S. 1247629).
  - Octyl alcohol (Brit. 381476).
  - Stearic alcohol (Brit. 381476).
- Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in making—
  - Esters from alcohols (U.S. 1817898, 1817899, 1937284, and 1937285).
  - Formaldehyde from methane (Brit. 433559).
- Starting point in making—
  - Nickel formate (U.S. 1296496 and 1378337).
  - Nickel oleate (U.S. 1378337).
  - Other nickel salts.
- Starting point in making—
  - Catalysts for specialized processes, such as—
    - Dehalogenizing organic compounds.
    - Destructive hydrogenation.
    - Hydrogenation processes.
    - Reduction processes.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

- Catalyst in hydrogenating fats and oils.
- Reagent (U.S. 1247516) for—
  - Freeing marine animal oils from—
    - Arsenic compounds.
    - Catalyst poisons.
    - Chlorine compounds.
    - Cyanide derivatives.
    - Iodine compounds.
    - Phosphorus compounds.
    - Sulphur compounds.
- Starting point in making—
  - Catalysts used in the hydrogenation of—
    - Animal oils.
    - Fats.
    - Fish oils.
    - Oxidized oils.
    - Polymerized oils.
    - Unsaturated oils.
    - Vegetable oils.
  - Catalysts used in processes for modifying—
    - Vegetable or animal ester waxes (claimed to improve color, iodine value, and melting point of unsaponifiable matter, and solubility in turpentine or other solvent).

Metallurgical

- Ingredient of—
  - Chromeplating electrolytes (French 660025).
  - Electrolytes in plating processes.
  - Welding electrode (U.S. 1519007).
- Reagent (U.S. 1251511) for—
  - Separating nickel from copper.

Military

- Ingredient of—
  - Gas-adsorbent (U.S. 1422211).
  - Hopcalite (U.S. 1345323).

Petroleum

- Catalyst (U.S. 1973662) in making—
  - Diluents or solvents for pyroxylin or resin comp sions, from olefins, vaporphase-cracked petro products.
- Starting point (U.S. 1160670 and 1168404) in makin
  - Catalysts used in cracking processes.

Soap

- Starting point in making—
  - Catalysts used in the hudrogenation of—
    - Animal oils.
    - Fats.
    - Fish oils.
    - Vegetable oils.

Wood

- Ingredient (U.S. 1500066) of—
  - Impregnating agent for wood treatment.

Nickel Chloride

- Latin: Niccolum chloratum.
- French: Chlorure de nickel; Chlorure nickélique.
- German: Nickelchlorur; Nickelchlorid.
- Spanish: Cloruro de niquel.
- Italian: Cloruro di nickelio.

Analysis

- Determiner (U.S. 1513558) of—
  - Hydrogen ion concentration.

Building Construction

- Coating and waterproofing agent (U.S. 1364587) for
  - Cement.
  - Concrete.
  - Mortar.
  - Trass.

Cellulose Products

- Catalyst (French 660623) in making—
  - Celulose esters.

Chemical

- Catalyst in—
  - Chemical processes.
- Catalyst in making—
  - Calcium chloride (U.S. 1153502).
  - Oxygen (U.S. 1153502).
- Extractant (French 594760) for—
  - Ethylene from gaseous mixtures (used in combinati with magnesium phenylbromide).
- Ingredient (Brit. 445963) of—
  - Catalytic mixtures used in making—
    - Ethers from alcohols.
- Process material in making—
  - Chlorine (U.S. 1178591).
  - Cyclohexene (U.S. 1221382).
  - Cyclophentene (U.S. 1221382).
  - Dihydrobenzene (U.S. 1221382).
- Regenerating agent (U.S. 1373654) for—
  - Nickel catalyst.
- Starting point in making—
  - Nickel carbonate (U.S. 1432668).
  - Nickel hydroxide (U.S. 1135785 and 1497815).
  - Nickel oxide (U.S. 1520305).
  - Nickel salts.
- Starting point in making—
  - Catalysts for specialize processes, such as—
    - Dehalogenizing organic compounds.
    - Destructive hydrogenation.
    - Hydrogenation processes.
    - Reduction processes.

Coal-Treating

- Accelerator (Brit. 405371) of—
  - Nascent hydrogen formation in processes for h genation of—
    - Benzol.
    - Coal.
    - Coaltar.

Electrical

- Ingredient of—
  - Electrolytes used in making magnetic nickel iron alloys used in electrical (sound) rep processes (U.S. 1920964).
  - Electrolytes used in plating master records for ph graphic reproduction purposes (U.S. 1513120).
- Starting point (Brit. 413526) in making—
  - Magnetic alloy powders for use in telephonic munication, radio, and phonographic

Fats and Oils

- Catalyst (U.S. 1450174) in—
  - Vegetable oil hydrogenation.
- Reagent (U.S. 1159355) for separating
  - Fatty acids from water.
  - Oils from water.

Nickel Chloride (Continued)

Starting point in making—
Catalysts used in the hydrogenation of—
Animal oils.
Fats.
Fish oils.
Oxidized oils.
Polymerized oils.
Unsaturated oils.
Vegetable oils.

Ink
Ingredient of—
Sympathetic inks.

Metallurgical
Ingredient of—
Electrolytes.
Plating baths for aluminum or its alloys (French 626709).
Plating baths for zinc-base alloys (U.S. 1967715).
Plating baths used for nickelplating cast zinc.
Starting point (Brit. 413526 in making—
Magnetic alloy powders for use in telephonic communication, radio, and phonographic reproduction.

Military
Ammonia gas adsorbent in gas masks.

Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
Sympathetic color (U.S. 1402442).

Petroleum
Accelerator (Brit. 405371) of—
Nascent hydrogen formation in processes for hydrogenation of—
Petroleum residues.

Pharmaceutical
Suggested for use as—
Antiseptic in various pharmaceutical preparations.

Refrigeration
Absorbent for—
Ammonia in gas masks used in trouble shooting.

Sanitation and Water
Process material (U.S. 1455363) in making—
Artificial zeolite.
Process material (U.S. 1455363) in treating—
Water-purifying material containing glauconite.

Soap
Starting point in making—
Catalysts used in the hydrogenation of—
Animal oils.
Fats.
Fish oils.
Vegetable oils.

Nickel Formate

French: Formiate de nickel; Formiate nickélique.
German: Ameisensaures Nickel; Nickelformiat.
Spanish: Formiato de niquel.
Italian: Formiato di nichele.

Chemical
Starting point in making—
Nickel catalysts for hydrogenation processes.
Nickel catalysts for reduction processes.

Dye
Starting point in making—
Nickel catalysts for reduction processes.

Fats and Oils
Catalyst in hydrogenating—
Fats.
Fatty acids.
Oils.
Starting point in making—
Nickel catalysts for hydrogenation processes.

Petroleum
Catalyst (U.S. 1160670) in—
Cracking process.

Nickel Formocarbonate

Chemical
Starting point (U.S. 1390686) in making—
Nickel catalyst.

Nickel Hydroxide

Synonym: Nickel hydrate.
French: Hydrate de nickel; Hydrate nickélique; Hydroxide de nickel; Hydroxide nickélique.
German: Hydrasierte Nickel; Nickelhydrat; Nickelhydroxyd.
Spanish: Hidrato de nique.
Italian: Idrato di nickelio.

Cellulose Products
Process material (U.S. 1279200) in making—
Alkali cellulose.

Chemical
Catalyst in making—
Acetylene products (U.S. 1421743).
Phenols from halogenated hydrocarbons (U.S. 1961834).
Process material (U.S. 1279200) in making—
Alkali cellulose.
Starting point in making—
Catalysts.
Catalysts for specialized processes, such as—
Dehalogenizing organic compounds.
Destructive hydrogenation.
Hydrogenation processes.
Reduction processes.
Catalysts used in making—
Acetaldehyde (U.S. 1400203).
Ammonia (U.S. 1273772).
Nickel formate (U.S. 1296496, 1378337, and 1390686).
Nickel oleate (U.S. 1378337).

Electrical
Ingredient of—
Battery electrolytes.

Fats and Oils
Catalyst in—
Hydrogenation processes.
Remover (U.S. 1247516) of—
Catalyst poisons for fish oils.
Starting point in making—
Catalysts used in the hydrogenation of—
Animal oils.
Fats.
Fish oils.
Oxidized oils.
Polymerized oils.
Unsaturated oils.
Vegetable oils.

Lubricant
Catalyst (U.S. 1350814) in making—
Lubricating oil.
Catalyst (Brit. 406963) in—
Hydrogenating hydrocarbon oils.

Metallurgical
Ingredient of—
Nickelplating solutions.

Soap
Starting point in making—
Catalysts used in the hydrogenation of—
Animal oils.
Fats.
Fish oils.
Vegetable oils.

Nickel-Molybdenum-Ammonium Complex

(A complex salt probably conforming to the formula $[Ni(MoO_4)_6]H_6(NH_4)_4$*)*

Miscellaneous
Addition agent (Germ. 665462) to—
Lacquer coatings for demonstrating temperature at given spots (for example, coating on an air-cooled combustion motor would permanently change the greyish-white in spots where the temperature became 180° to 210°C.).
Temperature indicator (Germ. 665462) offering—
Permanent color change to grewish-white at 180° to 210°C.

Nickel Nitrate

French: Azoate de nickel; Azoate nickélique; Azotate de nickel; Azotate nickélique; Nitrate de nickel; Nitrate nickélique.
German: Nickelnitrat; Salpetersaures Nickel; Salpetersaures Nickeloxyd.
Spanish: Nitrato de nichele; Nitrato de niquel.
Italian: Nitrato di nickelio.

Building Construction
Coating and waterproofing agent (U.S. 1364587) for—
Cement.
Concrete.
Mortar.
Trass.

Chemical
Carrier (U.S. 1455448) of—
Oxygen.
Starting point in making—
Catalysts used in hydrogenation processes.
Catalysts used in making—
Acetaldehyde.
Acetone oil.
Aldehydes.

Nickel Nitrate (Continued)

    - Ammonia.
    - Benzene.
    - Butylmethyl ketone.
    - Calcium chloride.
    - Carbon dioxide.
    - Carbon monoxide.
    - Ethylmethyl ketone.
    - Formaldehyde.
    - Hydrogen.
    - Methyl ketone.
    - Methylpropyl ketone.
    - Nickel aluminate-silicate.
    - Nitric acid.
    - Oils and olefins from coal.
    - Oxygen.
    - Polycarboxylic acid.
    - Nitrogen.
    - Toluene.
    - Xylene.
  - Metallized silica gel catalyst (U.S. 1925820).
  - Nickel catalysts.
  - Nickel compounds, such as—
    - Nickel acetate.
    - Nickel carbonate.
    - Nickel formate.
    - Nickel hydroxide.
    - Nickel oleate.
    - Nickel oxide.

Dye

- Catalyst (U.S. 1455448) in making—
  - Anthraquinone.

Electrical

- Carbonizing promoter (U.S. 1978180) for—
  - Ferrous metal used in vacuum tubes.
- Process material (U.S. 1402751) in coating—
  - Battery electrode with nickel salt.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

- Starting point in making—
  - Catalysts used in the hydrogenation of—
    - Animal oils.
    - Fish oils.
    - Fats.
    - Oxidized oils.
    - Polymerized oils.
    - Unsaturated oils.
    - Vegetable oils.

Flavorings

- Catalyst (U.S. 1158217) in making—
  - Flavoring agents for cordials and liqueurs.

Metallurgical

- Ingredient (U.S. 1404156) of—
  - Electrolyte.
- Process material (U.S. 1442238) in—
  - Nickel salt coating.
- Process material (U.S. 1314839, 1314840, 1314841, and 1314842) in making—
  - Electrolyte for etching—
    - Brass.
    - Copper.
    - Nickel.
    - Steel.
    - Zinc.

Miscellaneous

- Ingredient (U.S. 1402442) of—
  - Sympathetic color.

Petroleum

- Catalyst (U.S. 1160670) in making—
  - Gasoline.

Soap

- Starting point in making—
  - Catalysts for hydrogenation processes.

Nickel Pectinate

Disinfectant

- Claimed (Brit. 502403) as—
  - Toxic to bacteria, but harmless to the human body.

Food

- Claimed (Brit. 502403) as—
  - More dispersible than pectin itself as source of pectin in water or fruit juices.
- Source of pectin (Brit. 502403) for—
  - Candy jellies.
  - Food products.
  - Jams, jellies, and the like.
  - Mayonnaises.
  - Sherbets.

Pharmaceutical

- Claimed (Brit. 502403) as source of pectin for
  - Externally as an aqueous dispersion, or on gau or in ointments.
  - Internally, admixed with cereals, soup, potato milk, or other beverages.

Nickel-Phthalocyanin

Paint and Varnish

- Pigment (Brit. 457786).

Paper

- Starting point (Brit. 449805, 418367, and 410814) i making—
  - Printing pastes with the condensation product formaldehyde and naphthalenesulphonic acid (th pastes, it is claimed, will color paper, cardbo paperboard, and the like, equally on both sic in brilliant shades of color).

Nickel Sulphate

Latin: Niccoli sulphas.
French: Sulphate de nickel; Sulphate nickélique.
German: Nickelsulfat; Schwefelsaures Nickel.
Spanish: Solfato de niquel.
Italian: Solfato di nickelio.

Analysis

- Reagent in—
  - Analytical processes involving control and rese in science and industry.
- Reagent in testing for—
  - Albumoses (Fittipaldi; Gnezda).
  - Glucose (Duyk).

Building Construction

- Waterproofing agent for—
  - Cement (U.S. 1364587).
  - Concrete (U.S. 1364587).
  - Gypsum (U.S. 1256324).
  - Mortar (U.S. 1364587).

Cellulose Products

- Process material (U.S. 1279200) in making—
  - Alkali cellulose.

Ceramic

- Pigment for—
  - Decorative effects.

Chemical

- Carrier (U.S. 1455448) of—
  - Oxygen.
- Determiner (U.S. 1513558) of—
  - Hydrogenation concentration.
- Purifying agent (with copper sulphate) (U.S. 1908 for—
  - "Bleed water" from mining of sulphur by the F process (operated in the presence of, and assi by, diffused aeration).
- Starting point in making—
  - Catalysts.
  - Nickel carbonate.
  - Nickel chloride.
  - Nickel formate.
  - Nickel hydroxide.
  - Nickel hypophosphite.
  - Nickel oxide.
  - Nickel-ammonium sulphate (double salts).

Dye

- Catalyst (U.S. 1455448) in making—
  - Anthraquinone.

Electrical

- Coating agent for—
  - Battery electrode (in conjunction with nickel hyd ide) (U.S. 1402751).
  - Electric lamp (silvering) (U.S. 1486804).
  - Phonograph record master discs (U.S. 1513120).
- Ingredient of—
  - Electrolytes used in making magnetic nickel iron alloys used in electrical (sound) processes (U.S. 1920964).
  - Electrolytes used in plating master records for ph graphic reproduction purposes (U.S. 1513120).

Fats and Oils

- Starting point in making—
  - Catalysts used in the hydrogenation of—
    - Animal oils.
    - Fats.
    - Fish oils.
    - Oxidized oils.
    - Polymerized oils.
    - Unsaturated oils.
    - Vegetable oils.

Nickel Sulphate (Continued)

Glass
Pigment (U.S. 1467030) in making—
  Glass.

Metallurgical
Electrolyte in—
  Nickel-plating baths.
Ingredient of—
  Aluminum soldering composition (U.S. 1402644).
  Electrolyte for etching brass, copper, steel, and zinc (U.S. 1314839, 1314840, 1314841, and 1314842).
  Electrolytes (miscellaneous).
  Tin-plating electrolyte (U.S. 1466126).
Process material in—
  Copper cementation (U.S. 1128313 and 1128316).
Reagent (U.S. 1128314) for—
  Separating copper from nickel.

Military
Ingredient of—
  Gas adsorbent (U.S. 1422211).
  Hopcalite (U.S. 1345323).

Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
  Etching solution (U.S. 1362159).
Modifying agent for—
  Zinc surfaces subjected to nitrocellulose coatings (used to promote adherence and retard breakdown).

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Pigment in—
  Paints, varnishes, enamels, and other products.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.

Photographic
Process material (U.S. 1444469) in making—
  Photographic paper.

Printing
Process material (U.S. 1210872) in making—
  Printing electrotype.

Soap
Starting point in making—
  Catalysts used in the hydrogenation of oils.

Stone
Waterproofing agent (U.S. 1256324) for—
  Artificial stone.

Textile
Mordant in—
  Dyeing processes.
  Printing processes.

Water and Sanitation
Purifying agent (with copper sulphate) (U.S. 1908545) for—
  Water containing soluble sulphides (operated in the presence of, and assisted by, diffused aeration).

Nickel-Zirconium

(A special alloy usually containing from 25 percent to 30 percent zirconium and 40 percent to 50 percent nickel.)

Metallurgical
Degasifying agent for—
  Nickel and its alloys.
  Nonferrous metals.
Deoxidizer for—
  Nickel and its alloys.
  Nonferrous metals.

Nicotine Di-isosulphocyanide

Insecticide
Claimed (Brit. 471154) as—
  Insecticide.

Nicotine Naphthenate

Insecticide
Insecticide (U.S. 2155946).

Nicotine Sulphate

  French: Sulphate de nicotine.
  German: Nicotinsulfat; Schwefelsaures Nicotin.
  Spanish: Solfato de nicotinico.
  Italian: Solfato di nicotinico.

Animal Husbandry
Toxic agent in—
  Copper sulphate and other admixtures for controlling stomach worm, tapeworm, and hookworm in sheep.
  Delousing preparations for treating poultry houses and roosts.
  Delousing preparations for direct treatment of poultry in controlling body and head lice.
  Preparations for direct treatment of poultry in controlling feather mite.
  Vermicidal preparations for cattle.

Chemical
Starting point in making—
  Nicotine salts.

Disinfectant
Toxing agent in—
  Germicidal compositions.

Insecticide and Fungicide
Toxic agent in—
  Fungicidal compositions.
  Insecticidal compositions.
Toxic agent useful in controlling and combatting—
  Ants (in soap emulsion poured into anthills).
  Aphids (plant lice).
  "Bugs" in window box and small garden plantings.
  Insects infesting such widely grown products as cabbage, spinach, asparagus, melons, cucumber, tomatoes, peas, kale, onions, potatoes, turnips, and other farm crops.
  Insects infesting horticultural products, particularly roses, lilies, ferns, spirea, chrysanthemum, nasturtium, golden glow, other flowers (but not violets).
  Insects infesting vines and shrubs.
  Insects infesting apple trees.
  Leafhoppers.
  Leafminers.
  Most hardy insects.
  Slugs.
  Small, soft-bodied insects.
  Thrips.

Miscellaneous
Repellent for—
  Dogs (used as a spray on shrubs, flowers, corners of buildings, trunks of trees, in order to protect them from dog visits).

Nicotine Tannate

Insecticide
Insecticide (U.S. 2152236).

4-Nitro-1-aminoanthraquinone-2-carboxylbetagammadihydroxypropylamide

Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 488863) in making—
  Dyestuffs.

Cellulose Products
Red dye (Brit. 488863) for—
  Cellulose esters and ethers.

4-Nitro-1-aminoanthraquinone-2-carboxyl Chloride

Dye
Reactant in making—
  Synthetic dyestuffs.
Starting point (Brit. 488863) in making—
  Red dyestuffs for cellulose esters and ethers.

4-Nitroanhydrohydroxymercuriorthocresol

Pharmaceutical
Ingredient (U.S. 1947519) of—
  Medicinal oil solutions.

1-Nitroanthraquinone-7-Sodium Sulphonate

Dye
Process material in—
  Manufacturing operations.

Photographic
Desensitizer (Brit. 461890) for—
  Photographic emulsions.

Nitrobenzanthrone

Dye
Intermediate in—
  Dyestuff syntheses.
Starting point (U.S. 1797478) in making—
  Alkali salts claimed as valuable brown vat dyestuffs.

Nitrobenzenemetasulphonic Acid Sodium Salt

Chemical
Intermediate in—
  Organic synthesis.

Miscellaneous
Protective oxidizing agent for various purposes.

Nitrobenzenemetasulphonic Acid Sodium Salt (Cont'd)

Textile
Protective oxidizing agent in—
Bleaching processes.
Discharge printing.
Scouring vat-dyed materials.

Nitrobutanes

Cellulose Products
Solvent (U.S. 1967667) for—
Cellulose derivatves.
Chemical
Starting point (U.S. 1967667) in making—
Aldehydes by reduction in alkaline mediums.
Amines by reduction in acid mediums.
Ketones by reduction in alkaline mediums.
Synthetic organic chemicals.
Paint and Varnish
Solvent (U.S. 1967667) in—
Varnishes, dopes, and lacquers containing cellulose derivatives.
Petroleum
Addition agent (U.S. 1967667) for—
Diesel motor oils.
Selective solvent (U.S. 1967667) in—
Purification of lubricating oils.

3″-Nitro-4′:4′-dihydroxy-3:3′-dimethoxyfuchsone

Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 485228, 485266, and 502216) in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 485228, 485266, and 502216) to have—
Medicinal properties.

Nitroethane

Cellulose Products
Solvent (U.S. 1967667) for—
Cellulose derivatives.
Solvent for—
Cellulose acetate.
Cellulose acetobutyrate.
Cellulose acetopropionate.
Nitrocellulose.
Chemical
Starting point (U.S. 1967667) in making—
Aldehydes by reduction in alkaline mediums.
Amines by reduction in acid mediums.
Ketones by reduction in alkaline mediums.
Synthetic organic chemicals.
Dye
Solvent for—
Dyestuffs.
Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Solvent for—
Fats.
Waxes.
Paint and Varnish
Solvent (U.S. 1967667) in—
Varnishes, dopes, and lacquers containing cellulose derivatives.
Petroleum
Addition agent (U.S. 1967667) for—
Diesel motor oils.
Selective solvent (U.S. 1967667) in—
Purification of lubricating oils.
Resins
Solvent for—
Alkyd resins.
Vinyl resins.
Other resins.

Nitrogen Tetrasulphide

Fuel
Ignition accelerator for—
Diesel engine fuels (No. 16 in the Nygaard, Crandall, and Berger list, which is arranged in the order of decreasing effectiveness at a concentration of 0.5 weight-percent in straight-run diesel fuels).

Nitrogen Trichloride

Agriculture
Preventer of—
Decay of citrous fruits (said to be able to penetrate the wrappers of a packed box of fruit and to be applicable within storage rooms and refrigerator cars).

Nitroguanidin

Explosives
Ingredient of—
Ballistite (U.S. 1409963).
Cellulose nitrate explosive composition (U.S. 145441
Complex explosives (Brit. 21529).

3″-Nitro-4′-hydroxy-3:3′-dimethoxyfuchsone

Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 485228, 485266, and 502216) in mak ing—
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 485228, 485266, and 502216) to have medicinal properties.

3-Nitro-2-iodotoluene

Chemical
New chemical available for experimental use.

Nitroisobutylglycerin Trinitrate

Synonym: Trinitrate of Tris(hydroxymethyl)nitromethane.

Explosives
Explosive claimed to be similar to nitroglycerin, but said to be somewhat more stable and to have a lower freezing point.

Nitromethane

Cellulose Products
Solvent (U.S. 1967667) for—
Cellulose derivatives.
Chemical
Starting point (U.S. 1967667) in making—
Aldehydes by reduction in alkaline mediums.
Amines by reduction in acid mediums.
Ketones by reduction in alkaline mediums.
Synthetic organic compounds.
Dye
Solvent for—
Dyestuffs.
Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Solvent for—
Fats.
Waxes.
Paint and Varnish
Solvent (U.S. 1697667) in—
Varnishes, dopes, and lacquers containing cellulos derivatives.
Petroleum
Addition agent (1967667) in making—
Diesel motor oils.
Selective solvent (U.S. 1967667) in—
Purifying lubricating oils.
Resins
Solvent for—
Other resins.
Alkyd resins.
Vinyl resins.

2-Nitro-2-methyl-1-propanol

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Rubber
Heat sensitizer for—
Rubber latex.

5-Nitro-1-methylthiolbenzothiazole

Insecticide
Toxic agent (Brit. 500197) in—
Emulsified insecticidal compositions.

1-Nitronaphthalene-5-sulphonic Acid

Synonyms: Laurent's Acid.

Dye
Intermediate in making—
Diphenylnaphthylmethane dyes.
Monoazo dyes.
Trisazo dyes.

Nitrophenylboric Acid

Synonym: Nitroborophenylic Acid.

Agricultural
Preservative for many agricultural products.

Nitropropanes

Cellulose Products
Solvent (U.S. 1967667) for—
  Cellulose derivatives.
Chemical
Starting point (U.S. 1967667) in making—
  Aldehydes by reduction in alkaline mediums.
  Amines by reduction in acid mediums.
  Ketones by reduction in alkaline mediums.
  Synthetic organic chemicals.
Cellulose Products
Solvent for—
  Cellulose acetate.
  Cellulose acetobutyrate.
  Cellulose acetopropionate.
  Nitrocellulose.
Dye
Solvent for—
  Dyestuffs.
Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Solvent for—
  Fats.
  Waxes.
Paint and Varnish
Solvent (U.S. 1967667) in—
  Varnishes, dopes, and lacquers containing cellulose derivatives.
Petroleum
Addition agent (U.S. 1967667) in—
  Diesel motor oils.
Selective solvent (U.S. 1967667) in—
  Lubricating oil purification.
Resins
Solvent for—
  Alkyd resins.
  Vinyl resins.
  Other resins.

N-Methyl-N-cetylureidomethylpyridinium Chloride

Textile
Waterproofing agent (Brit. 497856) for—
  Textiles (said to give water-repellent effect fast to washing and drycleaning).

N-Methyl-N′-diethylaminoethyl-N-octadecylurea

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 500153) in making—
  Salts useful as softening and improving agents for textiles.

Nondecylic Acid Chloride

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
  Emulsifying agents by sulphonating products of its reaction with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.
Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
  Lubricants with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

Nonyl Dichlorostearate

Lubricant
Addition agent (Brit. 459719 and 422956) in—
  Hydrocarbon lubricating oils.
As a lubricant (Brit. 459719 and 422956).

Nonylic Acid Chloride

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
  Emulsifying agents by sulphonating its reaction products with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.
Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
  Lubricants with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

N-Paradimethylaminophenyl-N′-heptadecylurea

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 500153) in making—
  Salts useful as softening and improving agents for textiles.

2-N-Propylthiolquinolin Ethiodide

Dye
Process material (Brit. 454687) in making—
  Cyanin dyes.

2-N-Propylthiolquinolin Methiodide

Dye
Process material (Brit. 454687) in making—
  Cyanin dyes.

N-Pyridyl-N′-undecylurea

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 500153) in making—
  Salts useful as softening and improving agents for textiles.

5-N-Valerylidene-3-methyl-delta^2-cyclopentenone

Perfume
Odorant (Brit. 451462) in—
  Perfumery.

Ochna Pulchra Oil

(An oil from the fruits of Ochna pulchra, indigenous to Rhodesia and South Africa.)

Fats and Oils
Suggested for use as a vegetable oil offering the following properties—
  Greenish-brown color.
  Odor resembling that of valeric acid.
  Saponification value 196 to 197.
  Iodine value 58 to 74.
Soap
Suggested for use as—
  Soapstock.

Ocimum Sanctum

(Leaves of the sacred Tulsi plant, Ocimum sanctum.)

Aromatics
Starting point in making—
  Essential oil.
Insecticide
Repellent for—
  Mosquitoes and other insects (their presence in a room is said to keep mosquitoes out of it).
Miscellaneous
Said to be of religious significance.
Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Suggested for use as—
  Antiseptic.
  Expectorant.

Ocimum Sanctum Oil

(An oil from the leaves of the sacred Tulsi plant, Ocimum sanctum.)

Aromatics
Essential oil offering the following characteristics—
  Odor strongly suggesting that of cloves.
  Pale yellow color.
  Presence of carvacrol, eugenol, methyleugenol, caryophyllene.

Octadecanediol

Chemical
Starting point in making—
  Derivatives useful as plasticizing agents for nitrocellulose and synthetic resins.
Cosmetic
Wax substitute in—
  Creams and other preparations.
Miscellaneous
Filler and wax substitute in—
  Automobile polishes.
  Floor polishes.
  Furniture polishes.
  Greaseproofing agents.
  Shoe polishes.
  Waterproofing agents.
  Wood polishes.
Paper
Filler and wax substitute in—
  Coating compositions.
  Greaseproofing compositions.
  Waterproofing compositions.

Octadecanediol (Continued)

Leather
Filler and wax substitute in—
Dressing compositions.
Waterproofing compositions.

Textile
Filler and wax substitute in—
Greaseproofing compositions.
Waterproofing compositions.

Octadecanediol Diacetate

Cellulose Products
Plasticizer for—
Cellulose nitrate.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

Resins
Lubricant for—
Molds used for resins.
Plasticizer in—
Resin-cellulose derivative compositions and solutions.

Octadecylallophenylmethylpyridinium Chloride

Textile
Waterproofing agent (Brit. 497856) for—
Textiles (said to give water-repellent effect fast to washing and drycleaning).

Octadecylamine

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point in making—
Emulsifying agents.
Various derivatives.
Starting point (Brit. 457810) in making—
Artificial waxes for polishes, carbon paper, stencils, and textiles by reacting with mixtures of—
Amines.
Montanic acid.
Palmitic acid.
Stearic acid.

Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
Dispersing, emulsifying, cleansing, and washing compositions used for various purposes.

Octadecylbenzylmethylsulphonium Methosulphate

Cosmetic
Preservative (Brit. 464330) for—
Cosmetic preparations.

Fungicide
Mold inhibitor (Brit. 464330).

Miscellaneous
Disinfectant and preservative (Brit. 464330) for—
Protein-containing products.
Starch-containing products.

Octadecyl Dichlorostearate

Lubricant
Addition agent (Brit. 459719 and 422956) in—
Hydrocarbon lubricating oils.
As a lubricant (Brit. 459719 and 422956).

Octadecylvinyl Sulphide

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 446992, 450559, and 454675) in making—
Sulphonic acids with—
Calcium bisulphite.
Magnesium bisulphite.
Potassium bisulphite.
Sodium bisulphite.

Octadecylvinyl Sulphoxide

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 446992, 450559, and 454675) in making—
Sulphonic acids with—
Calcium bisulphite.
Magnesium bisulphite.
Potassium bisulphite.
Sodium bisulphite.

Octyl Alcohol

Synonyms: 2-Ethylhexanol; 2-Ethylhexyl alcohol.

Bituminous Products
Solvent for—
Asphalt.

Cellulose Products
As a high-boiling solvent.
Increaser of—
Solvent power of true solvents for nitrocellulose.
Ingredient of—
Solvent mixtures for nitrocellulose.

Chemical
Defoaming agent in—
Operations wherever excessive foaming or air bubbles are undesirable.
Introducer of—
Octyl groups in synthetic processes.
Primary alcohol with properties intermediate between those of the lower-carbon alcohols and high fatty compounds.
Primary alcohol offering following properties—
Colorless.
High-boiling.
Miscible with most organic solvents.
Slightly viscous liquid.
Soluble in water to the extent of only 0.14 percent by weight at 25°C.
Reactant in—
Syntheses of organic chemicals.
Solvent for—
Animal oils.
Fats.
Greases.
Gums.
Mineral oils.
Other products.
Resins.
Vegetable oils.
Waxes.
Starting point in making—
Amines.
Esters.
Ethers.
Octaldehyde
Octoic acid.
Wetting agent for various purposes.

Clay Products
Dispersing and wetting agent in preparing—
Slips and slurries.

Disinfectant
Defoaming agent in—
Emulsified disinfectant compositions.
Dispersing agent and emulsion efficiency increaser in—
Emulsified disinfectant compositions.

Dry Cleaning
Dispersing, solvent, and wetting agent in—
Dry-cleaning processes.

Dyes
Solvent for—
Dyestuffs.

Enameling
High-boiling alcohol in formulating—
Baking finishes.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Defoaming agent in—
Operations wherever excessive foaming or air bubbles are undesirable.
Dispersing and wetting agent for—
Fats.
Oils.
Efficiency increaser for—
Emulsified oil compositions of various kinds.
Sulphonated oils.
Solvent for—
Animal oils.
Fats.
Greases.
Lards.
Mineral oils.
Vegetable oils.
Waxes.

Gums
Solvent for—
Gums.

Ink
Defoaming agent in processing—
Varnish ink.
Wetting agent for various products.

Insecticide
Defoaming agent in—
Spray compositions.
Dispersing agent in—
Spray compositions.
Efficiency increaser for—
Miscible oils.
Wetting agent in—
Spray compositions.

Octyl Alcohol (Continued)

Leather

Defoaming agent in—
- Operations wherever excessive foaming or air bubbles are undesirable.

Efficiency increaser for—
- Penetrating compounds.
- Sulphonated compounds.

Solvent in—
- Dressing and finishing compounds.

Lubricant

Defoaming agent for eliminating—
- Air bubbles.
- Excessive foaming.
- Hydration content of certain lubricants.

Dispersing and wetting agent for—
- Fats.
- Greases.
- Oils.

Efficiency increaser for—
- Boring oils.
- Cutting oils.
- Drilling oils.
- Emulsified greasing and lubricating compositions of various kinds.
- Emulsified sulphonated oil compositions.
- Emulsified wire-drawing oils.
- Penetrating agents.

Solvent for—
- Animal oils.
- Fats.
- Greases.
- Mineral oils.
- Soaps.
- Vegetable oils.

Miscellaneous

Defoaming agent in—
- Operations wherever excessive foaming or air bubbles are undesirable.

Dispersing agent for various products and purposes.

Efficiency increaser in—
- Emulsified pastes and polishes.

Solvent for—
- Animal oils.
- Fats.
- Greases.
- Gums.
- Mineral oils.
- Other products.
- Resins.
- Vegetable oils.
- Waxes.

Wetting agent for various products and purposes.

Paint and Varnish

Dispersing agent in—
- Grinding paint and lacquer pigments.

High-boiling alcohol in formulating—
- Baking finishes.
- Brushing lacquers.
- Dipping lacquers.
- Mist coats.
- Stencil lacquers.

Ingredient of—
- Coating compositions.
- Solvent mixtures for nitrocellulose and other materials.
- Waterproofing compositions.

Solvent for—
- Gums.
- Newer urea resin enamels.
- Resins.
- Vegetable oils.
- Waxes.

Viscosity reducer for—
- Alkyd varnishes.

Wetting agent for various products and purposes.

Paper

Defoaming agent in—
- Coating processes.

Dispersing agent for—
- Clays.

Wetting agent.

Petroleum

Efficiency increaser in—
- Emulsified oils.

Photographic

Defoaming agent in—
- Developing processes.

Ingredient of—
- Solvents for nitrocellulose.

Resins

Solvent for—
- Resins.

Rubber

Clarifying agent in—
- Processing operations.

Defoaming agent in processing—
- Rubber latex.

Solvent in—
- Processing operations.

Soap

Defoaming agent and efficiency increaser in—
- Dry-cleaning soaps.
- Emulsified detergents.
- Emulsified textile soaps.

Textile

Coupling agent in—
- Textile finishing compounds.

Defoaming agent in—
- Operations wherever excessive foaming or air bubbles are undesirable.

Dispersing agent for various purposes.

Efficiency increaser for—
- Penetrating agents.
- Soluble oils.

Process aid in—
- Boiling operations.
- Cleansing operations.
- Dyeing operations.
- Mercerizing operations.
- Printing operations.
- Sizing operations.
- Soaking operations.
- Waterproofing operations.

Solvent for—
- Dyestuffs.
- Fats.
- Grease.
- Oils.
- Waxes.

Starting point in making—
- Penetrants for mercerizing cotton (admixture with various cresols).

Wetting agent in various processes.

Octyl Dichlorostearate

Lubricant

Addition agent (Brit. 459719 and 422956) in—
- Hydrocarbon lubricating oils.

As a lubricant (Brit. 459719 and 422956).

Oiticica Oil

(An oil obtained from the kernels of the fruit of the oiticica tree which is native to various parts of Brazil. In Brazil three forms are obtainable as follows: (1) The Condensed Crude Oil; (2) The Polimerisado Oil; (3) The De Pintura Oil. In the U.S.A. the oil is marketed in two forms as follows: (1) the Raw Oil, produced by the usual methods, which changes in whole or in part, to a soft, pasty solid mass, when maintained a short time below 25 to 35° C. This is commonly referred to as the "solid" oil. (2) An improved quality produced by a special process employing temperatures higher than usual. It remains permanently liquid under normal storage conditions. There is no separation of solid matter and therefore no deterioration through oxidation and polymerization. The wide variations observed (especially in viscosity and bodying rate) between different lots produced by the usual processes are eliminated and a uniform product equal to the highest quality raw oil is said to be insured. This is commonly referred to as the "liquid" oil.)

Fats and Oils

Starting point in making—
- Blown oil (said to be a thick, light-colored oil comparable with blown linseed oil).
- Fatty acids.

Inks

Drying oil in making—
- Printing inks.

Linoleum and Oilcloth

Suggested for use in making—
- Linoleum.
- Oilcloth.

Mechanical

Drying oil used in making—
- Brake band linings.

Miscellaneous

Drying oil used in making waterproofing for—
- Brick.
- Cement and concrete.
- Fabrics.
- Leather.

Oiticica Oil (Continued)
  Paper.
  Stone.
Paint and Varnish
Adjunct for—
  Tung oil.
Drying oil for making—
  Industrial finishes (special resistance).
  Insulating coatings.
  Paints and varnishes.
  Protective coatings.
Producer of—
  Quick-drying finishes.
  Regular (flat-type) finishes (by heating with a resin,—either rosin, a copal ester, ester gum or a synthetic resin).
  Wrinkle finishes.
Starting point in making—
  Oiticicates of lead, manganese, or cobalt.
Substitute for—
  Tung oil.
Resins
Plasticizer and reactant in making—
  Synthetic resins used in making—
    Closures.
    Food container linings and coatings.
    Insulation.

Oiticica Oil Fatty Acids
(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)
Miscellaneous
Suggested plasticizer in—
  Floor waxing compounds.
  Shoe polishes.
Paints and Varnish
  Plasticizer for—
  Anti-corrosive coatings.
  Anti-fouling paints.
  Nitrocellulose lacquers and coatings (dull finishes).
Starting point in making—
  Cobalt, lead and manganese salts used as driers for paints.
Resins
Plasticizer and reactant in making—
  Synthetic resins of the glycerin—phthalate type.

Oleic Acid Nitrile
Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 438793) in making—
  Higher-aliphatic amines for use as textile auxiliary agents and as pharmaceuticals.

Oleic Benzylglycolsulphonate
Miscellaneous
As a wetting agent (Brit. 387398).
For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

Oleyl Alcohol
Adhesives
Antifoaming agent in—
  Boiling and concentrating operations.
Chemical
Antifoaming agent in—
  Caustic soda concentration.
  Concentration of various chemical solutions.
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Starting point in making—
  Derivatives useful as emulsifying and dispersing agents, and for various other purposes.
Disinfectant
Starting point in making—
  Derivatives useful in the synthesis of deodorants and disinfectants.
Ink
Plasticizer and softener in—
  Printing inks.
Leather
Starting point in making—
  Derivatives useful as wetting and emulsifying agents in leather processing.
Metal Fabricating
Starting point in making—
  Derivatives useful as wetting and emulsifying agents in metal cleaning.
Miscellaneous
Antifoaming agent in—
  Concentrating various kinds of solutions.
Plasticizer for various products and compositions.
Starting point in making—
  Derivatives useful as wetting, penetrating, and emulsifying agents for various purposes; for example, emulsifying agents for polishes.
Paper
Antifoaming agent in making—
  Pulp.
Antifoaming agent in treatment of—
  Black liquor from sulphate pulp.
Plasticizer in—
  Carbon paper coating compositions.
  Stencil paper coating compositions.
Petroleum
Starting point in making—
  Compounds useful as stabilizing agents for cracked gasolines and other motor fuels.
Sugar
Antifoaming agent in—
  Beet sugar boiling and concentrating operations.
Textile
Antifoaming agent in—
  Boiling operations.
  Dyeing processes.
Ingredient of—
  Dressing compositions.
  Finishing compositions.
Lubricating agent.
Plasticizing agent.
Softening agent.
Starting point in making—
  Derivatives useful as wetting, penetrating, emulsifying, and scouring agents.

Oleyl Alcohol Linoleic-Acid Ester
Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 484964) in making—
  Polymerized viscous products suitable for lubricants or for adding to lubricants.

Oleyldiethylethylenediamine
(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)
Textile
Starting point (U.S. 1802258) in making—
  Salts useful in wool-carbonizing processes.

Oleylethylmethylsulphonium Bromide
Disinfectant
Bactericide (U.S. 2155504) for—
  Coli bacilli (1:1000).
  Diphtheria bacilli (1:10,000).
  Staphylococci (1:10,000).
  Typhus bacilli (1:1000).

Oleylmethylaminoethanesulphonic Acid
  French: Acide d'oléyleméthyleaminoéthanesulphonique.
  German: Oleylmethylaminoaethansulfonsäure.
Leather
Reagent (French 743517) in—
  Treating hides to tan them and lubricate them (said to act also as an accelerator in the tanning process).
Miscellaneous
Reagent (French 743517) in—
  Treating furskins to tan them and lubricate them (said to act also as an accelerator in the tanning process).

Oleyl-N-parahydroxyphenyl-N-diethylaminoethylamide Hydrochloride
Pharmaceutical
Suggested thickener for—
  Medicinal oils.

Oleyl-p′-methyldiethylaminoethylaminoanilide Hydrochloride
Pharmaceutical
Suggested thickener for—
  Medicinal oils.

Oleyl-1-sulphuric Acid, Normal, Ester
(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Oleyl-1-sulphuric Acid, Normal, Ester (Continued)

Miscellaneous
Claimed (Brit. 503235) as—
  Washing agent stable to hard water.
Ingredient (Brit. 503235) of—
  Washing preparations for natural or artificial cellulose materials consisting of water-soluble aluminates and washing agents stable to hard water.

Olivene

Refractory
Ingredient of—
  Refractories.
Refractory material offering following properties—
  Neutral.
  Reacts with silica, firebrick, or chrome at high temperatures (1520°C. to 1700°C.)
Starting point in making—
  Refractories.

1-Omega-aminomethylnaphthalenesulphonic Acid

Chemical
Claimed (U.S. 1785955) as—
  New sulphonic acid offering the following properties—
    Colorless.
    Forms sodium salt easily soluble in water.
Intermediate in—
  Organic syntheses.

Onguekoa Gore Seed Oil

Fats and Oils
Oil with following characteristics—
  Disagreeable odor in crude state.
  Fluorescent.
  Glyceryl radical, 3.5 percent.
  Green color.
  Refractive index, 1.5098.
  Saponification value, 187.
  Saturated acids, 2.0 percent.
  Specific gravity, 0.9838 at 20°C/4°C.
  Unsaponifiable matter, 1.1 percent.
  Unsaturated acids, 92.3 percent.
  Volatile and insoluble matter, 3.1 percent.

Opopanx Oil

(An oil steam-distilled from the opopanox resin.)

Aromatics
Oil offering the following properties—
  Acid number, 3.08.
  Characteristic odor of the resin (strongly aromatic, rather recalling that of fenugreek seed, lovage and costus root combined) and a subodor resembling that of licorice.
  Ester number, 173.95.
  Optically inactive.
  Pale yellow color.
  Refractive index, 1.5165.
  Soluble in 10 volumes of 70 percent alcohol.
  Specific gravity, 1.0006.
  Very volatile.

Orange Peel (Bitter)

  Synonyms: Seville orange peel; Indian orange peel; Wild orange peel.
  Latin: Aurantii cortex indicus; Aurantii cortex recens; Aurantii cortex siccatus; Aurantii pericarpium; Cortex aurantiorum; Cortex aurantii fructus; Cortex pomorum aurantii.
  French: Écorce (Zestes) d'oranges amères; Écorce de bigarade.
  German: Pomeranzenchale; Pomeranzenrinde.
  Spanish: Corteza de naranja amarga.
  Italian: Corteccia di arancio amaro; Scorza di arancio amaro.

Aromatics
Ingredient of—
  Essences.
Source of—
  Essential oil.

Chemical
Starting point (U.S. 2276420) in making—
  Solvents by fermentation processes induced by selective bacteria, such as—
    Acetic acid.
    Acetone.
    Ethyl alcohol.
    Butyl alcohol.

Distilled Beverage
Flavoring agent in making—
  Cordials and liquers.

Food
Base in—
  Lemonade powders.
  Marmalade.
  Pickles.
  Relishes.
  Vegetarian foods.
Flavoring agent in—
  Cakes.
  Candies.
  Icings.
  Pies.
  Puddings.
Source of—
  Pectin.
Starting point in making—
  Glazed (candied) products.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reported useful as—
  Flavoring agent. Stomachic.

Perfume
Source of—
  Essential oil used in perfume blending.

Orange Peel (Sweet)

  Latin: Aurantii dulcis cortex; Cortex aurantiorum dulcium.
  French: Écorce (Zestes) d'oranges, douces.
  German: Apfelsinenschale.
  Spanish: Corteza de naranja dulce.
  Italian: Corteccia di arancio; Scorza di arancio.

Aromatics
Base of—
  Extracted essences.
Source of—
  Essential oil.

Chemical
Starting point (U.S. 2276420) in making—
  Solvents (by fermentation processes induced by selective bacteria), such as—
  Acetic acid.
  Acetone.
  Butyl alcohol.
  Ethyl alcohol.

Distilled Beverage
Flavoring agent in making—
  Cordials and liqueurs.

Food
Base in—
  Lemonade powders.
  Marmalade.
  Pickles.
  Relishes.
  Vegetarian foods.
Flavoring agent in—
  Cakes.
  Candies.
  Confections.
  Icings.
  Pies.
  Puddings.
Source of—
  Pectin.
Starting point in making—
  Glazed (candied) products.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reported useful as—
  Flavoring agent. Stomachic.

Perfume
Source of—
  Essential oil used in blending odors.

Oregano Oil

(An essential oil derived from the Puerto Rican oregano shrub.)

Aromatics
Essential oil offering the following characteristics—
  Claimed to resemble origanum oil.
  Contains 52 percent phenols.
  Greenish color.
  No aldehydes or ketones.
  Soluble in 80 percent alcohol.
  Strong, spicy aroma.

Oregano Oil (Continued)

Cosmetic
Suggested as aromatic for—
- Hair lotions.
- Shaving lotions.

Soap
Suggested as aromatic for—
- Soaps.

Orthoaminodiphenyl

Dye
Advocated as alternate for—
- Anilin.

Starting point in making—
- Dyestuffs of the quinolin yellow series characterized by their fastness and a shade of yellow having a green tone (U.S. 2211662).
- Hansa yellow dyestuffs, through orthophenylacetoacetanilide.

Resins
Suggested for use in making—
- Synthetic resins.

Orthobenzylmethylaminophenol

Petroleum
Gum inhibitor (U.S. 1980200 and 1980201) for—
- Motor fuels.

Orthocresyl Paratoluenesulphonate

Cellulose Products
Imparter of—
- Flexibility.
- Gloss.
- Hardness.
- Moisture resistence.

Plasticizer for—
- Cellulose acetate.
- Cellulose esters.
- Nitrocellulose.

Chemical
Organic chemical offering the following properties—
- Insoluble in water.
- Maximum acidity (as acetic acid), 0.03 percent.
- Miscible with all the common organic solvents.
- Resistant to hydrolysis.
- Stable to heat.
- White crystals.

Resins
Plasticizer for—
- Phenol-aldehyde resins.
- Polystyrene resins.
- Santolite resins.
- Vinyl resins.

Plasticizer in—
- Resin-nitrocellulose compositions and solutions.

See also under general heading: "Plasticizers."

Orthocyclohexylphenol Betathiocyanoethylether

Insecticide
Claimed (U.S. 2185207) as—
- Insecticidal toxicant soluble in petroleum distillates.

Orthocyclohexylphenol Gammathiocyanopropylether

Insecticide
Claimed (U.S. 2185207) as—
- Insecticidal toxicant, soluble in petroleum distillates.

Orthodibenzylaminophenol

Petroleum
Gum inhibitor (U.S. 1980200 and 1980201) for—
- Motor fuels.

Orthodichlorobenzene

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Synonyms: 1:2-Dichlorbenzol; Orthene; Orthodichlorbenzol.
German: Dichlorbenzol.
French: Dichlorure ortho de benzène.
Spanish: Bicloruro de benzolo.
Italian: Bicloruro di benzolo.

(Orthodichlorobenzene of commerce is a mixture composed principally of ortho compounds which contain varying amounts of para and meta isomers.)

Cellulose Products
Solvent for—
- Cellulose acetate.

Chemical
Benzene derivative offering following properties—
- Colorless, limpid, heavy liquid.
- Pleasant, aromatic odor.
- Relatively noninflammable, although it will bu when ignited.
- Stable.
- Volatile.

Reactant in synthesis of—
- Drugs and pharmaceutical chemicals.
- Organic chemicals.

Solvent miscible with most organic solvents.
Solvent for—
- Nonferrous metal oxides.
- Organic sulphur derivatives.
- Oils.
- Resins.
- Sulphur.
- Waxes.

Cosmetic
Solvent for—
- Fats.
- Oils.
- Waxes.

Dry Cleaning
Spotting agent for—
- Stain removal.

Dye
In dye syntheses.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Solvent for—
- Fats.
- Oils.
- Waxes.

Fuel
Remover of—
- Sulphur from illuminating gases.

Gums
As a solvent.

Insecticide and Fungicide
Exeterminator for—
- Termites.

Fumigant.
Ingredient of—
- Fungicidal preparations.
- Insect repellents.
- Insecticidal preparations.

Repellent for—
- Insects.

Miscellaneous
Solvent in—
- Cleaning compositions.
- Floor polishes.
- Furniture polishes.
- Metal-cleaning polishes.

Solvent for removing—
- Tarry residues from stills and other equipment.

Paint and Varnish
Imparter of—
- Easy-working qualities.
- Freedom from orangepeel effect.

Penetration promoter.
Solvent in—
- Paints, varnishes, lacquers, dopes.
- Paint and varnish removers.

Petroleum.
Solvent for—
- Oils.
- Waxes.

Solvent valuable for removing—
- Tarry residues from stills and other equipment.

Resins
Solvent for—
- Natural resins.
- Synthetic resins.

Wood
Ingredient of—
- Wood-preservative compositions.

Orthohydroxydiphenyl

Chemical
Melting-point depresser (Brit. 461237 and 501527)
- Spinning and extruding processes for superp amides.

Orthonitrobenzeneazoacetoacetic Acid

Dye
Starting point (U.S. 1788300) in making—
- Azo dyestuffs by reacting with arylaminosulp acids and nuclear substitution products thereof.

Orthonitrodiphenyl
Chemical
Advocated as alternative for—
Substituted nitrobenzenes.
Unsubstituted nitrobenzenes.
New intermediate available for use in organic syntheses.
Starting point in making—
2:2′-Diphenylbenzidin.
Dye
Advocated as alternate for—
Substituted nitrobenzenes.
Unsubstituted nitrobenzenes.
Starting point in making—
Dinitrodiphenyl.

Orthophenylacetoacetanilide
Dye
New intermediate for making—
Yellow dyestuffs of the Hansa yellow type, also variations of yellow shades.

Orthosulphohydroxvdimethylfuchsondicarboxylic Acid, Sodium Salt
Textile
Ingredient (Brit. 499377) of—
Printing pastes for silk, cotton, and wool.

Osage Orange Extract
Synonyms: Bow-wood extract.
French: Bois d'arc extract.
(Extract of the wood of the osage orange, Maclura aurantica or promifera, native of North America.)
Leather
Coloring for—
Leather.
Tannin source in making—
Tanning compounds.
Tanning agent.
Miscellaneous
Yellow coloring agent for various applications.
Textile
Yellow dyestuff.

Osmium
Chemical
Ingredient of—
Catalytic alloys used in making chemicals.
Starting point in making—
Catalysts used in making chemicals.
Osmium salts, such as the carbonate, chloride, oxide, nitrate.
Electrical
Alloying agent for making—
Electric lamp filaments.
Metal for making—
Electric lamp filaments.
Fats and Oils
Catalyst in making—
Hydrogenated fats and oils.
Ingredient of—
Catalysts used in hydrogenating fats and oils.
Starting point in making—
Catalysts used in hydrogenating fats and oils.
Metallurgical
Hardener for—
Platinum.
Ingredient of—
Welding electrodes.
Miscellaneous
Metal for making—
Penpoints.

Ouricury Palm-Kernel Oil
(Oil of the kernels of the ouricury palm, Syagrus (Cocos) coronata, which is indigenous to Brazil.)
Food
Starting point in making—
Margarin.
Animal Husbandry
As a cattle feed (the oilcake).

Oxalyl Bromide
Synonym: Ethanediol bromide.
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Military
Suggested for use as—
Military poison gas.

Oxalyl Chloride
(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)
Military
As a poison gas.

Ozokerite
(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)
Building and Construction
Ingredient (U.S. 1906276) of—
Emulsions used as waterproofing agents by dispersion in cement mixes.
Chemical
Ingredient (Brit. 404504) of—
Solution used in obtaining polymerized products of acrylic acid, its esters, salts, or homologs (polymerides are insoluble in the wax.)
Purifying agent (Brit. 398136) in making—
Aromatic alcohols, such as phenylethyl alcohols and their homologs, by the action of alkylene oxides on aromatic hydrocarbons.
Electrical
Filler for—
Cable junctions.
Instrument transformers.
Terminal boxes.
Sealing agent (Brit. 402967) for—
Electrolytic cells, such as condensers, to prevent the escape of liquid from exhaust ports provided for the escape of gases under pressure.
Miscellaneous
Ingredient (Brit. 402777) of—
Phosphorescent compounds made from dehydrated quinine sulphate, zinc sulphide, thorium phenolsulphonate or oleate, glycerin, and zinc or antimony powder (such mixtures are electrically conducting.)
Paint and Varnish
Absorbent in—
Paint and varnish removers.
Ingredient of—
Antifouling paints.
Lacquers for flexible materials, based on a soluble polymerized vinyl compound, a plasticizer, and a solvent (Brit. 389914).
Paper
Ingredient of—
Coating compositions for regenerated cellulose products (Brit. 414911).
Coating composition used in making a washable and greaseproof wallpaper, and containing also a cellulose derivative, such as nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, ethylcellulose, or benzylcellulose, and solvents, plasticizers, and natural or synthetic resins (Brit. 394974).
Moistureproof, transparent lacquer for coating wrapping paper, containing also a plasticizer, nitrocellulose, or other cellulose derivative, and suitable solvents, but no caster oil, gum, or resin (Brit. 412687).
Sizing emulsions for paper (Brit. 395155 and 404386).
Plastics
Ingredient (Brit. 416412) of—
Molding composition containing also a solution of a cellulose derivative and a polyvinyl resin together with cork, leather dust, or wood pulp, a plasticizer, and other synthetic resins.
Soap
Ingredient (Brit. 407039) of—
Antiseptic washing and cleansing agents prepared by incorporating water-soluble mercury, silver, or gold salts, which dissociate into metal ions, with aliphatic compounds having strong wetting and washing power, containing at least eight carbon atoms, having an acidsulphuric or phosphoric ester group or sulphonic acid group in an end position and forming water-soluble salts with said metals.

Ozókerite (Continued)

Textile

Ingredient of—

Impregnating or coating agents for fabrics, containing also a solution of a cellulose derivative and a polyvinyl resin, a plasticizer, and other synthetic resins (Brit. 416412).

Waterproofing composition for textile fabrics, consisting of emulsion with a dispersion agent, or organic amine, pine oil, oleic acid, a synthetic wax, aluminum acetate, and sodium silicate (Brit. 401282).

Palladium

French: Palladium.
German: Palladium.
Spanish: Palladio.
Italian: Palladio.

Analysis

Starting point in making—
Palladium black and sponge.

Chemical

Catalyst in—
Chemical manufacturing.
Hydrogenation processes.
Organic synthesis.
Starting point in making—
Palladium black and sponge.

Dentistry

Ingredient of—
Dental alloys containing also other metals, such as gold, silver, or copper.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Catalyst in—
Hydrogenation processes.

Glass

Metal for making—
Reflecting backings for mirrors.

Gums

Catalyst in—
Hydrogenation processes.

Meat-Packing

Catalyst in—
Hydrogenation processes.

Mechanical

Metal for making—
Watch and clock parts, such as balance wheels, journal bearings, springs, other delicate and precision parts.

Metallurgical

Alloying metal in various combinations.
Coating agent for—
Other metals.
Silvered vessels (protects from sulphide tarnishing).
Ingredient of—
Special alloys.

Petroleum

Catalyst in—
Hydrogenation processes.

Resins

Catalyst in—
Hydrogenation processes.

Soap

Catalyst in—
Hydrogenation processes.

Surgical Instruments

Metal for making—
Lancets.
Reflecting devices, such as mirror backings.

Palladium Chloride

Synonyms: Palladium bichloride; Palladium dichloride; Palladous chloride.
Latin: Palladii chloridum.
French: Chlorure de palladium; Chlorure palladeux.
German: Chlorpalladium; Palladiumbichlorid; Palladiumchlorür; Palladiumdichlorid.
Spanish: Bicloruro palladico; Bicloruro de palladio; Cloruro palladico; Cloruro de palladio.
Italian: Bicloruro di palladio; Cloruro palladoso.

Analysis

Reagent in—
Analytical processes involving control and researc in science and industry.

Cement

Testing agent for—
Carbon monoxide in atmosphere of plant locatio and building housing limekilns.

Ceramic

Process material in preparing—
Pictures to be transferred to porcelain.

Chemical

Catalyst in—
Organic syntheses.
Reducing agent in—
Organic syntheses.
Starting point in making—
Palladium catalysts.
Testing agent for—
Carbon monoxide in atmosphere of plant locations, installations, and buildings.

Clay Products

Testing agent for—
Carbon monoxide in plant locations adjacent to brick kilns.

Dry Cleaning

Reagent for removing—
Iron mold from fabrics.

Electrical

Ingredient (U.S. 1453267) of—
Vacuum tube filament.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Catalyst in—
Hydrogenation processes.
Starting point in making—
Catalysts for hydrogenation processes.

Glass

Process (U.S. 1385229; French 526309) material in making—
Reflecting coatings for glass.

Ink

Ingredient of—
Indelible inks.

Meat-Packing

Catalyst in—
Hydrogenation processes.
Starting point in making—
Catalysts for hydrogenation processes.

Metallurgical

Electrolyte in—
Electroplating with palladium.
Ingredient of—
Electroplating baths for covering silver equipmen and ornamental ware in order to prevent its constant blackening by hydrogen sulphide in the atmosphere.
Electroplating baths for parts of delicate machinery, like clocks and watches.
Process material (U.S. 1236383 and 1263656) in coating
Molybdenum.
Molybdenum alloy.
Tungsten.
Tungsten alloy.
Testing agent for—
Carbon monoxide in atmosphere of plant locati and buildings adjacent to or housing found operations, blast furnaces, and cokeovens.

Miscellaneous

Ingredient of—
Metal-scoring compositions.
Wood-cleaning compositions.

Petroleum

Catalyst in—
Hydrogenation processes.
Starting point in making—
Catalysts for hydrogenation processes.

Pharmaceutical

In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reducing agent (Brit. 398132) in making—
5:5-Phenylethyl-N-N-propylbarbituric acid [illegible] useful in epilepsy).
Reputed contraindicated in—
Nervous diseases.
Putrid bronchitis.

Palladium Chloride (Continued)
Reputed useful as—
Local germicide.
Reputed useful in treating—
Phthisis.
Tuberculosis.

Photographic
Ingredient of—
Toning solutions.
Process material in preparing—
Pictures to be transferred to porcelain.
Starting point in making—
Toning agents.

Public Utilities
Testing agent for—
Carbon monoxide in atmosphere of plant locations and buildings of gasworks.

Soap
Catalyst in—
Hydrogenation processes.
Starting point in making—
Catalysts for hydrogenation processes.

Textile
Mordant in—
Dyeing and printing processes.
Reagent in removing—
Iron mold from textile materials.

Wine
Reagent in determining—
Malic acid in wine.

Palladium Hydroxide

French: Hydrate palladique; Hydroxyde de palladium.
German: Palladiumhydrat; Palladiumhydroxyd.
Spanish: Hidrato palladico; Hidrato de palladio.
Italian: Idrato di palladio; Idrato palladoso.

Chemical
Starting point in making—
Catalysts for hydrogenation processes.
Palladium salts.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Starting point in making—
Catalysts for hydrogenation processes.

Gums
Starting point in making—
Catalysts for hydrogenation processes.

Meat-Packing
Starting point in making—
Catalysts for hydrogenation processes.

Petroleum
Starting point in making—
Catalysts for hydrogenation processes.

Resins
Starting point in making—
Catalysts for hydrogenation processes.

Soap
Starting point in making—
Catalysts for hydrogenation processes.

Palladium-Sodium Chloride

Synonyms: Palladous sodium chloride; Sodium-palladium chloride.

Analysis
Reagent in—
Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.
Reagent in testing for—
Carbon monoxide.
Illuminating gas.
Ethylene.
Iodine.

Palmarosa Oil

Synonyms: Indian Geranium Oil; Indiangrass Oil; Rusa Oil; Turkish Geranium Oil.

(An essential oil which is almost entirely produced in British India; however, before Japanese occupation, the Netherlands East Indies had greatly increased exports of this oil.)

Aromatics
Essential oil with the following characteristics—

	British India	Java
Acid number	1.4	0.6 - 1.7
Aldehydes	4.9%	0.7% - 9.3%
Ester number	22.1	20.4 -42
Refractive index	1.4759	1.4725- 1.4743
Rotation	+0°2′	−0°22′-+0°16′
Solubility in 70% alcohol	1 in 1	1 in 1½
Specific gravity	0.8912	0.8868- 0.8933
Total geraniol	92.5%	91.4% -93.5%

Source of geraniol

Cosmetic
Odorant for various types of preparations.

Perfume
Ingredient of perfumes.

Palmitic Acid Chloride

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Emulsifying agents by sulphonating products of its reactions with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Lubricants with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

Palmitic Acid Isopropylester

Chemical
Solvent for—
Cholesterol.

Cosmetic
Substitute for—
Mineral and vegetable oils.

Palmitic Acid Nitrile

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 438793) in making—
Higher aliphatic amines used as textile auxiliary agents and as pharmaceuticals.

Palmitic Aldehyde

Chemical
Reagent in—
Organic synthesis.

Textile
Water-repelling agent (Brit. 477029) for—
Acetate rayon.
Cotton.
Cuprammonium rayon.
Hemp.
Jute.
Linen.
Viscose rayon.
Wool.

Palmityldiethylaminoethylaminoanilide Hydrochloride

Pharmaceutical
Suggested thickener for—
Medicinal oils.

Palmkernel Oilcake

Synonyms: Palm cake, Palm oilcake, Palm presscake, Palmkernel cake, Palmkernel presscake, Palmnut cake, Palmnut oilcake, Palmnut presscake.

Animal Husbandry
Nutrient in—
Cattle feeds.
Source of—
Proteins, fats, fibrous roughage, and moisture for feeds.

Fertilizer
Ingredient of—
Fertilizer compositions.

Palmnut Oil Fatty Acids, Hardened, Chloride

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Emulsifying agents by sulphonating products of its reaction with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, napthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Lubricants with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

Palm Oil Fatty Acids

- French: Acidesgras d'huile de palme.
- German: Palmfettsäure; Palmoelfettsäure.
- Spanish: Acidos grassos de aceite de palma.
- Italian: Acidi grassi di olio di palma.

Chemical

- Raw material in making—
  - Textile finishing compounds.

Soap

- Raw material in making—
  - Palm-base soaps.

Pan Scale

(Substance which settles out during the crystallization of salt from brine.)

Animal Husbandry

- Mineral content fortifier in—
  - Cattle feeds.
- "Salt lick" for—
  - Cattle.

Fertilizer

- Mineral content fortifier in—
  - Fertilizer compositions.

Papaya

(See also under "Papain" in Volume 1 for additional uses.)

Synonyms: Papoid, Paupaw.

(Fine grayish powder, enzyme (papain, papayin, papayotin, vegetable pepsin), fresh juice, dried juice, fresh pulp, candied pulp, homogenized pulp and juice, tenderizing solutions, syrup, prepared from the fruit of the tropical shrub Carica papaya L. (often called the melon tree) found in Florida, Central and South America, Ceylon, and other parts of the tropical world. The fruit and all parts of the tree contain a milky juice, or latex, which in turn contains the enzyme, which is present only in the fruit in sufficient quantity to warrant recovery. The enzyme is claimed to digest proteins and to act in the stomach in a manner similar to that of pepsin).

Beverage

- Base for—
  - Health drinks.
- Flavoring agent for—
  - Soft drinks.

Dairying

- Digestant and flavoring agent in—
  - Milk products.

Food

- Base, digestant, and flavoring in—
  - Candies, sweatmeats, and the like.
  - Desserts of various kinds.
  - Dressings for cottage cheese salads.
  - Fillings for pastries, tarts, pies.
  - Fruit-like ingredients for cakes, cookies, puddings, pastries, and other bakers' products.
  - Glazes for meats, cakes, vegetables.
  - Ice cream, sherbets, ices.
  - Infant milks and foods.
  - Invalid milk foods and beverages.
- Base, digestant, and flavoring in—
  - Icings, fillings, and the like.
  - Meat relishes.
  - Preserves, jams, and jellies.
  - Sauces for meats, vegetables, puddings.
- Substitute (as candied pulp) for—
  - Citron (claimed to be (1) almost identical to citron in texture, (2) sweeter than citron, (3) different in taste).
  - Ginger (claimed to be not unlike preserved ginger).
- Tenderizing agent for—
  - Meat (claimed to reduce it to a fork-cutting condition).
- (See also "Meat Packing.")

Meat Packing

- Tenderizing agent for—
  - Meat (acts as predigester and softener for the fibrous muscular part of the meat—papain solution is claimed (1) to be capable of tenderizing 100 pounds of fresh meat per pint, (2) not to introduce any off-taste in the meat).

Pharmaceutical

- In compounding and dispensing practice.

Papaya Leaves

Synonym: Leaves of Carica Papaya.

Food

- Substitute for—
  - Asiatic tea leaves (claimed to have digestive properties owing to the presence of papain.

Para-acetoxyvinyl Ketone

Resins

- Starting point (Brit. 484599) in making—
  - Polymerized products useful as resins.

Para-acetylaminobenzene Sulphonylchloride

Chemical

- Starting point in—
  - Organic synthesis.
- Starting point (Brit. 486449) in making—
  - Sulphonamide compounds, claimed to have therapeutic value, with—
    - 5-Amino-2-acetylaminophenol.
    - 4-Aminodimethylanilin.
    - 4-Aminodiphenylamine.
    - 4-Amino-2-methylacetanilide.
    - 2:4-Diacetylaminoanilin.
    - Dialkylphenylenediamines (or their nuclear-substituted derivatives).
    - Monoacylphenylenediamines (or their nuclear-substituted derivatives).
    - Monoalkylphenylenediamines (or their nuclear-substituted derivatives).
    - Monoarylphenylenediamines (or their nuclear-substituted derivatives).
    - Para-aminoacetanilide.

2-Para-aminobenzenesulphonamido-4:5-dimethylthiazole

Pharmaceutical

- Claimed (Brit. 517272) as—
  - Therapeutically useful compound.

2-Para-aminobenzenesulphonamido-4-methyl-5-hydroxyethylthiazole

Pharmaceutical

- Claimed (Brit. 517272) as—
  - Therapeutically useful new compound.

2-Para-aminobenzenesulphonamido-4-methylthiazole

Pharmaceutical

- Claimed (Brit. 517272) as—
  - Therapeutically useful compound.

2-Para-aminobenzenesulphonamido-5-methylthiazole

Pharmaceutical

- Claimed (Brit. 517272) as—
  - Therapeutically useful compound.

2-Para-aminobenzenesulphonamido-5-phenyl-4-methylthiazole

Pharmaceutical

- Claimed (Brit. 517272) as—
  - Therapeutically useful new compound.

2-Para-aminobenzenesulphonamido-4-phenylthiazole

Pharmaceutical

- Claimed (Brit. 517272) as—
  - Therapeutically useful new compound.

2-Para-aminobenzenesulphonamidothiazole

Pharmaceutical

- Claimed (Brit. 517272) to be—
  - Therapeutically useful.

Para-aminodiphenylamineorthosulphonic Acid

Dye

- Intermediate in—
  - Dye syntheses.
- Starting point (Brit. 473525) in making—
  - Nonbronzing disazo black dyes for silk and wool.

Para-aminodiphenyl Carbinol

Lubricant

- Antioxidant for—
  - Motor lubricants.

Para-aminolauranilide

Chemical

- Reactant in—
  - Organic synthesis.

Para-aminolauranilide (Continued)
Starting point (Brit. 461054) in making—
Textile assistants and detergents by condensing with—
Sulphophthalic anhydride.

Para-aminophenylorthobetacarboxyethylbenzylmethylamine
Photographic
Claimed (Brit. 481275) as—
Developing agent.

Para-aminophenyl-p′-tolylamineorthosulphonic Acid
Dye
Intermediate in—
Dye syntheses.
Starting point (Brit. 473525) in making—
Nonbronzing disazo black dyes for silk and wool.

Para-aminostearanilide
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 461054) in making—
Textile assistants and detergents by condensing with—
Sulphophthalic anhydride.

1-Para-anisylglyoxalin
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (U.S. 2005538) as—
Local anesthetic.

Parabenzylideneaminophenol
Petroleum
Gum inhibitor (U.S. 1980200 and 1980201) in—
Motor fuels.

Parabenzylmethylaminophenol
Fuel
Gum inhibitor (U.S. 1980200 and 1980201) for—
Motor fuels.
Petroleum
Gum inhibitor (U.S. 1980200 and 1980201) for—
Gasoline.

Parabenzyloxyphenol
Chemical
Organic chemical available for experimental synthesis.
Organic chemical offering following properties—
Faint, pleasant odor.
Melting point, 115° to 120°C.
Nontoxic.
Practically insoluble in petroleum hydrocarbons.
Soluble in benzene, alkalies.
Specific gravity, 1.26.
Very slightly soluble in water.
Rubber
Antioxidant in—
Light-colored rubber goods.
White rubber goods.

Parabromophenylvinyl Ketone
Resins
Starting point (Brit. 484599) in making—
Polymerized products useful as resins.

Paracarbamidobenzenesulphonamide
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 500607) as—
Valuable in the treatment of streptococcic infections.

Parachlorometacresol
(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)
Adhesives
Preservative for—
Adhesives.
Disinfectant
Antiseptic.
Bactericide.
Inhibitor of—
Bacterial attack.
Micro-organism formation.
Mold formation.
Starting point in making—
Antiseptics.
Fur
Eliminator of—
Grain blistering.
Hair slips.
Preservative in—
Soaking operations.
Glue
Preservative for—
Glue.
Gelatin.
Preservative (Brit. 475809) for—
Glue and products made from glue.
Gum
Preservative for—
Dextrin.
Gum arabic.
Tragacanth.
Other gums.
Ink
Preservative for—
Inks.
Insecticide and Fungicide
Inhibitor of—
Micro-organism formation.
Mildew growth.
Leather
Inhibitor of—
Bacterial attack.
Grain blistering in soaking operations.
Loss of hide substance.
Mildewing.
Mold formation.
Preservative for—
Belting leather.
Chrome-tanned leather.
Leathers.
Leather finishes.
Sole leather.
Miscellaneous
Inhibitor of—
Bacterial action.
Micro-organism formation.
Mildewing.
Mold formation.
Slime formation.
Preservative for—
Albumin.
Blood.
Carbohydrates.
Casein.
Flaxseed.
Industrial pastes.
Industrial sludges.
Moss.
Proteins.
Starch.
Various products.
Preservative (Brit. 475809) for—
Sizes.
Starch pastes.
Preventer of—
Spoilage by bacterial decomposition.
Spoilage by mold growth.
Spoilage by putrefaction.
Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Ingredient of—
Fungiproof coatings.
Preservative for—
Distempers.
Paints.
Water paints.
Paper
Preservative for—
Finishes.
Sizes.
Rubber
Preservative for—
Latex.
Textile
Inhibitor of—
Bacterial action.
Micro-organism formation.
Mildewing.
Mold formation.
Preservative for—
Dextrin.
Fabrics.
Finishes.
Sizings.
Starch.
Wood
Preservative for—
Wood.
Wood products.

Parachlorophenylorthotoluidin 4-Sulphonate

Dye
Coupling agent (Brit. 434209 and 434433) in making—
  Yellowish-red, water-insoluble dyestuffs with—
    5-Methoxyorthotoluidide.

2-Parachlorophenylthiolquinolin Ethiodide

Dye
Process material (Brit. 454687) in making—
  Cyanin dyes.

2-Parachlorophenylthiolquinolin Methiodide

Dye
Process material (Brit. 454687) in making—
  Cyanin dyes.

Parachlorophenylvinyl Ketone

Resins
Starting point (Brit. 484599) in making—
  Polymerized products useful as resins.

Paracinnamylideneaminophenol

Petroleum
Gum inhibitor (U.S. 1980200 and 1980201) in—
  Motor fuels.

Paracresol Acetate

Perfume
As a perfume material (odorant).

Paracresyl Caprylate

Cosmetic
Increaser of—
  Floral note in various odors for cosmetic preparations.
Perfume
Base for—
  Narcissus odors.
Increase of floral note in—
  Perfumes.
  Toilet waters.
Soap
Odorant in—
  Toilet soaps.

Paracyclohexylaminophenol

Petroleum
Inhibitor (Brit. 462593) of—
  Gumming in motor fuels.

Paracymene

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Synonyms: Cymene; Cymol; Isopropylparamethylbenzene; Isopropylphenylmethane; Isopropyltoluene; Isopropyltoluol; Paracymol; Paramethylisopropylbenzene.

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Starting point in making—
  Aminocymene.
  Cumic acid.
  Cymenestearolsulphonic acid.
  2-Nitroparacymene.
  Paratoluic acid.
  Paratolylmethylketone.
  Terephthalic acid.
Disinfectant
Starting point in making—
  Chlorinated derivatives useful as germicides (U.S. 1366106).
  Emulsions with naphthols (U.S. 1229681).
  Emulsions with phenols (U.S. 1229681).
Dye
Process material in making—
  Sulphur colors.
Fertilizer
Ingredient (U.S. 1347798) of—
  Fertilizers.
Insecticide and Fungicide.
Starting point in making—
  Insecticides (U.S. 1347798).
  Mercurated seed disinfectants (Brit. 406725).
Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
  Wash oil (U.S. 1429467).
Petroleum
Antiknock agent (U.S. 1903255) for—
  Motor fuels.
Starting point (U.S. 1915917) in making—
  Amino derivatives used as antiknock agents f
  motor fuels.
Resins
Process material in making—
  Resins (U.S. 1263813).

Paradibenzylaminophenol

Fuel
Gum inhibitor (U.S. 1980200 and 1980201) for—
  Motor fuels.
Petroleum
Gum inhibitor (U.S. 1980200 and 1980201) in—
  Gasoline.

10-Paradiethylaminoethoxyanilino-3:7-dimethoxyacridin Dihydrochloride

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 363392, 441007, and 441132) as—
  New pharmaceutical product.

Paradimethylaminoazophenylarsinic Acid

Analysis
Reagent in—
  Analytical processes involving control and researc
  in science and industry.
Reagent in testing for—
  Zirconium (the zirconium salt forms in acid solutio
  as brown precipitate; when used as a spot t
  on filter paper, the precipitate stays in t
  pores as a characteristic lake color).

Paraditolylparaphenylenediamine

Lubricant
Antioxidant for—
  Motor lubricants.

Paraethoxyacetoneanil

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic syntheses.
Starting point (U.S. 1701144) in making—
  2:4-Dimethyl-6-ethoxyquinolin with the aid of hydr
  gen chloride.

Paraethoxybenzoyldiethylaminoethanol Hydrochlorid

Pharmaceutical
Claimed as anesthetic for—
  Intradermal, neural, or spinal administration.

Paraethoxyvinyl Ketone

Resins
Starting point (Brit. 484599) in making—
  Polymerized products useful as resins.

Paraffin

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given Volume 1.)

Agriculture
Coating agent for—
  Apples.
  Citrous fruits.
  Sugar beet (prevents loss of moisture and suc
  during winter storage; used in connection
  storage of "mother" beet for seed production)
Ingredient (U.S. 1846143) of—
  Coating agent (in admixture with carnauba wax)
  green-rinded citrous fruits in artificial colo
  process using ethylene gas.
Inhibitor of—
  Mold formation in citrous fruits.
Retardant of—
  Shrinkage in citrous fruit.
  Soft scald on apples.
Building and Construction
Ingredient of—
  Composition for emulsifying bitumen, especially
  road construction to produce an emulsion in
  weather; contains also saponified resin, a b
  agent, a filling material, and concentrated
  potash lye (Brit. 387825).
  Emulsions used as waterproofing agents by dis
  in cement mixes (U.S. 1906276).

Paraffin (Continued)

- Waterproofing composition, for stone and similar building materials, containing also spermaceti, rubber, white mineral spirit, and trichloroethylene (Brit. 413463).

Chemical

Ingredient of—
- Conditioning agent (in admixture with stearic acid) for paper prior to nitration (U.S. 1948943).
- Solution used in obtaining polymerized products of acrylic acid, its esters, salts, or homologs; polymerides are insoluble in the wax (Brit. 404504).

Purifying agent (Brit. 398136) in making—
- Aromatic alcohols, such as phenylethyl alcohols and their homologs, by the action of alkylene oxides upon aromatic hydrocarbons.

Cooperage

Impregnating agent for—
- Beer barrels.
- Butter kiers.
- Cider barrels.
- Cooperage and packages of various sizes.
- Vinegar barrels.
- Wine casks.

Disinfectant

Ingredient (Brit. 397238) of—
- Candles, containing elementary iodine, used for disinfecting purposes.

Electrical

Filler for—
- Cable junctions.
- Instrument transformers.
- Terminal boxes.

Sealing agent (Brit. 402967) in—
- Electrolytic cells, such as condensers, for preventing the escape of liquid from exhaust ports provided for the escape of gases under pressure.

Food

Ingredient (Brit. 409623) of—
- Preservative grease for eggs (in admixture with tallow and boric acid).

Fuel

Coating agent (U.S. 1912697) for—
- Coal in the process for reducing the tendency to heat or to disintegrate because of oxidation.

Ingredient (U.S. 1902642) of—
- Coating composition for coal, containing also colored cellulose pulp and benzene.

Metallurgical

ngredient (U.S. 1948194) of—
- Soap solution used as a lubricant in drawing and stamping metals.

Solvent (U.S. 1955522) for—
- Metallic soaps in purifying wiredrawing lubricants from metallic particles.

Miscellaneous

ngredient of—
- Metal polish, containing also a wetting agent, a detergent, an organic solvent, abrasives, and soaps (Brit. 376711).
- Phosphorescent compounds made from dehydrated quinine sulphate, zinc sulphide, thorium phenolsulphonate or oleate, glycerin, zinc or antimony powder; such mixtures are electrically conducting (Brit. 402777).

Paint and Varnish

Absorbent in—
- Paint and varnish removers.

mprover (U.S. 1900507) of—
- Water-resistance of ethylcellulose films.

ngredient of—
- Antifouling paints.
- Lacquers for flexible materials, based on a soluble polymerized vinyl compound, a plasticizer, and a solvent (Brit. 389914).

Paper

Coating, impregnating, or sizing material in making—
- Glassine paper (U.S. 1914798 and 1914799).
- Sized pulp (U.S. 1914163).
- Waxed paper products (U.S. 1903787).

mpregnating agent for—
- Glassine paper stock (U.S. 1921540).

Ingredient of—
- Coating compositions for regenerated cellulose products (Brit. 414911).
- Coating composition used in making a washable and greaseproof wallpaper; contains also a cellulose derivative, such as cellulose nitrate or acetate, ethylcellulose, or benzylcellulose, and solvents, plasticizer, and natural or synthetic resins (Brit. 394974).
- Moistureproof, transparent lacquer for coating wrapping paper; contains also a plasticizer, nitrocellulose or other cellulose derivative, and suitable solvents, but no castor oil, gum, or resin (Brit. 412687).
- Sizing emulsions (Brit. 395155 and 404386).
- Waterproofing composition, containing also chlorinated rubber and a plasticizer (French 740013).
- Waterproofing composition, containing also nitrocellulose solution and a nonvolatile naphthene base oil (U.S. 1915301).

Starting point (Brit. 395155) in making—
- Sizing agents (emulsified), insensitive to hard water, for paper, by reacting the wax with a monocarboxylic acid ester of a polyglycerin, such as polyglycerin coconut oleic acid ester.

Petroleum

Starting point in making—
- Condensation or polymerization products used to facilitate the separation of waxes from hydrocarbon oils (Brit. 397169).
- Derivatives, in the form of acid oxidation or its zinc or magnesium salts, used as improvers of lubrication oils (Brit. 401341).
- Fluorescence promoters for heavy oils, middle oils, lubricating oils, liquid motor fuels, naphthas, or other liquid hydrocarbon fractions, whether paraffinic or naphthenic, by condensation of a cracking product from paraffin with naphthalene, either with or without subsequent hydrogenation (Brit. 409696).
- Oxidized products suitable for addition to low viscosity oils to make them adaptable to lubrication of heavy machinery (U.S. 1904065).

Soap

Ingredient (Brit. 407039) of—
- Antiseptic washing and cleansing agents prepared by incorporating water-soluble mercury, silver, or gold salts, which dissociate into metal ions, with aliphatic compounds having strong wetting and washing power, containing at least eight carbon atoms, having an acid sulphuric or phosphoric ester group or sulphonic acid group in an end position and forming water-soluble salts with said metals.

Textile

Ingredient of—
- Emulsions used in delustering rayon by two-bath processes with barium sulphate.
- Rayon spinning solutions used in making delustered rayon, using titanium dioxide and chlorinated diphenyl as delustering agents (Brit. 409625).
- Waterproofing composition for silk and other fabrics, containing also nitrocellulose solution and a nonvolatile naphthene base oil (U.S. 1915301).
- Waterproofing composition consisting of emulsion with a dispersion agent, an organic amine, pine oil, oleic acid, chloronaphthalene, aluminum acetate, and sodium silicate (Brit. 401282).

Woodworking

Impregnating agent for—
- Wood used in building vats and tanks for holding sulphuric acid solutions up to 2 percent strength.

Parahydroxyalphamethylphenethylamine Hydrobromide

Pharmaceutical

Suggested for use as—
- Mydriatic (made tear isotonic with 2 percent boric acid).
- Vaso-constrictor for shrinking the nasal mucosa in head colds, hay fever and sinusitis (claimed to maintain shrinkage for two or three hours and to be stable, nonirritating and nonstinging and not to produce central nervous stimulation or side effects).

3-Parahydroxycyclohexylpropanol

Plastics
Claimed to be—
New raw material available for plastic manufacture.

Parahydroxydiphenyl Thiocyanate

Inhibitor (Brit. 466877) of—
Deterioration of paper through the action of light or during storage.

Parahydroxyphenylcarboxylic Acid Ethylester

Cosmetic
Preservative in—
Astringents.
Creams.
Deodorant pastes and powders.
Greasepaints.
Lipsticks.
Lotions.
Ointments.
Powders.
Toilet waters.
Food
Preservative in various products—
Soap
Preservative in—
Shaving creams.
Soaps.

Parahydroxyphenylcarboxylic Acid Propylester

Cosmetic
Preservative in—
Astringents.
Creams.
Deodorants.
Greasepaints.
Lipsticks.
Lotions.
Ointments.
Powders.
Toilet waters.
Food
Preservative in various products.
Soap
Preservative in—
Shaving creams.
Soaps.

1-Parahydroxyphenylmorpholine

Petroleum
Gum inhibitor (Brit. 444585) for—
Motor fuels.

Paraisopropylalphamethylhydrocinnamic Aldehyde

Synonym: Cyclamen aldehyde.
Perfume
Powerful odorant in—
Perfume preparations.

Paraisopropylbenzaldehyde

Chemical
New chemical available for experimental use.

Paramethoxyvinyl Ketone

Resins
Starting point (Brit. 484599) in making—
Polymerized products useful as resins.

Paramethylaminophenylmethylsulphone

Chemical
Intermediate (Brit. 490043) in making—
Medicinal chemicals.
Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 490043) in making—
Dyestuffs.

Paramethylhydratropic Aldehyde

Cosmetic
Odorant in preparations of various sorts.
Perfume
Addition agent for—
Hyacinth odors.
Jacinth odors.
Lilac odors.
Lily of the Valley odors.
Soap
Odorant in—
Toilet soaps.

2-Paranitrobenzenesulphonamido-4:5-dimethylthiazole

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 517272) as—
Therapeutically useful compound.

2-Paranitrobenzenesulphonamido-5-methylthiazole

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 517272) as—
Therapeutically useful compound.

Paranitrobenzenesulphonyl Bromide

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 502173) as—
Therapeutically valuable agent for treating ba
infectious diseases.

Paranitrochlorobenzol

Dye
Starting point in making—
Dyestuffs.
Intermediates.
Paranitranilin, with the aid of ammonia and
(U.S. 1786766).

Para-ortho-chlorobenzylideneaminophenol

Petroleum
Gum inhibitor (U.S. 1980200 and 1980201) in—
Motor fuels.

Para-ortho′-chlorocinnamylideneaminophenol

Petroleum
Gum inhibitor (U.S. 1980200 and 1980201) for—
Motor fuels.

Paraoxybenzoyl Carbinol

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Photographic
Hardening agent (Brit. 497023 and 499648) for—
Gelatin.
Gelatin emulsions.

Para-para′-isopropylidene-bis-phenol

Resins
Reactant in making—
Phenolic type resins.

Paraphenetolcarbamide

Synonyms: Dulcin; Paraethoxyphenylurea; Paraphene
tylurea; Sucrol; Valzin.
Food
Substitute for—
Sugar.
Synthetic sweetener said to be 200 times sweeter
sugar.
Pharmaceutical
Sweetener and flavor improver for—
Castor oil.
Codliver oil.

1-Paraphenetylglyoxalin

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (U.S. 2005538) as—
Local anesthetic.

Paraphenoxydiphenyl Oxide, Sulphonated

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 475955) in making—
Wetting agents for treating textiles, leather, or pa
for the removal of spray residues from
for breaking petroleum-water emulsions; or
use in disinfecting and antiseptic mixtures, or
the froth flotation of ores, or as dyeing assis
by condensing with sulphuric ester of—
Amyl alcohol, normal.
Bornyl Alcohol.
Butyl alcohol, secondary.
Butyl carbinol, secondary.
Cyclohexanol.
Diethyl carbinol.
Dimethylethyl carbinol.
Fenchyl alcohol.
Heptyl alcohol, normal.
Isopropyl alcohol.
Methylisopropyl carbinol.
Methyl-normal-propyl carbinol.

Paraphenylenediamine, Methylated

Insecticide and Fungicide
Discoloration preventer (Brit. 501487) for—
Copper naphthenate.
Copper oleate.

Paraphenylenediamine, Methylated (Continued)
Copper resinate.
Copper stearate.
Mercury laurate.
Mercury naphthenate.
Mercury oleate.
Mercury palmitate.
Mercury resinate.
Mercury stearate.
Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Discoloration preventer (Brit. 501487) for—
Cobalt linoleate.
Cobalt naphthenate.
Cobalt oleate.
Cobalt palmitate.
Cobalt resinate.
Cobalt stearate.
Copper laurate.
Copper naphthenate.
Copper oleate.
Copper palmitate.
Copper resinate.
Copper stearate.
Lead laurate.
Lead linoleate.
Lead naphthenate.
Lead oleate.
Lead palmitate.
Lead resinate.
Lead sterate.
Manganese laurate.
Manganese linoleate.
Manganese oleate.
Manganese palmitate.
Manganese resinate.
Manganese stearate.
Mercury erucate.
Mercury laurate.
Mercury oleate.
Mercury palmitate.
Mercury resinate.
Mercury stearate.

Paraphenylenediglycocoll
Photographic
Developing agent (Brit. 481681) claimed to give—
Finely grained images.

Paraphenylene Di-isosulphocyanide
Insecticide
Claimed (Brit. 471154) as—
Insecticide.

Parapropylcyclohexanol
Adhesives
Solvent for—
Gums.
Chemical
Solvent for various purposes.
Fats and Oils
Solvent for—
Vegetable oils.
Gums
Solvent.
Insecticide
Repellent for—
Insects (said to be about as effective as creosote).
Resins
Solvent for—
Natural resins.
Wood
Preservative.

1-Parastearamidophenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone
Photographic
Color component (Brit. 458400, 465823, 475191, and 479838) in—
Silver halide emulsions used in making three-color photographs.

Parasulphobenzylisopropylanilin
Dye
Starting point (U.S. 1970607) in making—
Blue to bluish-violet dyestuffs with—
Metahydroxybenzaldehydesulphonic acids.
Orthosulphobenzaldehyde-2:4-disulphonic acid.
Orthosulphobenzaldehyde-2:5-disulphonic acid.
4:4-Tetra-amyldiaminobenzhydrol-2-sulphonic acid.
4:4-Tetrabutyldiaminobenzhydrol-2-sulphonic acid.
4:4-Tetradecyldiaminobenzhydrol-2-sulphonic acid.
4:4-Tetraethyldiaminobenzhydrol-2-sulphonic acid.
4:4-Tetraheptyldiaminobenzhydrol-2-sulphonic acid.
4:4-Tetrahexyldiaminobenzhydrol-2-sulphonic acid.
4:4-Tetramethyldiaminobenzhydrol-2-sulphonic acid.
4:4-Tetranonyldiaminobenzhydrol-2-sulphonic acid.
4:4-Tetraoctyldiaminobenzhydrol-2-sulphonic acid.
4:4-Tetrapropyldiaminobenzhydrol-2-sulphonic acid.

Para-tertiary-amylphenyl Phosphate
Cellulose Products
Plasticizer (Brit. 450454) for—
Cellulose nitrate.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

Paratoluenesulphonacetanilide
Cellulose Products
Plasticizer (U.S. 1991012) for—
Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

Paratoluenesulphonacetethylanilide
Cellulose Products
Plasticizer (U.S. 1991012) for—
Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

Paratoluene Sulphonbutylamide
Chemical
Melting-point depresser (Brit. 461237 and 501527) in—
Spinning and extruding processes for superpolyamides.

Paratoluene Sulphondibutylamide
Chemical
Melting-point depresser (Brit. 461237 and 501527) in—
Spinning and extruding processes for superpolyamides.

Paratoluene Sulphonethylamide
Chemical
Melting-point depresser (Brit. 461237 and 501527) in—
Spinning and extruding processes for superpolyamides.

Paratoluene Sulphonylchloride
Adhesives
Starting point (Brit. 493513) in making—
Adhesive compositions by action on starch and subsequent treatment with an aliphatic primary or secondary amine.
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 493513) in making—
Protective colloids by action on starch and subsequent treatment with an aliphatic primary or secondary amine.
Sulphonating agent in—
Organic synthesis.
Textile
Starting point (Brit. 493513) in making—
Textile finishes by action on starch and subsequent treatment with an aliphatic primary or secondary amine.

Paratoluene-Sulphosodium Chloroamide
Adhesives
Disinfectant for—
Adhesive preparations.
Brewing
Disinfectant, bleaching, and oxidizing agent for various purposes.
Disinfectant
Disinfecting agent for use in—
Technical processes and purposes.
Glue and Gelatin
Disinfectant, bleaching, and oxidizing agent for—
Glue. Gelatin.
Gums
Disinfectant and bleaching agent for—
Gums.
Miscellaneous
Disinfectant, bleaching and oxidizing agent for—
Starch.
Technical purposes.

Paratoluene-Sulphosodium Chloroamide (Continued)

Paper
Disinfectant for—
  Starch.
Solubilizing agent for—
  Starch.

Textile
Bleaching agent.
Disinfectant for—
  Starch.
Oxidizing agent.
Solubilizing agent for—
  Starch.

Paratoluic Acid

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.

Dye
Reactant in—
  Dye synthesis.

Paratoluidin-Acetaldehydeanilin Condensation Product

Rubber
Accelerator in—
  Vulcanizing processes.
Improver in vulcanizing—
  Rubber.
  Rubber-latex compounds.

Paratolyl Benzoate

Resins
Stabilizing agent (Brit. 492558) for—
  Vinyl resin (said to inhibit embrittling and discoloring influence of light).

2-Paratolylthiolquinolin Methiodide

Dye
Process material (Brit. 454687) in making—
  Cyanin dyes.

Paratolylvinyl Ketone

Resins
Starting point (Brit. 484599) in making—
  Polymerized products useful as resins.

Paratolylvinyl Sulphide

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
  Starting point (Brit. 446992, 450559, and 454675) in making—
    Sulphonic acids with—
      Calcium bisulphite.
      Magnesium bisulphite.
      Potassium bisulphite.
      Sodium bisulphite.

Paratolylvinyl Sulphoxide

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 446992, 450559, and 454675) in making—
  Sulphonic acids with—
    Calcium bisulphite.
    Magnesium bisulphite.
    Potassium bisulphite.
    Sodium bisulphite.

Peach Extract

Beverages
Flavoring agent for—
  Beverages.

Tobacco
Flavoring agent for—
  Chewing tobacco.
  Snuff mixtures.

Peanut Oil

Synonyms: Arachis oil; Earthnut oil; Groundnut oil; Goober oil; Katchung oil; Monkey nut oil.
Latin: Oleum arachis.

Building Construction
Ingredient of—
  Coating compositions for concrete.

Cosmetic
Starting point in making—
  Hydrogenated products used in—
    Foot powders.
    Talcum powders.

Dye
Starting point in making
  Dye soaps.

Fats and Oils
Ingredient of—
  Cooking preparations.
  Lard compounds.
  Peanut butters.
Source of—
  Fatty acids.
  Glycerin.
Starting point in making—
  Hydrogenated products used as substitutes for—
    Butter.
    Fats.
    Greases.
    Lard.
    Shortenings.
    Sulphonated oils.

Food
As an edible oil.
As a salad oil.
Blending medium with—
  Olive and other oils.
  Peanut butters.
Ingredient in making—
  Artificial cream.
  Bread.
  Candy.
  Dressings.
  Food products of various kinds.
  Halvah.
  Salad oils.
Substitute for—
  Olive oil.

Fuel and Illuminant
Burning oil for—
  Lamps.
Raw material in—
  Candlemaking.

Ink
Ingredient of—
  Mimeograph inks.

Lubricant
Ingredient of various lubricant compositions.
Starting point in making—
  Hydrogenated products used as lubricants.

Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
  Cleansing compositions for various purposes.
  Coating compositions for carbon paper.
  Coating compositions for typewriter ribbons.
  Waterproofing compositions.
Starting point in making—
  Hydrogenated products used in—
    Buffing compositions.
    Grinding compositions.
    Polishing compositions.
    Tailor's chalk compositions.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Suggested for use in making—
  Liniments.
  Ointments.
  Plasters.
  Soaps.
Suggested as substitute for—
  Olive oil.

Plastics
Starting point in making—
  Hydrogenated products used in—
    Electrical insulation compositions.
  Phonograph record compositions.

Rubber
Raw material in making—
  Compositions claimed useful as rubber substi

Soap
As a soapstock.

Textile
Starting point in making—
  Sulphonated oils useful for processing—
    Fabrics.
    Thread.

eanut Oilcake

Synonyms: Arachis oilcake, Earthnut cake, Earthnut oilcake, Peanut Cake, Peanut presscake.

nimal Husbandry
- utrient in—
  - Cattle feeds.
- ource of—
  - Proteins, fats, fibrous roughage, and moisture for feeds.

ertilizer
- ngredient of—
  - Fertilizer compositions.

eanut Oil Fatty Acids, Hardened, Chlorides

hemical
- tarting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
  - Emulsifying agents by sulphonating the products of its reaction with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

ubricant
- tarting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
  - Lubricants with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

earl Essence

Synonyms: Fish scale essence; Oriental essence; Pearl oil.
French: Essence de perle; Essence d'oriente.
German: Perlenessenz.

osmetic
- ustrous, decorative material in—
  - Nail enamels and lacquers.

lass
- ustrous decorative for—
  - Glassware.
- palescing material for—
  - Glassware.

ewelry
- ustrous, decorative material for—
  - Imitating pearls and mother of pearl.
- ource of—
  - Artificial pearls.

eather
- ustrous, decorative material in—
  - Coating compositions.

iscellaneous
- ustrous, decorative material for—
  - Cutlery handles, manicure set handles, buttonhooks, toilette boxes, and other ornametal novelties.
  - Decorative coating compositions of various kinds.
  - Decorative coatings giving effects of marble.
  - Furniture.
  - Giftware.
  - Pencils.
  - Varnishes, used for coating, finishing and decorating ornaments, ornamental effects.
  - Varnishes used for coating, finishing and decorating beads, feathers, plumes, artificial flowers, and the like used as decorations on millinery, costumes.

aint, Varnish, and Lacquer
- ustrous, decorative material in—
  - Lacquers with cellulose derivative base.

lastics
- ngredient of—
  - Molding powders.
- ustrous, decorative material for—
  - Plastics.

extile
- ustrous decorative for—
  - Cloth.

enetrating Agents See: "Wetting agents."

enicillin see Addenda, p. 352.

entabromocopper Phthalocyanin

ye
- tarting point (Brit. 471435 and 470079) in making—
  - Dyestuffs with—
    - 1-Aminoanthraquinone.
    - 1-Amino-4-methylbenzene.
    - 1-Aminonaphthalene.
    - 2-Aminonaphthalene
    - Benzylamine.
    - Dodecylamine.
    - 1:4-Diaminoanthraquinone.
    - Mixtures of alpha-aminonaphthalene and paratoluidin.
    - Paraphenetidin.
    - Paratoluidin.

Pentachlorocopper Phthalocyanin

Dye
- Starting point (Brit. 471435 and 470079) in making—
  - Dyestuffs with—
    - 1-Aminoanthraquinone.
    - 1-Amino-4-methylbenzene.
    - 1-Aminonaphthalene.
    - 2-Aminonaphthalene.
    - Benzylamine.
    - Dodecylamine.
    - 1:4-Diaminoanthraquinone.
    - Mixtures of alpha-aminonaphthalene and paratoluidin.
    - Paraphenetidin.
    - Paratoluidin.

Pentachlorodioxytriphenylmethanesulphonic Acid

Textile
- Mothproofing agent for—
  - Woolens (said to be very efficient).

Pentachloroethylbenzene

Chemical
- Reactant in—
  - Organic synthesis.
- Starting point (Brit. 497580 and 497581) in making—
  - Heat-transfer mediums by distilling and collecting the fractions with boiling ranges 260°-270° C.; 270°-280° C. (?285° C.) and 285°-305° C.

Pentachloroethyldiphenyl

Lubricant
- Claimed (Brit. 501745) to have lubricating properties.

Pentachlorometaxylenol

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Adhesives
- Preservative for—
  - Adhesives.

Disinfectant
- Antiseptic.
- Bactericide.
- Inhibitor of—
  - Bacterial attack.
  - Micro-organism formation.
  - Mold formation.
- Starting point in making—
  - Antiseptics.

Fur
- Eliminator of—
  - Grain blistering.
  - Hair slips.
- Preservative in—
  - Soaking operations.

Glue
- Preservative for—
  - Glue. Gelatin.
- Preservative (Brit. 475809) for—
  - Glue and products made from glue.

Gum
- Preservative for—
  - Dextrin.
  - Gum arabic.
  - Tragacanth.
  - Other gums.

Ink
- Preservative for—
  - Inks.

Insecticide and Fungicide
- Inhibitor of—
  - Micro-organism formation.
  - Mildew growth.

Leather
- Inhibitor of—
  - Bacterial attack.
  - Grain blistering in soaking operations.
  - Loss of hide substance.
  - Mildewing.
  - Mold formation.

Pentachlorometaxylenol (Continued)

Preservative for—
- Belting leather.
- Chrome-tanned leather.
- Leathers.
- Leather finishes.
- Sole leather.

Miscellaneous

Inhibitor of—
- Bacterial action.
- Micro-organism formation.
- Mildewing.
- Mold formation.
- Slime formation

Preservative for—
- Albumin.
- Blood.
- Carbohydrates.
- Casein.
- Flaxseed.
- Industrial pastes.
- Industrial sludges.
- Moss.
- Proteins.
- Starch.
- Various products.

Preservative (Brit. 475809) for—
- Sizes.
- Starch pastes.

Preventer of—
- Spoilage by bacterial decomposition.
- Spoilage by mold growth.
- Spoilage by putrefaction.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Ingredient of—
- Fungiproof coatings.

Preservative for—
- Distempers.
- Paints.
- Water paints.

Paper

Preservative for—
- Finishes.
- Sizes.

Rubber

Preservative for—
- Latex.

Textile

Inhibitor of—
- Bacterial action.
- Micro-organism formation.
- Mildewing.
- Mold formation.

Preservative for—
- Dextrin.
- Fabrics.
- Finishes.
- Sizings.
- Starch.

Wood

Preservative for—
- Wood.
- Wood products.

Penthachloromethyl Ether

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical

Reactant in—
- Organic synthesis.

Military

As a military poison gas.

Pentachlorophenol

Adhesives

Preservative for—
- Adhesives.

Disinfectant

Antiseptic.

Bactericide.

Inhibitor of—
- Bacterial attack.
- Micro-organism formation.
- Mold formation.

Starting point in making—
- Antiseptics.

Fur

Eliminator of—
- Grain blistering.
- Hair slips.

Preservative in—
- Soaking operations.

Glue

Preservative for—
- Gelatin.
- Glue.

Preservative (Brit. 475809) for—
- Glue and products made from glue.

Gum

Preservative for—
- Dextrin.
- Gum arabic.
- Tragacanth.
- Other gums.

Ink

Preservative for—
- Inks.

Insecticide and Fungicide

Inhibitor of—
- Micro-organism formation.
- Mildew growth.

Leather

Inhibitor of—
- Bacterial attack.
- Grain blistering in soaking operations.
- Loss of hide substance.
- Mildewing.
- Mold formation.

Preservative for—
- Belting leather.
- Chrome-tanned leather.
- Leathers.
- Leather finishes.
- Sole leather.

Miscellaneous

Inhibitor of—
- Bacterial action.
- Micro-organism formation.
- Mildewing.
- Mold formation.
- Slime formation.

Preservative for—
- Albumin.
- Blood.
- Carbohydrates.
- Casein.
- Flaxseed.
- Industrial pastes.
- Industrial sludges.
- Moss.
- Proteins.
- Starch.
- Various products.

Preservative (Brit. 475809) for—
- Sizes.
- Starch pastes.

Preventer of—
- Spoilage by bacterial decomposition.
- Spoilage by mold growth.
- Spoilage by putrefaction.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Ingredient of—
- Fungiproof coatings.

Preservative for—
- Distempers.
- Paints.
- Water paints.

Paper

Preservative for—
- Finishes.
- Sizes.

Rubber

Preservative for—
- Latex.

Textile

Inhibitor of—
- Bacterial action.
- Micro-organism formation.
- Mildewing.
- Mold formation.

Preservative for—
- Dextrin.
- Fabrics.
- Finishes.
- Sizings.
- Starch.

Wood

Preservative for—
- Wood.
- Wood products.

Pentadecylic Acid Chloride

Chemical

Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
- Emulsifying agents by sulphonating products reactions with benzene, toluene, xylene, di phenanthrene, napthalene, or tetrahydronap

Lubricant

Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
- Lubricants with benzene, toluene, xylene, d phenanthrene, napthalene, or tetrahydrona

Pentaerythritol

(Additional uses — supplementary to those Volume 1.)

entaerythritol (Continued)

hemical
tarting point in making—
- Derivatives used as—
  - Camphor substitutes.
  - Cellulose acetate plasticizers.
  - Lubricant ingredients.
  - Nitrocellulose plasticizers.
  - Separating agents.
  - Solvents.
  - Synthetic resins.
  - Esters.
  - Ethers.
  - Pentaerythritol tetra-acetate (U.S. 1583658).

xplosives
tarting point in making—
- Pentaerythritol benzoates (U.S. 1432321 and 1478892).
- Pentaerythritol cinnamate (U.S. 1432321).
- Pentaerythritol tetranitrate (U.S. 1432321 and 1478892).

nsecticide
tarting point in making—
- Pentaerythritol bromide.

esins
tarting point in making—
- Synthetic resins.
- Synthetic resins (special) (Brit. 396354, 407914, and 407965).
- Synthetic resins for use in patent leather coating compositions (Brit. 394000).

entaerythritol Bischloroacetate

ellulose Products
lasticizer (U.S. 1947008) for—
- Cellulose esters and others.

or uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

entaerythritol Bromide

Synonyms: Pentaerythrite bromide; Pentaerithritol bromide.
French: Bromure de pentaérytherite; Bromure de pentaérythritol.
German: Pentaerythritbromid.
Spanish: Bromuro de pentaerithritol.
Italian: Bromuro di pentaerithritol.

nsecticide
Toxic agent (U.S. 2140481).
Toxic agent in—
- Dusting compounds.
- Spraying agents.

Toxic agent for controlling—
- Cabbage looper.
- Coddling moth.
- Cross-striped cabbage worm.
- Southern army worm.

Pentaerythritol Cinnamate

Explosives
Ingredient (U.S. 1432321) of—
- Smokeless powders and other explosives.

Pentaerythritol Dibenzoate

Explosives
Ingredient (U.S. 1432321 and 1478892) of—
- Smokeless powders and other explosives.

Pentaerythritol Monobenzoate

Explosives
Ingredient (U.S. 1432321 and 1478892) of—
- Smokeless powders and other explosives.

Pentaerythritol Tetraacetate

Chemical
Plasticizer for—
- Cellulose acetate.
- Nitrocellulose.

Plasticizer offering following features—
- Exceptional stability to sunlight.
- Good gelatinizer for nitrocellulose.
- High boiling point.
- Not flammable.
- White crystalline powder.

Explosives
Cooling agent (Brit. 461564) in—
- Propellent explosives.

Gelatinizing agent (Brit. 461564) in—
- Propellent explosives.

Hygroscopicity reducer (Brit. 461564) in—
- Propellent explosives.

Melting point lowerer (Brit. 461564) in—
- Propellent explosives.

Phlegmatizing agent (Brit. 461564) in—
- Propellent explosives.

See also under general heading: "Plasticizers."

Pentaerythritol Tetrabenzoate

Explosives
Ingredient (U.S. 1432321 and 1478892) of—
- Smokeless powders and other explosives.

Pentaerythritol Tribenzoate

Explosives
Ingredient (U.S. 1432321 and 1478892) of—
- Smokeless powders and other explosives.

Pentamethylphenol

Chemical
Melting-point depresser (Brit. 461237 and 501527) in—
- Spinning and extruding processes for superpolyamides.

Peppermint Oil

Synonyms: Oil of peppermint.
Latin: Oleum menthae piperitae.
French: Huile volatile de menthe poivrée; Essence de menthe poivrée.
German: Pfefferminzöl; Pfefferminzoel.
Spanish: Esencia de menta piperita.
Italian: Essenza di menta.

Chemical
Denaturant for—
- Alcohol.

Source of—
- Menthol (U.S.A. source as substitute for Japanese source).

Cosmetic
Aromatic in—
- Bathsalts.
- Dentifrices.
- Mouthwashes.
- Perfumes.
- Shampoo preparations.
- Toilet waters.

Flavoring agent for—
- Cosmetic preparations.
- Dentifrices.
- Mouthwashes.

Disinfectant
Germicide (used by the Egyptians more than 3,000 years ago for treating wounds).

Distilled Beverage
Flavoring agent in—
- Cordials.
- Liqueurs.
- Other alcoholic drinks.

Starting point in making—
- Essence of peppermint.

Food
Flavoring agent in—
- Candy.
- Chewing gum.
- Confectionery.

Masking agent for—
- Products having unpleasant taste or odor.

Pharmaceutical
Flavoring agent and aromatic in—
- Liquids.
- Tablets.
- Lozenges.

In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reported useful as—
- Antiseptic.
- Carminative.
- Digestant.
- Gastric stimulant.
- Menthol substitute (to some extent) in preparations.

Reputed useful in treating—
- Colic.
- Flatulence.
- Gastralgia.
- Indigestion.
- Nausea.
- Pharyngitis.

Starting point in making—
- Essence of peppermint.

Soap
Aromatic in—
- Special soaps.

Surgical
Sterilizer for—
- Catgut ligatures.

Perchloromethyl Mercaptan

Synonyms: Clairsite.

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.

Insecticide
Fumigant for—
  Granary weevils.
  Ladybird beetles.

Military
As a military poison gas (lachrymator).

Perilla Oil Fatty Acids

French: Acides gras d'huile de perilla.
German: Perillaoelfettsäure.
Spanish: Acidos grassos de aceite de perilla.
Italian: Acidi grassi di olio di perilla.

Resins
Raw material in making—
  Alkyd resins.

Persic Oil

Synonyms: Apricot-kernel oil; Expressed oil of persicot; Peach-kernel oil.
Latin: Oleum percicae expressum; Oleum persicorum.
French: Huile de pêche; Huile persique.
German: Pfirsichkernoel.

(An oil derived from apricot and peach kernels.)

Cosmetic
Substitute for—
  Sweet almond oil.

Fats and Oils
Reported as substitute for—
  Olive oil (non-edible purposes only).
  Almond oil (non-edible purposes only).

Phenarsazin Chloride

Synonyms: Adamsite; DM.

Military
As a poison gas.

Phenothiazin

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Animal Husbandry
Vermicide for—
  Intestinal worms.

Pharmaceutical
Suggested as sterilizing agent for—
  Urinary tract (in infected conditions).
Suggested as treating agent for—
  Cystitis.

Phenoxyacetone

Chemical
New chemical available for experimental use.

3-Phenoxycyclotetramethylenesulphone

Chemical
Intermediate (Brit. 489974) in making—
  Textile assistants.

Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 489974) in making—
  Dyestuffs.

3-Phenyl-5-acetanilidomethylenerhodanin

Photographic
Starting point (Brit. 517769) in making—
  Sensitizer dyes for silver halide emulsions with—
    Morpholin   Piperidin

Phenylalphanapthylamine

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical
Intermediate in—
  Organic syntheses.

Dye
Intermediate in—
  Dye syntheses.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Oxidation retardant (Brit. 351171) for—
  Cottonseed stearin pitch (in dialectrics).
  Castor oil (in dialectrics).
  Linseed oil (in dialectrics).
  Paraffin (potent during several months at 15°C.).

Paper
Antioxidant (Brit. 468450) for—
  Rosin soaps.

Rubber
Antioxidant.

Soap
Antioxidant (Brit. 468450) for—
  Rosin soaps.

Phenylalphanapthyl Oxide, Sulphonated

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 475955) in making—
  Wetting agents for treating textiles, leather, or pa
    for the removal of spray residues from fruits;
    breaking petroleum-water emulsions; or for use
    disinfecting and antiseptic mixtures, or the
    flotation of ores, or as dyeing assistants, by
    densing with sulphuric ester of—
    Amyl alcohol, normal.
    Bornyl alcohol.
    Butyl alcohol, secondary.
    Butyl carbinol, secondary.
    Cyclohexanol.
    Diethyl carbinol.
    Dimethylethyl carbinol.
    Fenchyl alcohol.
    Heptyl alcohol, normal.
    Isopropl alcohol.
    Methylisopropyl carbinol.
    Methyl-normal-propyl carbinol.

Phenylbetanapthylamine

Chemical
Intermediate in—
  Organic syntheses.

Dye
Intermediate in—
  Dye syntheses.

Paper
Antioxidant (Brit. 468450) for—
  Rosin soaps.

Rubber
Antioxidant.

Soap
Antioxidant (Brit. 468450) for—
  Rosin soaps.

Phenylcarbylamine Chloride

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic syntheses.

Military
As a military poison gas (lachrymator).
Masking agent for—
  Dichlorodiethyl sulphide.

Phenylchlorvinyl Ketone

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 466890) in making—
  Betaketoacetals with alcohols and alkalies or
    amines.

Phenyldichloroarsin

Military
As a military poison gas (lachrymator, lung irri
  vesicant).
Solvent for—
  Diphenylcyanoarsin.
Starting point in making—
  Sternite (by admixture with diphenylchloroarsin

4-Phenyl-3′:4′-dicyanobenzophenone

Dye
Reactant in making—
  Synthetic dyestuffs.
Starting point (Brit. 322169, 389842, 390149, 41836
  468043) in making—
  Color lakes.
  Coloring agents for viscose or cuprammonium
    and other textile fibers.
  Wallpaper coloring agents.

Phenyldiethanolamine

Chemical
New amine suggested for use in organic syntheses.

Phenyldiethanolamine (Continued)
Dye
Starting point in making—
Azo dyestuffs.
Dyes for acetate rayon.

2-Phenyldihydroindole
Chemical
Process material in—
Organic syntheses.
Dye
Process material in—
Organic syntheses.
Starting point (Brit. 448936) in making—
Dyes for tannin-mordanted cotton, with 2-aldehydomethylene-1:3:3-trimethylindole or 5-methoxy-2-aldehydomethylene-1:3:3-trimethylindole.

3-Phenyl-2:5-dimethyl-2:3-dihydrothiodiazo Methiodide
Photographic
Starting point (Brit. 457450 and 490729) in making—
Sensitizing dyes for silver halide emulsions by condensing with—
Alkyl esters or orthocarboxylic acids.
Beta-anilinoacraldehydeanil.
Diarylformamidin.
Glutaconaldehydedianilide hydrochloride.

1-Phenyl-2:3-dimethyl-4-sulphamino-5-pyrazolone
Chemical
Starting point (U.S. 1802036) in making—
Organic mercury compound with the aid of sulphuric acid and mercuric oxide.

Phenyl Diphenylphosphate
Cosmetic
Improver (U.S. 1852231) of—
Hair-dressing composition.

Phenylethanolamine
Chemical
New amine suggested for use in organic syntheses.
Dye
Starting point in making—
Azo dyestuffs.
Dyes for acetate rayon.

Phenylethyl Cinnamate
Cosmetic
Odorant in preparations of various types.
Perfume
Odorant in—
Perfumes.
Toilet Waters.
Soap
Odorant in—
Toilet soaps.

1-Phenyl-3-ethyl-5-(gamma-acetanilidoallylidene)-2-thiohydantoin
Photographic
Starting point (Brit. 517769) in making—
Sensitizer-dyes for silver halide emulsions with—
Morpholin.
Piperidin.

Phenylethyl Isobutyrate
Cosmetic
Odorant in preparations of various sorts.
Perfume
Imparter of—
Fruity note to rose odors.
Soap
Odorant in—
Toilet soaps.

Phenylheptadecyl Ketone, Dichlorinated
Lubricant
Claimed (Brit. 481338 and 487642) as—
Lubricant.
Starting point (Brit. 481338 and 487642) in making—
Extreme-pressure lubricants by admixture in equal parts with Pennsylvania bright stock.

Phenylheptadecyl Ketone, Monochlorinated
Lubricant
Claimed (Brit. 481338 and 487642) as—
Lubricant.
Starting point (Brit. 481338 and 487642) in making—
Extreme-pressure lubricants by admixture in equal parts with Pennsylvania bright stock.

Phenylheptadecyl Ketone, Tetrachlorinated
Lubricant
Claimed (Brit. 481338 and 487642) as—
Lubricant.
Starting point (Brit. 481338 and 487642) in making—
Extreme-pressure lubricants by admixture in equal parts with Pennsylvania bright stock.

Phenylheptadecyl Ketone, Trichlorinated
Lubricant
Claimed (Brit. 481338 and 487642) as—
Lubricant.
Starting point (Brit. 481338 and 487642) in making—
Extreme-pressure lubricants by admixture in equal parts with Pennsylvania bright stock.

Phenyl-Mercuric Nitrate
Disinfectant
Germicide.
Miscellaneous
Mildewproofing agent.
Preservative.

Phenyl-Mercury Benzoate
Synonym: Phenyl Mercuric Benzoate.
Chemical
Denaturant for—
Alcohol.

Phenyl-Mercury Chloride
Synonyms: Phenyl-Mercuric Chloride.
(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)
Chemical
Denaturant for—
Alcohol.

Phenyl-Mercury Nitrate
Synonym: Phenyl-Mercuric Nitrate.
(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)
Chemical
Denaturant for—
Alcohol.

1-Phenyl-3-methyl-4-(gamma-acetanilidoallylidene)-5-pyrazolone
Photographic
Starting point (Brit. 517769) in making—
Sensitizer-dyes for silver halide emulsions, with—
Morpholin.
Pipiridin.

1-Phenyl-3-methyl-5-pyrazolone
(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)
Chemical
Intermediate in making—
Pharmaceuticals.
Dye
Starting point in making—
Dyestuffs (for coloring bones and bone objects orange) by reaction with 2-amino-1-phenol-4:6-disulphonic acid and a chromium salt (Brit. 404198).
Yellow-orange dyestuffs by reaction with 4-nitro-2-aminophenol and chromium fluoride and tartaric acid (Brit. 408492).

Phenylmorpholin
Chemical
Suggested as intermediate in making—
Corrosion inhibitors.
Emulsifying agents.
Photographic developers.
Rubber accelerators.
Dye
Suggested intermediate in making—
Dyestuffs.

Phenylnitroethylene Chloride
French: Chlorure de phénylenitroéthylène; Chlorure phénylenitroéthylènique.
German: Phenylnitroaetylenchlorid.
Spanish: Cloruro de fenilnitroetilena.
Italian: Cloruro di fenilnitroetilene.

Phenylnitroethylene Chloride (Continued)

Beverage
Imparter of—
  Rennet apple odor.
Food
Imparter of—
  Rennet apple odor.
Ingredient of—
  Jams, jellies, and the like.
Perfume
Ingredient of—
  Perfume compositions.
Odorant (employed in dilute alcoholic solution) giving—
  Red rose note.
  Rennet apple note.

Phenylparanitrobenzene Sulphonate

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 502173) as—
  Therapeutically valuable agent for treating bacterial infectious diseases.

3-Phenylphenol Betathiocyanoethylether

Insecticide
Claimed (U.S. 2185208) as—
  Insecticidal toxicant soluble in petroleum distillates.

2-Phenylphenol Gammathiocyanopropylether

Insecticide
Claimed (U.S. 2185208) as—
  Insecticidal toxicant soluble in petroleum distillates.

3-Phenylphenol Gammathiocyanopropylether

Insecticide
Claimed (U.S. 2185208) as—
  Insecticidal toxicant soluble in petroleum distillates.

Phenyl Phthalamate, Normal

Rayon
Delustering agent (U.S. 2069773 and 2069774) for—
  Cuprammonium products.
  Nitrocellulose products.
  Viscose products.

3-Phenyl-5-(1-piperidyl)methylenerhodanin

Photographic
Dye (Brit. 517769) for—
  Photographic films (gives yellow colors in water, alcohol, or methanol).
Sensitizer (Brit. 517769) in—
  Silver halide emulsions for photographic films.

Phenyl Thiocyanate

Paper
Inhibitor (Brit. 466877) of—
  Deterioration of paper by the action of light or during storage.

Phonolite

(A volcanic mineral which occurs fairly plentifully in the Eifel, the southern parts of the Black Forest, the Vogelsberg, and the Sudeten districts of Europe.)

Glass
Raw material in making—
  Bottles for beer, wine, and mineral waters.
Metallurgical
Source of—
  Alumina (in Germany, now being advanced from pilot plant stage).
  By-products, namely—
    Calcium silicate in a form said to be highly suitable for cement manufacture.
    Potassium carbonate.
    Sodium carbonate.

Phosphate Rock, Defluorinated

(A fused phosphate containing less than 10 percent of its original fluorine and over 80 percent of its P_2O_5 content as citrate-soluble. In stating the grade of various phosphatic materials used in the arts and industries the value is usually expressed in terms of P_2O_5 (phosphoric anhydride or, synonymously, phosphorus pentoxide) and thus this product is commonly, though erroneously, known as phosphoric acid. Another point to be understood in this connection is "reversion" or "reverted phosphoric acid." This term has a different meaning in the United States than it has in Europe. The phosphoric acid in superphosphate may be divided into three parts (1) water-soluble, (2) insoluble in water but soluble in neutral ammonium citrate, and (3) insoluble in both water and neutral ammonium citrate. When superphosphate is first made nearly all of the phosphoric acid, except that insoluble in neutral ammonium citrate solution, is water-soluble. As the superphosphate cures, the water-soluble portion usually decreases, the citrate-soluble portion increases, and the citrate insoluble decreases. In Europe the water-soluble phosphoric acid alone is given value and is called "available." In the United States both the water-soluble and the ammonium citrate-soluble are counted available. Therefore, in Europe, reverted phosphoric acid means that which has been changed from the water-soluble to either the citrate-soluble or citrate-insoluble form. In the United States, the term may mean the same, but more often it refers to an increase of the citrate-insoluble phosphoric acid, with a corresponding reduction of the available portion. The addition of lime, limestone, cynamide or similar materials causes some reversion of phosphoric acid to the citrate-insoluble form, but more to the citrate-soluble, with a corresponding reduction of the water-soluble.)

Fertilizer
As a fertilizer.
Ingredient of—
  Fertilizer mixtures.

Phthalic-Acid-4-Sulphonamide

Dye
Starting point (Brit. 464126, 464673, 476243, and 4[illegible]663) in making—
  Phthalocyanin dyestuffs of bluish to greenish-blue shades by heating with copper salts in the presence of urea, molybdates, vanadates, phosphates, boric acid or tertiary amines.

Phthalic Anhydride

Synonyms: Phthalic acid anhydride.
French: Anhydride d'acide phtalique; Anhydride phtalique.
German: Alizarinsaure Anhydrid; Phtalinsaure Anhydrid; Phtalsaure Anhydrid.
Spanish: Anhidrido de acido ftalico; Anhidrio ftalico
Italian: Anidride ftalica.

Adhesives
Reactant (U.S. 1920619) in making—
  Adhesives for laminted glass.
Cellulose Products
Phthalating agent (Brit. 410118, 410125, and 410126) in making—
  Cellulose acetate calcium phthalate from modified, pretreated, or regenerated cellulose, or partly esterified or etherified cellulose.
Starting point in making—
  Plasticizers for cellulose esters by reacting with castor oil (Brit. 378911).
Chemical
Reactant in making—
  Benzoic acid.
  Benzoylbenzoic acid.
  Chlorobenzoylbenzoic acid.
  Chloroquinophthalone.
  2:5-Diaminobenzeneparatoluenesulphonephthalamic acid.
  Dihydroxydiethylsulphide phthalic ester.
  Metal salts of hydrogen esters of hydroxylated fatty oils (these salts are soluble in organic solvents and are compatible with nitrocellulose and are claimed to be useful as driers for paints and the like or in nitrocellulose films to improve their fastness to light (U.S. 1900693).
  Orthoamylbenzoylbenzoic acid (U.S. 1889347).
  Orthobenzoylbenzoic acid.
  2-(parachlorobenzoyl)benzoic acid.
  Phenylglycinorthocarboxylic acid.
  Preparations (stable) of aromatic compounds [illegible]taining active halogen (U.S. 2136173)
  Salicylic acid
  Styptol.
Starting point in making—
  Alkyl esters.
  Benzyl phthalate.
  Cyclohexyl phthalate.
  Diamyl phthalate.
  Dibutyl phthalate.
  Dibutyl phthalate (special) (U.S. 1864893).

Phthalic Anhydride (Continued)

3:4-Dichlorophthalic acid and anhydrides.
3:6-Dichlorophthalic acid and anhydrides.
4:5-Dichlorophthalic acid and anhydrides.
Diethyl phthalate.
Di-isobutyl phthalate.
Dimethyl phthalate.
Diphenylphenolphthalein and its substitution products (U.S. 1922240).
Dipropyl phthalate.
Esters.
Esters, with the aid of alkylene or polyalkylene glycols and subsequent treatment with a monohydric alcohol. These products are claimed as plasticizers for cellulose esters, resins) (Brit. 410797).
Esters, with the aid of grapeseed alcohol or ricinoleic alcohol, useful as solvents for asphalt and other bituminous bodies, dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coaltar dyes, fats, oils, greases, and waxes, resinous substances, and rubber (Brit. 445223).
Ethylglycol phthalate.
Methylcyclohexyl phthalate.
Methylglycol phthalate.
Phenolphthalein.
Phthalates.
Phthaleins.
Phthalic acid and salts of phthalic acid.
Phthalimide.
Phthalotropine.
Tetrabromophenoltetrachlor-phthalein.
Tetrachlorophthalic acid and anhydride.

Dye

Reactant or starting point in making—
Acetylphenolphthalein.
Acid eosin (V.M.).
Acid rosamine A.
Anthracene.
Anthranilic acid.
Anthraquinone.
Anthraquinone derivatives.
Anthraquinone dyes.
Betachloroanthraquinone.
Brilliant pink.
Carthamine.
Chrysolin.
Coerulein-B.
Coerulin-S.
Cyanosin-B.
Cyanosin, spirit-soluble.
Dyes.
Eosin.
Eosin B.N.L.
Eosin S.P.
Eosin (V.M.).
Erythrosin-B.
Erythrosin-G.
N-Ethylphthalimide.
Fast acid blue R.
Fast acid blue R.H.
Fast acid magenta G.
Fast acid phloxin A.
Fast acid red A.
Fast acid violet A.2 R.
Fast acid violet B.
Fast acid violet (V.M.).
Fast eosin L, paste.
Fluorescein.
Gallein.
Hydroquinol-phthalein.
Indigo and related dyes.
Isovalerylphenalphthalein.
N-Metatolyl-phthalimide.
2-Methylanthracene.
Methylanthraquinone.
Methyleosin.
Methylfluorescein.
N-Methylphthalimide.
N-Orthotolylphthalimide.
N-Paratolylphthalimide.
Phenolphthalein.
N-Phenylphthalimide.
Phloxin.
Phloxin-P.
Phthaleins.
Phthalimide.
Phthaloperinonedisulphonic acid.
Pyronin dyes.
Quinizarin.
Quinolin yellow, spirit-soluble.
Quinolin yellow, water-soluble.
Rhodamine-B.
Rhodamine-3B.
Rhodamine-G.
Rhodamine-3G.
Rhodamine-5G.
Rhodamine-6G.
Rhodamine-12GF.
Rhodamine-scarlet G.
Rhodamine-(V.M.).
Rhodine-2G.
Rhodine-12 S.M.
Rose bengale.
Rose bengale-B.
Tetrachlorophenolphthalein.
Tetraiodophenolphthalein.
Uranin.
N-Xylyphthalimide.

lass

eactant in making—
Adhesive compositions for safety layers for laminated glass (U.S. 1920619).
Safety layers for laminated glass (U.S. 1899588).

noleum and Oilcloth

arting point (U.S. 1912200) in making—
Resinous products used in substitutes for linoxyn in linoleum.

echanical

arting point in making—
Esters used as working fluids for high-vacuum pumps, such as those used for producing vacuum in radio tubes, electric light bulbs, and in experimental technic of modern physical research.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Phthalating agent in making—
Phthalate pigments.
Phthalocyanin pigments.
Reactant in making—
Alkyd resinous oils with the aid of linseed oil fatty acids, linseed oil, and glycerin (Brit. 406991).
Alkyd resinous oils used as solvents for chlorinated rubber (Brit. 409009).
Compounds of the aroylorthobenzoic acid series useful as siccatives in paints (U.S. 1934033).
Resins used in making vehicles which promote leafing of flake pigments (Brit. 396081).
Starting point (Brit. 314992) in making—
Salts useful as swelling agents for paints.
Swelling agent (Brit. 314992) in—
Paints.

Pharmaceutical

Reactant (Brit. 310869) in making—
Iodized pharmaceutical preparations.

Resins

Starting point in making—
Alkyd resins.
Modified resins.
Oil-soluble alkyd reins.
Oil-soluble resins.

Phthalimidylacetic Acid

Chemical

Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.

Dye

Reactant in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Starting point (Brit. 494738) in making—
Green colors, with phthalodinitrile and cupric chloride, for—
Acetate silk.
Cotton.
Enamels.
Inks.
Lacquers.
Paints.
Paper
Printing inks.
Wool.

Picric Acid

Synonyms: Bitter acid; Bitter indigo; Carbazotic acid; Lyddite; Melinite; Nitrophenic acid; Nitrophenisic acid; Nitroxanthic acid; Phenol trinitrate; Picrinic acid; Picronitric acid; Trinitrophenol; Welter's bitter; Welter's yellow bitter.
Latin: Acidum picricum; Acidum picronitricum.
French: Acide amer; Acide carbazotique; Acide picrique; Acide trinitrophénique; Amer d'indigo; Jaune amer de Welter.
German: Bittersäure; Kohlenstickstoffsäure; Pikrinsalpetersäure; Pikrinsäure; Trinitrocarbolsäure; Trinitrophen; Weltersbitter.
Spanish: Acido picrico.
Italian: Acido picrico.

Analysis

Reagent for—
Albumin.
Alkaloids (especially for determining cinchona alkaloids volumetrically).
Creatin.
Creatinine.
Cresol.
Diammonium sulphide.
Gallic acid.
Gastric carcinoma.
Glucose.
Guanidin.
Guanin.
Mineral acids.
Phenylalanin.
Spermatic fluid.
Tryptophan.
Volatile oils.
Water.
Staining agent in—
Microscopy.
Standard in—
Acidimetry.
Iodometry.
Testing agent for detecting—
Hydrocyanic acid.

Chemical

Explosive addition agent (Brit. 453218) in making—
Nitric oxides from air by electric-arc processes.
Precipitant (U.S. 1294310) for—
Nicotine.
Process material in making—
Ammonium picramate (U.S. 1472791).
Methylhexamethylenetetramint picrate (U.S. 1336709).
Sulphur (U.S. 1472791).
Starting point in making—
Bromopicrin (a war gas), with the aid of calcium bromide.

Picric Acid (Continued)

- Bromopicrin (special) (U.S. 1413198).
- Chloropicrin (a war gas), with the aid of calcium hypochlorite.
- Chloropicrin (special) (U.S. 1327714, 1413198, and 1519017).
- Picramic acid (U.S. 1460708).
- Picrates.

Disinfectant

- Germicide.
- Ingredient of—
  - Antiseptic composition (U.S. 1358227).
  - Germicidal and antiseptic compositions.

Dye

- Process material (U.S. 1492094) in making—
  - Synthetic dyestuff.
- Starting point in making—
  - Indulin dyes.
  - Nigrosin dyes.
  - Substantive cotton dyes.

Explosives

- Ingredient of—
  - Agricultural explosives.
  - Blasting agents.
  - Blasting caps.
  - Detonating fuses.
  - Dunnite.
  - Dynamites.
  - Jahnite.
  - Lyddite.
  - Lyddite type explosives.
  - Melinite.
  - Military explosives.
  - Mining powders.
  - Pertite.
  - Plastic explosives (French 518588).
  - Priming compositions.
  - Pyrotechnic compositions.
  - Racka-rocks.
- Starting point in making—
  - Basic lead picrate (U.S. 1478429).
  - Picrates, such as ammonium picrate, potassium picrate, lead picrate, and the like.
  - Picrates, such as lead picrate, calcium picrate, copper picrate, and magnesium picrate (French 612790).

Gas

- Determiner of—
  - Benzene in gas (U.S. 1163654).
  - Naphthalene in gas (U.S. 1443330).
- Remover (U.S. 1163654) of—
  - Benzene from gas.
  - Naphthalene from gas.

Glass

- Staining agent in making—
  - Colored glass.

Leather

- Tanning agent in various processes.

Mechanical

- Ingredient (U.S. 1367968) of—
  - Motor fuel.

Metallurgical

- Etching agent for—
  - Copper.
  - Steel (U.S. 1425787).
- Process material (U.S. 1501425) in—
  - Coloring iron and steel.
- Process material (U.S. 1169397) in—
  - Surface oxidation of iron and steel.

Pharmaceutical

- In compounds and dispensing practice.
- Ingredient (U.S. 1264185) of—
  - Surgical dressing.
- Process material (Brit. 393635) in making—
  - Substance which reduces hyperglycaemia.
- Starting point (Brit. 230089) in making—
  - Anesthetics and antiseptics by reacting with—
    - Butyl para-aminobenzoate.
    - Diethylaminoethyl para-aminobenzoate.
    - Di-normal-butylaminopropyl para-aminobenzoate.
    - Ethyl para-aminobenzoate.
    - Methyl meta-aminoparaoxybenzoate
- Suggested for use as—
  - Antiseptic dressing for superficial wounds and first and second-degree burns.
  - Astringent.
  - Germicide.
  - Stimulant of epithelial growth.
  - Vermifuge.
- Suggested (by some authorities) for use in treating—
  - Burns.
  - Conjunctivitis.
  - Hyperidrosis.
  - Injuries of the cornea (from mineral acids caustics).
  - Malaria.
  - Skin diseases, such as eczema, intertrigo, and labialis.
  - Trachoma.
  - Trichinosis.
  - Ulcers.
  - Wounds.
- Testing agent (U.S. 1409796) for—
  - Toxins in vaccines.

Photographic

- Process material (U.S. 1191941) in—
  - Color photography.
- Recovery agent (U.S. 1234391) for —
  - Silver from photographic film emulsions.

Rubber

- Process material (U.S. 1289566) in vulcanization of—
  - Balata.
  - Guttapercha.
  - Synthetic rubber.

Textile

- Dye producing bright-yellow shades on silk and wool.
- Mordant in—
  - Dyeing processes.
  - Printing processes.

Picryl Chloride

Synonym: Chlorotrinitrobenzene.

Chemical

- Reactant in—
  - Dye synthesis.
- Reactant (U.S. 1135792) in making—
  - Hexanitrodiphenyl sulphide.

Dye

- Reactant in—
  - Dye syntheses.
- Reactant (Brit. 506349) in making—
  - Brown, water-soluble dyestuffs, fast to light and having a high penetration in dyeing leather.
  - Dinitro-oxazin dyestuffs for leather.
  - Oxazin dyestuffs for leather.
- Reactant (Brit. 506349) in making dyestuffs from—
  - 3-Amino-2-hydroxybenzoic acid hydrochloride.
  - 3-Amino-2-hydroxy-5-sulphobenzoic acid.

Explosives

- Ingredient of—
  - Explosives.

Rubber

- Vulcanizing agent for—
  - Balata (U.S. 1289566).
  - Gutta-percha (U.S. 1289566).
  - Rubber (U.S. 1249180 and 1289566).
  - Synthetic rubber (U.S. 1289566).

Pineapple Extract

Beverages

- Flavoring agent for—
  - Beverages.

Tobacco

- Flavoring agent for—
  - Chewing tobaccos.
  - Snuff mixtures.

Pine Oil

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given Volume 1.)

Synonyms: Douglas fir oil; Firwood oil; Oil of p sylvestris; Oil of Scotch fir; Pinetree oil.
Latin: Oleum pini.
French: Huile de pin.
German: Fichtenoel; Kienoel; Russisches terpent
Italian: Oleo di pinoli.

Agriculture

- Ingredient of—
  - Cattle sprays containing kerosene and py (added for the purpose of increasing the action and hiding the odor of the kerosene)

Chemical

- Denaturant for—
  - Ethyl alcohol.
- Solvent for—
  - Nitrocellulose.

Pine Oil (Continued)

Disinfectant
Ingredient of—
  Deodorizing and germicidal compositions.
Dye
Ingredients of various dyestuff compositions.
Fats and Oils
Reagent in—
  Purifying fish oils used as stock in making soap.
  Various oils and greases.
Glues and Adhesives
Reagent for—
  Purifying glues and adhesive preparations.
Leather
Ingredient of—
  Leather dressing compositions.
Metallurgical
Flotation oil in—
  Recovering metallic sulphides from finely ground crude ores in the presence of water.
Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
  Automobile polishes.
  Floor polishes.
  Linoleum and oilcloth polishes.
  Furniture polishes.
  Shoe polishes.
  Spraying solutions for use in deodorizing theatres, hotels, hospitals, schools, and other public places.
Paint and Varnish
Ingredient of—
  Distempers.
  Turpentine substitutes.
  White spirit.
Soap
Ingredient of—
  Liquid soaps.
  Soft soaps.
Textile
——, Dyeing
Ingredient of—
  Dye baths (used as an assist in the place of turkey red oil).
  Dye baths used in the padding process.
  Dye baths used in dyeing machines in which the dye liquor circulates.
  Dye baths (added as a dispersing agent to prevent uneven dyeing and obtain more level shades).
  Dye baths containing basic, vat, sulphur, and substantive dyestuffs (added to obtain more level dyeing and improved penetration of the dyestuff).
——, Finishing
Ingredient of—
  Dispersed finishing compositions.
  Finishing compositions containing the usual ingredients (added for the purpose of obtaining a cleaner white and softer finish on the goods).
——, Manufacturing
Ingredient of—
  Compositions used in scouring textile fibers (added as a solvent for removing waxy and resinous matters from the materials).
  Compositions for scouring acetate rayon (added to aid in the penetration of the scouring agent into the filaments).
  Spinning solutions in the manufacture of rayon filament.
  Preparations used for the degumming of silk and containing 10 percent of olive oil soap and 4 percent of steam-distilled pine oil.
——, Printing
Ingredient of—
  Printing pastes.

Piperazin

Chemical
Intermediate in making—
  Corrosion inhibitors.
  Pharmaceutical chemicals.
Dye
Intermediate in making—
  Dyestuffs.

Piperidine

Synonyms: Hexahydropyridin.
Analysis
Reagent in—
  Analytical processes involving control and reseach in science and industry.
Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Starting point, either directly or indirectly, in making—
  Accelerators used in rubber vulcanizing processes.
  Acyl derivatives.
  Admixtures with propionic acid in benzene.
  Admixtures with allylthiocarbimide.
  Alkyl derivatives.
  Antiagers for rubber mixes.
  Condensations with chlorhydrins.
  Condensations with dimethylanilin and formaldehyde.
  Derivatives useful as local anesthetics.
  Dimethylpiperidine.
  Dimethylpiperidonium iodide.
  Ethylated piperidines.
  Homologous piperidines.
  Methylated piperidines.
  Piperidine bitartrate (piperidine acid tartrate, piperidine tartrate).
  Piperidine hydrochloride.
  Pyridin.
  Quaternary ammonium salts.
  Salts with fatty acids.
  Secondary activators used in rubber vulcanizing processes.
  Substituted piperidines.
  Tertiary N-methylpiperdine.
Pharmaceutical
Starting point, either directly or indirectly, in making—
  Derivatives said to be useful in medicine.
Rubber
Antiager.
Vulcanizing accelerator.

Piperidinepentamethylene Dithiocarbamate

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)
Miscellaneous
Absorbent for—
  Removing and recovering carbon bisulphide from industrial liquids and gases (the piperidine derivative contains a certain amount of magnesium hydroxide in solution).

4-Piperidinophenylmethylsulphone

Chemical
Intermediate (Brit. 490043) in making—
  Medicinal chemicals.
Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 490043) in making—
  Dyestuffs.

Piperidylacetamide

Textile
Claimed (Brit. 497485) as—
  Texile assistant.

Piperidylacetylurea

Textile
Claimed (Brit. 497368) as—
  Highly useful processing agents for textile fabrics.

Piperine

Synonyms: Piperic acid piperidide; Piperina; Piperylpiperidine.
Latin: Piperinum.
French: Pipérine.
German: Piperin.
Chemical
Starting point in making—
  Piperic acid.
  Piperidine.
  Various derivatives.
Food
Flavoring and fortifier in—
  Condiments.
Pharmaceutical
Claimed to have properties as—
  Antipyretic.
  Stomachic.
  Antiperiodic.
In compounding and dispensing practice.

Piperine (Continued)
Said to be useful in treating—
  Cholera.
  Colic.
  Diarrhea.
  Dyspepsia.
  Fevers.
  Leucemia.
  Scarletina.
  Splenic tumors.

Spiritous Beverages
Pungency imparter in—
  Brandies and other spirits.

Plasticizers

French: Plastifiers.

Ceramics
Plasticizer in—
  Compositions used for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

Chemical
Plasticizer for—
  Cellulose derivatives.

Cosmetic
Plasticizer in—
  Nail enamels and lacquers

Electrical
Plasticizer in—
  Insulating compositions used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass
Plasticizer in—
  Compositions used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and for protecting and decorating glassware.

Glues and Adhesives
Plasticizer in—
  Adhesive compositions.

Leather
Plasticizer in—
  Compositions used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metallurgical
Plasticizer in—
  Compositions used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous
Plasticizer in—
  Compositions used for protecting and decorating various products.

Paint and Varnish
Plasticizer in—
  Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes.

Paper
Plasticizer in—
  Compositions used in the manufacture of coated papers and for protecting and decorating products made of paper or pulp.

Photographic
Plasticizer in making—
  Films.

Plastics
Plasticizer in making—
  Laminated fiber products, molded products, plastics.

Resins
Plasticizer for—
  Resin and/or cellulose derivative compositions and solutions.

Rubber
Plasticizer in—
  Manufacture of rubber products.

Stone
Plasticizer in—
  Compositions used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile
Plasticizer in—
  Compositions used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Woodworking
Plasticizer in—
  Compositions used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.
  Plastic compositions used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood.

Platinum see Addenda, p. 352.

Platinum-Iridium Alloys

(The most important of the platinum alloys; conta from 0.1 percent to 30 percent of iridium.)

Automotive
Alloy for making—
  Distributor contact points.

Electrical
Alloy for making—
  Contact parts.
  Fuse wire.

Miscellaneous
Alloy for making—
  Hard, noncorrodible parts.
  Hypodermic needles.
  Jewelry and similar ornamental effects.
  Laboratory ware.

Platinum-Rhodium Alloys

(Alloys containing up to 40 percent rhodium.)

Chemical
Catalyst in making—
  Nitric acid by the direct oxidation of ammonia.

Electrical
Alloy for making—
  Electrical furnace resistors (elements).

Glass
Protector for—
  Refractory surfaces in conjunction with high temperatures.

Miscellaneous
Alloy for making—
  Thermocouples.
  Laboratory ware.

Rayon
Alloy for making—
  Spinnerets.

Polybutene Rubber

Synonyms: Isobutylene polymers; "Synthetic 100"; "Vistanex"

(Synthetic substitute for rubber available in low, [illegible]dium, and high molecular weights; the uses gi below are composite for all molecular weights.)

Adhesives
Improver in—
  Adhesive compositions for various purposes.

Automotive
Improver in construction material for—
  Deicing equipment.
  Steering wheels.
  Tank treads.
  Tire treads.
  Windlace tubing.
Improver of—
  Impermeability of inner tubes.
  Resistance to repeated flexing.

Aviation
Improver in construction material for—
  Deicing equipment.
  Inner tubes.
  Tire treads.
Improver of—
  Impermeability of inner tubes.
  Resistance to repeated flexing.

Building
Improver in construction material for—
  Electrical insulation.
  Flooring and tiling.
  Flooring compositions.
Improver and modifying agent for—
  Asphalt.
  Asphalt compositions and coatings and impregna

Bituminous
Improver of—
  Low-temperature flexibility.
  Moisture vaporproofness.
  Sealing strengths.
Modifying agent for—
  Asphalts.

Chemical
Construction lining material claimed to offer [illegible] advantages—

Polybutene Rubber (Continued)

- Heat resistance.
- High resistance to adherence of materials to its surface by reason of packing, caking, and the like.
- Lasting protection of all metal equipment depending on materials it is brought in contact with.
- Low maintenance cost.
- Moldability.
- Protection of materials from—
  - Discoloration by metal containers and processing equipment.
  - Iron pick-up.
  - Toxic changes.
- Strength and toughness.
- Construction lining material resistant to—
  - Alternate wetting and drying.
  - Atmospheric changes.
  - Attack by—
    - Alcohols.
    - Bases.
    - Corrosive chemicals.
    - Esters.
    - Ketones.
    - Oxygenated solvents.
    - Ozone.
    - Strong acids.
  - Cracking.
  - Impact rupture.
  - Loosening by vibration.
  - Splitting.
- Construction material for—
  - Air, steam, and water hose.
  - Gaskets.
  - Packing.
- (For other applications see "Mechanical," "Clothing," and "Miscellaneous".)

Clothing

- Improver in construction material for—
  - Aprons.
  - Boots, waders, and hip boots for workers in petroleum refineries and other plants involving encounters with corrosive chemicals.
  - Electrical and other utility workers' clothing.
  - Gloves.
  - Hospital sheeting.
  - Infants' wear.
  - Raincoats.
  - Waterproof clothing.

Dye

(Uses and application similar to those given under "Chemical".)

Electrical

- Improver in construction material for—
  - Devices.
  - Electricians' gloves.
  - Fan and blower blades, wheels, and parts.
  - Lineman's blankets.
  - Motor and equipment parts.
  - Side plates and other parts.
- Covering and lining agent for—
  - Devices.
  - Fan and blower blades, wheels, and parts.
  - Side plates and other parts.
- Damping agent for—
  - Sounds.
  - Vibrations.
- Improver of—
  - Ozone resistance of wire and cable insulation.
- Insulating material for—
  - Cable, cord, wire, connections, and the like.
  - Lampguards.
  - Motors, generators, and other equipment.
  - Panels, fixtures, devices, and the like.
  - Plating racks.
  - Tools, such as pliers, nippers, screwdrivers, drills, and the like.
  - Various other uses.
- Waterproofing agent for—
  - Cable, wire, cords, connections, and the like.
  - Devices.
  - Equipment.
  - Fixtures.
  - Motors.

Highway Construction

- Improver and modifying agent for—
  - Asphalt.
  - Asphalt compositions.

Leather

- Plasticizer for—
  - Waxes in dressing and polishing compositions.
- (See also "Chemical"—many of the applications there listed apply equally to this industry.)

Lubricant

- Imparter of—
  - Nonleaking characteristics.
  - Stringyness in greases.
- Plasticizer for—
  - Lubricating compositions.
  - Waxes.

Mechanical

- Improver in construction material for—
  - Bumpers.
  - Conveyor belts.
  - Gaskets.
  - Elevator belts.
  - Packing.
  - Pipes and fittings.
  - Power tranmission belts.
  - Pumps.
  - Valves.
  - V belts.
- Improver of—
  - Chemical attack resistance of tank linings and other equipment coverings.
  - Resistance to repeated flexing.
  - Heat resistance in steam hose and belt covers.
- Lining and covering agent for—
  - Air-drill hose.
  - Belts.
  - Conveyor pins.
  - Conveyor buckets.
  - Dishwashing racks.
  - Drums.
  - Fittings.
  - Fire hose.
  - Paint hose.
  - Pipe.
  - Pumps.
  - Perforated metal.
  - Sand and gravel chutes.
  - Sandblast hose.
  - Screens.
  - Steam hose.
  - Spray hose.
  - Tanks for acids, bases, alcohols, esters, ketones, and other corrosive substances.
  - Tankcars for acids, bases, alcohols, esters, ketones, and other corrosive substances.
  - Valves.
  - Welding hose.

Military

- Improver of—
  - Impermeability of—
    - Gasmasks.
    - Balloon cloth.

Miscellaneous

- Base material in—
  - Caulking compounds.
  - Hot-melt coatings.
  - Linings and coatings for tanks, kettles and other equipment requiring resistance to ozone, strong acids, bases, alcohols, esters, ketones, oxygenated solvents, and other corrosive substances.
- Improver in construction material for—
  - Bathmats.
  - Bottles.
  - Buckets.
  - Balloon fabric.
  - Dippers.
  - Dipping baskets.
  - Fountain pens.
  - Fire hose.
  - Funnels.
  - Garden hose.
  - Gasmasks.
  - Gas meter diaphragms.
  - Kneeling mats.
  - Mattresses.
  - Measures.
  - Pails.
  - Rubber thread.
  - Sink stoppers.
  - Stamp and pads.
  - Typewriter pads.
  - Waterproofing.
- Improver in damping agents for—
  - Sound.
  - Vibration.

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

- Modifying agent for—
  - Waxes.
- Plasticizer for—
  - Waxes.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

(See "Chemical" and "Mechanical.")

Paper

- Plasticizer for—
  - Waxes in coatings.
- (See also "Chemical" and "Mechanical"—many of the applications there listed apply equally to this industry.)

Plastics

- Improver and modifying agent for—
  - Asphalt.
  - Resins.

Plumbing and Pipefitting

- Improver in construction material for—
  - Fittings.
  - Gaskets.
  - Packing.
  - Pipe.
  - Tanks.
  - Valves.
  - Washers.
- Lining material for—
  - Fittings.
  - Pipe.
  - Tanks.
  - Valves.

Rayon

(See "Chemical"—many of the applications there listed apply equally to this industry.)

Polybutene Rubber (Continued)

Resins

Improver of—
  Low-temperature flexibility.
  Moisture vaporproofness.
  Sealing strengths.
Modifying agent.
Plasticizer.

Rubber

Improver of—
  Impermeability properties of natural rubber.
  Resistance to repeated flexing.
Modifying agent for—
  Natural rubber and compounds based upon it.
  Tire and tube patches.
Synthetic "rubber" offering, as unvulcanized material, the following characteristics—
  Does not plasticize when worked on a mill or in an internal mixer.
  Excellent electrical properties.
  Insoluble in alcohols, esters, ketones, and most oxygenated solvents.
  Less plastic than natural rubber.
  Low molecular weight polymer (10,000 to 12,000) is soft, tacky semi-liquid.
  Low water absorption properties.
  May be stored indefinitely without deterioration.
  Medium (over 70,000) and high molecular weight polymers are water-white, very rubbery substances.
  Physical state depends on molecular weight.
  Soluble in petroleum and coaltar solvents.
  Specific gravity, 0.920.
  Tensile strength of higher polymers equal to unvulcanized natural rubber.
  Very resistant to ozone, strong acids, bases, and other corrosive chemicals.
Synthetic "rubber" which—
  Does not vulcanize by the regular technic employed in the curing of rubber.

Textile

Plasticizer for—
  Coatings.
  Sizings.
  Dressings.
(See also "Chemical" and "Mechanical"—many of the applications there listed apply equally to this industry.)

Therapeutic

Improver in construction material in making—
  Hospital and drug store sundry goods, such as nipples, douche bags, hot-water bottles, spray devices, pans, gloves, pillows, sheets, sanitary goods, heating pads, cushions, syringes, ice bags, catheters, urinals, trusses, supporters, and innumerable other articles of like application.

Water and Sanitation

Improver and modifying agent for—
  Asphalt and asphalt base coating compositions for equipment, such as sewers, soil pipe, mains, cisterns, and so on.

Polyvinyl Acetate

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Bottling

Base material in—
  Adhesives for securing liner disks to cork backings in crown caps.

Cellulose Products

Laminating agent for—
  Cellophane.
  Cellulose acetate.

Ceramic

Bonding agent for—
  Porcelain.

Electrical

Bonding agent for—
  Glass.
  Insulating materials.
  Laminated steel cores used in small motors.
  Mica.
  Molding compounds.
  Porcelain.
Ingredient of—
  Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives or resins, used for insulating wire and in covering and insulating electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass

Base material in making—
  Sealing (bonding) agents for glass bricks.
Bonding agent for—
  Glass.

Ink

Base for—
  Printing and other inks.

Leather

Bonding and coating agent in making—
  Artificial leather.
Inhibitor of—
  Interaction effects between latex-impregnated paper and nitrocellulose overcoatings (in artificial leather products.)

Miscellaneous

Base material in making—
  Sealing (bonding) agents for glass bricks.
  Molding compounds for intricate design work.
Bonding agent for—
  Cellulosic films and coverings.
  Glass.
  Metal.
  Mica.
  Nitrocellulose coverings for shoe heels.
  Plastics.
  Porcelain.
  Rubber.
  Stone.
  Tamperproof coverings for bottles.
  Wood.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Base for—
  Antirust paints.
  Metallic lacquers.
  Tapestry lacquers.
  Wallpaper lacquers.

Paper

Adhesive for jointing and sealing—
  Drinking cups.
  Food cartons.
  Milk containers.
Agent for bonding—
  Cardboard articles.
  Cellulose acetate to paper.
  Decorative materials, such as foil, to paper wrapping materials.
Ingredient of—
  Coating compositions, containing cellulose derivatives or synthetic resins, used in the manufacture of coated papers.
  Coatings for nonaqueous gumming tape.

Plastics

Bonding agent for—
  Plastics.

Rayon

Ingredient of—
  Sizing compositions.

Resins

Resinous material having the following properties—
  Abrasion resistant.
  Colorless.
  Compatible with nitrocellulose and cellulose ethers.
  Compatible (to a lesser degree) with shellac, dammar, rosin, and ester gum.
  Flexible.
  Hardness.
  High dielectric strength.
  Insoluble in water, aliphatic hydrocarbons, fats, and waxes.
  Light weight.
  Low water absorption.
  Modifiable by plasticizers such as camphor, dibutyl phthalate, glycol phthalate, glycol borate, glycerin, ethyleneglycol, and pentaerythritol tetra-acetate.
  Nontoxic.
  Odorless.
  Slow-burning.
  Soluble in ketones, esters, chlorinated hydrocarbons, aromatic hydrocarbons, alcohol.
  Stable toward light.
  Tasteless.
  Thermoplastic.
  Tough.
  Transparent to ultraviolet rays.

Rubber

Bonding agent for—
  Rubber.

Textile

Adhesive and bonding agent for—
  Cloth.

Polyvinyl Acetate (Continued)
Ingredient of—
Decorative compositions for coating textile products.
Sizing for yarn.

Wood
Binder in—
Plastic wood compositions.

Polyvinylbutyral

Synonym: "Vinylite" Series X resin.

Adhesives
Adhesive agent
Ingredient of—
Adhesives compositions.

Glass
Interlayer for—
High-test safety glass.
Interlayer material offering the following properties—
Absorbs shocks to a large degree.
Does not shatter at low temperatures.
Has excellent adhesion to glass.
No edge sealing or special adhesive required.

Leather
Base in—
Finishing processes.

Military
Rubber replacer in waterproofing—
Raincoats.
Waterbags.
Other war equipment.

Resins
Resinous material offering the following properties—
Resistance to sunlight (said not to discolor even when exposed for long periods to intense ultraviolet radiation.)
Very heat-stable at 100° C.
Very tough.
White color.

Polyvinyl Chloride

Synonyms: "Vinylite" Series Q resin.

Chemical
Chemically-resistant lining for—
Tanks.
Reactant in —
Organic synthesis.

Electrical
Dielectric covering agent for—
Low-voltage cables.
Dielectric impregnating agent for—
Fabrics used for electric wire covering and insulation.

Firefighting
Incombustible impregnating agent for—
Materials exposed to fire hazards.

Mechanical
Impregnating agent for—
Gaskets.
Packing.
Washers.
Material for making—
Power transmission belts.

Miscellaneous
Chemically-resistant lining for—
Tanks.
Corrosion-preventing wrapper for—
Underground pipe lines.
Impregnating agent for—
Chemical and other workers' clothing equipment such as—
Aprons.
Caps.
Gloves.
Goggles.
Hats.
Masks.
Smocks.
Fabrics.
Hose (chemical-resistant).
Tape.
Resilient, rubber-like material finding wide industrial use as replacer of—
Rubber (where it fails to meet the conditions of service).
Rubber (where superiority is required in (1) flexing life (2) resistance to sunlight, water, oxidation, acids, other chemicals).
Waterproofing agent for—
Fabrics.
Flag fabrics.
Nets.
Raincoats.
Sails.
Shower curtains.
Tent fabrics.
Umbrella fabrics.

Printing
Material for making—
Printing blankets.

Resins
Resin offering following properties—
Fine, white powder.
High degree of resistance to—
Acids (concentrated).
Alkalies.
Alcohols.
Incompatible with most other resinous materials.
Low plasticity.
Non-toxic.
Odorless.
Plasticized material may be—
Calendered.
Extruded.
Milled.
Molded.
Tasteless.
Very tough.
Water adsorption—practically nil.
Will not support combustion.

Textile
Covering agent for—
Small, friction rollers in textile mills.
Impregnating agent for—
Fabrics.
Fibers.
Silk.
Waterproofing agent for—
Fabrics.
Silk products.

Tobacco
Waterproofing agent for—
Tobacco pouches.

Polyvinyl Chloride Fiber

Synonym: Pe-Ce-Fiber.

(New German synthetic fiber.)

Chemical
Claimed to be—
Absolutely resistant to—
Acids.
Alkalies.
Aqua regia (concentrated) (unaffected by twenty-four hours' immersion).
Many other corrosive chemicals.
Completely immune to—
Bacterial attack.
Completely insensitive to—
Water.
Suggested as new material in making—
Chemical workers' protective equipment such as—
Aprons.
Caps.
Clothing.
Gloves.
Goggles.
Hats.
Masks.
Smocks.
Filter cloths.
Hose (chemical-resistant).

Electrical
Claimed as—
Good dielectric.

Firefighting
Claimed as—
New fabric for decorative purposes where there is considerable exposure to fire hazard (theatrical decorative effects, for example).
Claimed as—
New fire-resistant material which, when subjected to high temperatures, becomes a hard mass that is absolutely incombustible.

Fishery
Claimed as—
New water-insensitive material suitable for use in making—
Nets, sails, and other gear.

Mechanical
Claimed as—
Good heat insulator.

Polyvinyl Chloride Fiber (Continued)

Miscellaneous

- Synthetic fiber suggested for use in making—
  - Awning fabrics.
  - Canvas.
  - Flag fabrics.
  - Raincoats.
  - Shower curtains.
  - Sporting goods.
  - Tent fabrics.
  - Umbrella fabrics.

Textile

- Claimed to equal the best of the natural and synthetic fibers in—
  - Fineness.
  - General appearance.
  - Strength.
- Reported to be—
  - Elastic as natural silk.
  - Limited in its use for general textile purposes by the fact that it is thermoplastic and shrinks when heated in temperatures above 80° C.
- Reported as having—
  - Wet strength as high as dry strength.

Porous Carbon

(Essentially a mass of cotton particles, approaching the spherical in shape, bonded with carbon in such a way that the pores run principally through the bond carbon and are interconnected in all directions.)

Chemical

- Suggested diffusing medium for—
  - Gases in liquids.
- Suggested filtering medium for—
  - Chemicals which attack metals and ceramic ware.

Fats and Oils

- Suggested diffusion medium in—
  - Aeration of oils.
  - Oxidation of oils.

Metallurgical

- Suggested diffusing medium for aerating—
  - Plating baths.
  - Pickling baths.

Miscellaneous

- Suggested diffusion medium for—
  - Aerating various solutions.
  - Gases in liquids.
  - Oxidating liquids.

Petroleum

- Suggested diffusion medium in—
  - Aeration of oils.
  - Oxidation of oils.

Sanitation

- Suggested diffusion medium for—
  - Aerating sewage.

Potassium Aluminate

Synonyms: Aluminate of potash.
French: Aluminate de potasse; Aluminate potassique; Aluminate de potassium.
German: Kaliumaluminat; Tonerdekalium; Tonerdepotasche.
Spanish: Aluminato de potosa; Aluminato potasico.
Italian: Aluminato di potassio.

Abrasives

- Process material (U.S. 1263710) in making—
  - Abrasive composition.

Chemical

- Process material in making—
  - Alkali oxide (U.S. 1281118).
  - Aluminum hydroxide (U.S. 1324328).
  - Aluminum oxide (U.S. 1191106).
  - Aluminum sulphate (U.S. 1494029 and 1503603).
  - Ammonia catalyst (U.S. 1489497).
  - Calcium carbonate (U.S. 1494029).
  - Catalysts for dehydrogenation and for hydrogenation processes (U.S. 1271013).
  - Catalysts for sulphuric acid manufacture (U.S. 1489497).
  - Potassium bicarbonate (U.S. 1494029).
  - Potassium carbonate (U.S. 1215517, 1494029, and 1503603).
  - Potassium chloride (U.S. 1191106).
  - Potassium hydroxide (U.S. 1283951; 1494029).
  - Potassium silicate (U.S. 1283951).
  - Potassium-aluminum sulphate (U.S. 1494029).
  - Silica (U.S. 1494029).
  - Sodium oxalate (U.S. 1281118).

Electrical

- Ingredient (U.S. 1326297) of—
  - Electrolytes for condensers, lighting arresters, rectifiers.

Fertilizer

- Ingredient (U.S. 1518568, 1518569, and 1518570) of—
  - Fertilizer compositions.

Firefighting

- Fireproofing agent for—
  - Fabrics (U.S. 1225414).
  - Wood (U.S. 1148013).

Miscellaneous

- Process material (U.S. 1489497) in making—
  - Catalysts for water-gas reactions.

Water and Sanitation

- Reactant in making—
  - Water-purifying material (U.S. 1343927).
  - Water-softener (U.S. 1304206).

Potassium Bicarbonate

Synonyms: Acid carbonate of potash; Acid potassium carbonate; Bicarbonate of potash; Potassium acid carbonate; Potassium hydrogen carbonate.
Latin: Bicarbonas potassicus; Kali carbonicum acidulum; Kaliumbicarbonicum; Potassii bicarbonas; Sal kalicus.
French: Bicarbonate de potasse; Bicarbonate potassique; Bicarbonate de potassium; Carbonate acide de potasse; Carbonate acide de potassium; Carbonate (Bi) de potasse; Carbonate de potasse saturé.
German: Doppeltkohlensaures Kali; Doppeltkohlensaures Kalium; Kaliumbicarbonat; Kaliumhydrocarbonat; Säures Kohlensaures Kalium.
Spanish: Bicarbonato de potassio; Bicarbonato potassico.
Italian: Bicarbonato di potassio.

Agriculture

- Process material (U.S. 1485021) in—
  - Disinfecting—
    - Barley.
    - Beans.
    - Cabbages.
    - Corn.
    - Oats.
    - Peas.
    - Potatoes.
    - Seeds.
    - Wheat.

Analysis

- Neutralizing agent for general purposes.
- Neutralizing agent in—
  - Iodometry.
- Reagent in—
  - Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.
- Reagent in separating—
  - Alkaloids.
- Source of carbon dioxide in—
  - Nitrogen determinations.

Beverage

- Ingredient of—
  - Beverage (U.S. 1384894 and 1500670).
  - Effervescent mineral waters.

Building Construction

- Ingredient (U.S. 1456667) of—
  - Heat-insulation composition.

Cement

- Ingredient (U.S. 1456667) of—
  - Cement.

Chemical

- Arsenic remover (U.S. 1322485) in purifying—
  - Sodium tungstate solution.
- Neutralizer for—
  - Acids.
  - Acidulous materials.
  - Hydrochloric acid (special) (U.S. 1298553 and 1298554
  - Selenium-nitrosulphone (U.S. 1412873).
- Phosphorus remover (U.S. 1322485) in purifying—
  - Sodium tungstate solution.
- Process material in making—
  - Chlorine solution (U.S. 1298553 and 1298554).
  - Ethers (U.S. 1459177).
  - Formates (U.S. 1204933).
  - Formic acid (U.S. 1204933).
  - Nickel catalyst for hydrogenation processes (U 1482740).
- Reactant (U.S. 1217862) in making—
  - Potassium acetylsalicylate.
- Separating agent (U.S. 1520953) for—
  - Benzene.
  - Toluene.
  - Xylene.
- Silica precipitator (French 671432) in—
  - Sodium silicate solutions.
- Solution promoter (U.S. 1404673) for—
  - Acetylsalicylic acid.

Potassium Bicarbonate (Continued)

- Source of—
  - Carbon dioxide.
- Starting point in making—
  - Potassium carbonate.
  - Potassium salts.
  - Pure potassium carbonate.
- Substitute for—
  - Sodium bicarbonate.

Dye

- Purifying agent (U.S. 1442491) for—
  - Sodium 1:4-dichloroanthraquinonealphasulphonate.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

- Process material (U.S. 1482740) in making—
  - Nickel catalyst for hydrogenation processes.

Fertilizer

- Ingredient of—
  - Fertilizer compositions.

Firefighting

- Ingredient of—
  - Chemical fire-extinguishers.
  - Fireproofing compositions.

Food

- Ingredient of—
  - Baking powders.
- Leavener in—
  - Bread, cakes, and other bakery products.
- Reagent (U.S. 1515947) for—
  - Treating cocoa beans.

Herbicide

- Ingredient (U.S. 1173019) of—
  - Johnson grass exterminator.
  - Weed exterminator.

Mechanical

- Ingredient (U.S. 1456667) of—
  - Heat-insulating composition.

Metallurgical

- Ingredient of—
  - Flux for the autogenous soldering of aluminum bronze (French 574392).
  - Quenching bath (U.S. 1215759).
- Process material (U.S. 1203372) in flotation of—
  - Galena (lead sulphide ores).
  - Sphalerite (zinc sulphide ores).
- Process material (U.S. 1203372) in—
  - Separating galena from sphalerite.

Miscellaneous

- Cleaning agent (U.S. 1372303) for—
  - Files.
- Process material in making—
  - Heat-producing compound (U.S. 1126055).
  - Turbid emulsion (U.S. 1500670).

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

- Process material (U.S. 1482929) in making—
  - Varnish ingredient.

Pharmaceutical

- In compounding and dispensing practice.
- Ingredient of—
  - Effervescing preparations.
  - Gingivitis medicament (U.S. 1469322).
  - Medicinal preparation (U.S. 1404673).

Plastics

- Process material (U.S. 1482929) in making—
  - Plastic composition.

Resins

- Process material (U.S. 1482929) in making—
  - Ketone-aldehyde condensate.
  - Shellac substitute.

Stone

- Ingredient (U. S. 1456667) of—
  - Artificial stone composition.

Potassium Bitartrate

Synonyms: Acid potassium tartrate; Argal; Argol; Bitartrate of potash; Cream of tartar; Crude tartar; Crystals of tartar; Potassium acid tartrate; Potassium hydrogen tartrate; Purified cream of tartar; Red argol; Red tartar; White argol; White tartar; Wine Lee's potash salt; Wine stone.

Latin: Bitartras potassicus; Cremor tartari; Kali bitartaricum; Potassii bitartras; Potassii tartras acidus; Sal kalicus; Tartras depuratus.

French: Bitartrate de potasse; Bitartrate de potassium; Crême de tartre; Cristaux de tartre; Lies de vin; Pierre de vin; Subtartrate de potasse; Tartrate acide de potasse; Tartrate acide de potassium; Tartrate de potasse acide; Tartre; Tartre acidulé de potasse; Tartre acidulé de potassium; Tartre brut.

German: Kalium bitartrate; Säuersweinsaures Kali; Säuresweinsteinsaures Kalium; Weinstein; Weinsteinrahm.

Spanish: Bitartrato de potasa; Cremor de tartaro; Tartaro; Tartrato bipotasico.

Italian: Cremor di tartaro; Cremore di tartaro; Tartaro; Tartrato acido di potassio.

(Covers both crude and refined potassium bitartrate; the crude contains calcium tartrate as the principal chemical impurity.)

Analysis

- Reagent for—
  - Glucose.
- Reagent in—
  - Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.
  - Standardizing volumetric solutions of alkalies.

Beverage

- Ingredient of—
  - Beverages.
  - Beverage (special) (U.S. 1250095).
  - Grape juice (U.S. 1207014).

Chemical

- Starting point in making—
  - Other tartrates.
  - Tartaric acid.

Dry Cleaning

- Ingredient (U.S. 1151416) of—
  - Stain-removing compound.

Dye

- Process material (U.S. 1245694) in making—
  - Dyestuff.

Food

- Ingredient of—
  - Baking powders.
  - Bread doughs.
  - Candy and other confectionery.
  - Cake flours.
  - Cream centers for candy.
  - Gelatinized chocolate (French 540303).
  - Halvahs.
  - Leavenings.
  - Miscellaneous food products.

Marine

- Ingredient (U.S. 1157234) of—
  - Plastic composition for sealing holes in sunken ships.

Metallurgical

- Ingredient (French 607554) of—
  - Electrolytic baths for tinning iron and steel.
- Process material in—
  - Galvanic tinning of metals.
  - Gold-coating aluminum, brass, copper, iron, steel (U.S. 1208507).
  - Metal-coloring processes.
  - Platinum-coating aluminum (U.S. 1274995).
  - Silver-coating aluminum, brass, copper, iron, steel (U.S. 1208507).

Miscellaneous

- Ingredient (U.S. 1489573) of—
  - Cleaning cloth impregnant.
  - Polishing agent.

Oral Hygiene

- Ingredient of—
  - Dentrifrices.
  - Mouthwashes.

Paper

- Ingredient (U.S. 1417708) of—
  - Greaseproofing mixture for paper.

Pharmaceutical

- In compounding and dispensing practice.
- Ingredient (U.S. 1150901) of—
  - Effervescent salt.
- Reactant in making—
  - Other tartrates.
- Suggested (by some authorities) for use as—
  - Cathartic.
  - Diuretic.
  - Refrigerant drink in febrile affections.
  - Veterinary medicine.

Printing

- Process material (U.S. 1129901) in making—
  - Lithographic engraving.

Potassium Bitartrate (Continued)

Rubber
Process material (U.S. 1248888) in making—
  Synthetic rubber.

Textile
Reducer of—
  Chromium oxide in mordants for wool.

Wine
Improver of—
  Acetous fermentations.

Potassium Borate

Synonym: Borate of potash.
French: Borate potassique; Borate de potassium.
German: Borsaures Kalium; Borsaures Potasche.
Spanish: Borato de potasio; Borato potasico.
Italian: Borato di potassa; Borato di potassio.

Chemical
Ingredient (U.S. 1215334) of—
  Catalytic mixtures for—
    Dehydrogenation processes.
    Hydrogenation processes.
Starting point in making—
  Potassium acetylsalicylate (U.S. 1217862).
  Potassium chloride (U.S. 1304097).

Dental
Ingredient (U.S. 1408960) of—
  Dental cement.

Disinfectant
Ingredient (U.S. 1336272) of—
  Antiseptic.

Electrical
Process material (U.S. 1326605) in making—
  Arc-lamp electrodes.

Fuel
Ingredient (U.S. 1271387) of—
  Binder for coal and coke briquets.

Metallurgical
Ingredient (U.S. 1314839, 1314840, 1314841, and 1314842) of—
  Electrolyte for etching—
    Brass.
    Copper.
    Nickel.
    Steel.
    Zinc.

Miscellaneous
Antifoaming agent (U.S. 1440973) in—
  Brine.
Ingredient U.S. 1370278 and 1417139) of—
  Brine.

Soap
Ingredient (U.S. 1419625) of—
  Detergent.

Abrasives
Treating agent (U.S. 1402714) for—
  Emery.

Building and Construction
Acidproofing agent (U.S. 1495138) for—
  Concrete.
Bonding agent (U.S. 1495138) for—
  Concrete.
Oilproofing agent (U.S. 1495138) for—
  Concrete.
Waterproofing agent (U.S. 1495138) for—
  Concrete.

Cellulose Products
Process material (U.S. 1242030) in making solvents for—
  Cellulose.
  Cellulose hydrate.
  Cotton.
  Oxycellulose.

Chemical
Catalyst in making—
  Diphenyl (U.S. 1891514 and 1894283).
  Urea (U.S. 1292019).
Chlorinating agent (U.S. 1440976) for—
  Olefin acid extracts.
Hydrolyzing agent (U.S. 1439780) for—
  Carbohydrates.
Ingredient of—
  Absorption compounds (mixtures) for carbon dioxide (U.S. 1290244).
  Solvent for mucin (U.S. 1471987).
Process material (U.S. 1495551) in—
  Granulating cyanamide.
Process material (Brit. 404164, French 751158) in—
  Hydrolysis of halogenated hydrocarbons.
Process material in making—
  Alum (U.S. 1359011 and 1396675).
  Aluminum chloride (U.S. 1474479 and 1478822).
  Aluminum oxide (U.S. 1478822).
  7-Amino-3-chlor-2:3-alphanaphthacridin-5:8:13-(14)-trione-6-sulphonic acid (U.S. 1207981).
  Ammonia (U.S. 1473966).
  Ammonium carbonate (U.S. 1473966).
  Amylene chlorhydrin (U.S. 1264535 and 1264536).
  Butylenechlorhydrin (U.S. 1264535 and 1264536).
  Calcium carbide (U.S. 1486618).
  Calcium oxide.
  Calcium phosphate (U.S. 1204238).
  Calcium-potassium ferrocyanide (U.S. 1253571).
  Carbon (U.S. 1501111).
  Chlorine (many patents).
  Ethylenechlorhydrin (U.S. 1264535 and 1264536).
  Hexylenechlorhydrin (U.S. 1264535 and 1264536).
  Hydrochloric acid (many patents).
  Hydrogen (U.S. 1336281).
  Hydrogenation catalysts.
  Iron(ic) arsenate.
  Iron(ic) arsenite.
  Iron(ic) oxide.
  Lead chloride (U.S. 1441063).
  Lithium chloride (U.S. 1515001).
  Magnesium chloride (U.S. 1473966).
  Magnesium sulphate (U.S. 1289072).
  Manganese dioxide (U.S. 1343390).
  Metal chlorides (U.S. 1474479).
  Nickel carbonate (U.S. 1289072).
  Nickel oxide (U.S. 1289072).
  Nickel sulphate (U.S. 1289072).
  Nickel sulphide (U.S. 1289072).
  Phenol (Brit. 404164).
  Phosphoric acid.
  Phosphorus pentachloride.
  Phosphorus trichloride.
  Picric acid.
  Potassium acetylsalicylate (U.S. 1217862).
  Potassium amide.
  Potassium bitartrate (U.S. 1278257).
  Potassium carbonate (various patents).
  Potassium cyanamide.
  Potassium manganate (U.S. 1281751).
  Potassium metaphosphate (U.S. 1284200)
  Potassium salts of sulphonic acids (U.S. 1396320)
  Potassium sulphate (Brit. 410830)
  Propylenechlorhydrin (U.S. 1264535 and 1264536)
  Silica (U.S. 1285690).
  Sodium (U.S. 1375330)
  Sodium aluminate (U.S. 1478822).
  Sodium chloride (U.S. 1308576)
  Sodium silicate (U.S. 1478822).
  Zinc carbonate.

Potassium Borofluoacetate

Insecticide
Protectant (Brit. 298538) for—
  Wool and furs against insects and mites.

Potassium Butyrate

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical
Reagent (Brit. 304118) in making—
  Ketonic acid esters with the aid of allyl, amyl, butyl, heptyl, hexyl, propyl, and other alkyl esters of the following acids—
    Acetic.
    Anthranilic.
    Benzoic.
    Butyric.
    Camphoric.
    Capric.
    Caproic.
    Caprylic.
    Chloroacetic.
    Cinnamic.
    Citric.
    Cresylic.
    Gallic.
    Lactic.
    Maleic.
    Malic.
    Malonic.
    Metanilic.
    Mucic.
    Naphthionic.
    Oxalic.
    Palmitic.
    Phenylacetic.
    Phthalic.
    Picramic.
    Picric.
    Propionic.
    Pyrogallic.
    Salicylic.
    Succinic.
    Sulphanilic.
    Tartaric.
    Trichloroacetic.
    Valeric.

Potassium Chloride

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Potassium Chloride (Continued)
  Zinc chloride (U.S. 1352399).
  Zinc hydroxide.
  Zinc oxide.
Separating agent for—
  Anthraquinonesulphonic acids (U.S. 1437571).
  Naphtholdisulphonic acids (U.S. 1494096).
Starting point in making—
  Chlorosulphonic acid with sulphuric anhydride and sulphuric acid (U.S. 1898879).
  Hydrochloric acid with sulphuric acid (Brit. 404938).
  Hydrochloric acid with phosphoric acid (Brit. 404938).
  Nitrosyl chloride (U.S. 1920333).
  Potassium carbamate (Brit. 405809).
  Potassium iodide (Brit. 363353).
  Potassium sulphate with ammonium sulphate (French 765292).

Cosmetic
Ingredient (U.S. 1471987) of—
  Dentrifice.

Dye
Process material (U.S. 1207981 and 1207982) in making—
  Dyestuffs.

Electrical
Ingredient of—
  Dry batteries.
Process material in making—
  Electrodes for arc lamps.

Fats and Oils
Process material (U.S. 1209723) in making—
  Fats.
Refining agent for—
  Corn oils.
  Nut oils.
  Oat oils.

Food
Drying agent (Brit. 407829) in—
  Table salt (maintains sprinkling capacity).
Ingredient of—
  Infant milk food (U.S. 1445434).
  Milk (U.S. 1410809).

Fuel
Ingredient of—
  Binder for coal briquets (U.S. 1396603).
  Fuel (U.S. 1501111).

Metallurgical
Case-hardening agent for—
  Metals.
Ingredient of—
  Electrolyte for etching brass, copper, nickel, steel, and zinc (U.S. 1314840, 1314841, and 1314842).
  Fluxes for welding iron to copper (U.S. 1193667).
  Fluxes for welding steel to copper (U.S. 1193667).
  Fluxes for welding iron to copper alloys (U.S. 1193667).
  Fluxes for welding steel to copper alloys (U.S. 1193667).
  Fluxes for welding iron to phosphor bronze (U.S. 1193667).
  Fluxes in brass-coating iron and steel (U.S. 1125158).
  Fluxes in bronze-coating iron and steel (U.S. 1125158).
  Fluxes in copper-coating iron and steel (U.S. 1125158).
  Fluxes in gold-coating iron and steel (U.S. 1125158).
  Fluxes in silver-coating iron and steel (U.S. 1125158).
  Fluxes for magnesium (U.S. 1519128).
  Soldering composition for aluminum (U.S. 1402644).
Ingredient (U.S. 1520744) of salt bath in heat treating—
  Brass.
  Bronze.
  Chrome alloys.
  Copper.
  Nickel alloys.
  Steel.
Oxidizing agent (U.S. 1437316) for—
  Lead-coated copper sheeting.
Process material in making—
  Alloy containing cerium (U.S. 1290010 and 1290011).
  Aluminum (U.S. 1160431).
  Aluminum-magnesium alloy (U.S. 1258261).
  Antimony (U.S. 1146373).
  Arsenic (U.S. 1146373).
  Beryllium (U.S. 1190122).
  Bismuth (U.S. 1146373).
  Cadmium (U.S. 1146373).
  Iron (U.S. 1146373).
  Cerium (U.S. 1273223).
  Cobalt (U.S. 1146373).
  Copper (U.S. 1285690, 1241063, and 1485909).
  Copper-magnesium alloy (U.S. 1258261).
  Gold (U.S. 1146373 and 1207261).
  Lithium (U.S. 1515001).
  Magnesium (U.S. 1457225, 1486546, and 1519128).
  Magnesium-tin alloys (U.S. 1258261).
  Manganese (U.S. 1146373).
  Mercury (U.S. 1146373).
  Misch metal (U.S. 1273223).
  Molybdenum (U.S. 1124143).
  Nickel (U.S. 1146373 and 1289072).
  Silver (U.S. 1146373, 1441063, and 1485909).
  Tin (U.S. 1146373).
  Tungsten (U.S. 1124143).
  Zinc (U.S. 1146373).
Treating agent (U.S. 1402714) for—
  Bauxite.

Mining
Flotation agent (U.S. 1203372 and 1203374) for—
  Galena.
  Ores.
  Sphalerite.
Treating agent for—
  Argentite (U.S. 1441063).
  Chalcocite (U.S. 1441063).
  Copper sulphide ores (U.S. 1441063).
  Galena (U.S. 1441063).
  Zinc sulphide ores (U.S. 1203372 and 1203374).
  Lead sulphide ores (U.S. 1203372 and 1203374).
  Silver sulphide ores (U.S. 1441063).

Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
  Cigaret-lighting composition (U.S. 1454902).
  Chemical heating agent (U.S. 1488656).
Treating agent (U.S. 1421703) for—
  Coconut fiber.

Paint and varnish
Process material in making—
  Lead chromate (U.S. 1484088).
  Iron oxide pigment (U.S. 1490372).

Paper
Treating agent (U.S. 1130817) for—
  Cellulose sulphite liquor.

Petroleum
Diminisher (Brit. 415065) of catalytic action in making—
  Polymerized paraffin wax products used to improve color and viscosity of lubricating oils.

Pharmaceutical
Process material (U.S. 1243349) in making—
  Local anesthetic for dentistry.

Photographic
Reagent (U.S. 1242030 and 1214940) in making—
  Photographic films.
Toning agent (U.S. 1473568) for—
  Prints.

Resins
Process material (U.S. 1460606) in making—
  Formaldehyde-urea condensates.

Rock Products
Extractant (U.S. 1173385) of—
  Iron compounds from sand.
  Copper compounds from sand.

Textile
Degumming agent (U.S. 1517888) for—
  Cellulose acetate.
Desizing agent (U.S. 1517888) for—
  Cellulose acetate.
Mercerizing agent (U.S. 1132001) in making—
  Silk-like finishes on cotton fabrics.

Water and Sanitation
Regenerating agent for—
  Glauconite water-softening agent (U.S. 1348977).
  Peat water-softening agent (U.S. 1426638).
  Permutit (U.S. 1249368).
  Zeolites (U.S. 1249368).

Potassium Chromate

  Synonyms: Chromate of potash; Monochromate of potash; Potassium monochromate; Yellow chromate of potash.
  French: Chromate de potasse; Chromate de potassium; Monochromate de potasse.
  German: Chromkali; Chromsaures Kalium; Einfachchromsaures Kalium; Gelbes chromsaures Kalium; Kaliumchromat.
  Spanish: Cromate de potasa.
  Italian: Cromato di potassio.

Analysis
Reagent in—
  Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.

Potassium Chromate (Continued)

Building Construction
Reagent in—
  Waterproofing mortar, cement, and concrete. (U.S 1519285).

Cellulose Products
Conserver (French 601297) of—
  Luster, transparency, and brilliancy of cellulose acetate, subjected to hot or boiling water.

Chemical
Oxidizing agent in various processes.
Oxidizing agent in making—
  Benzoates (Brit. 402529).
  Benzoic acid (Brit. 402529).
Process material in making—
  Chlorochromic acid (U.S. 1145186).
  Chromium oxide (U.S. 1429912).
  Chromium sulphate (U.S. 1379578).
  Copper oxide (electrolytic process) (French 659921).
  Ferric chromate (U.S. 1135977).
  Ferric sulphochromate (U.S. 1135977).
  Potassium chlorate (U.S. 1143586).
Starting point in making—
  Potassium bichromate.

Dye
Oxidizing agent in making—
  Anilin black.

Electrical
Ingredient (U.S. 1276714) of—
  Dry battery compositions.

Ink
Reagent in making—
  Inks (used in reaction with logwood).

Insecticide and Fungicide
Fungicide (French 573588).

Leather
Process material in—
  Finishing processes.
  Tanning processes.

Mechanical
Ingredient of—
  Antifreeze mixture (U.S. 1405320).
  Boiler-corrosion preventive (U.S. 1235815).

Metallurgical
Ingredient of—
  Detinning baths for tinplate scrap (French 627777).
Process material in—
  Cementation processes for iron and steel (French 518615).
  Rustproofing processes for iron and steel.
Reactant in making—
  Ferrochrome (French 498220).

Miscellaneous
Antitarnishing agent (Ger. 592710) for—
  Silver articles, such as apparatus, art objects, ornaments.
Ingredient (French 573588) of—
  Weed-exterminant.
Process material (U.S. 1311275) in making—
  Metallic stencil.
Reactant (French 551615) in—
  Invisible printings on checks, bonds, bànknotes, drafts, and the like, which are made visible by ultra-violet rays.

Paint and Varnish
Reactant in making—
  Chromate pigments.
  Pigments with metallic nitrates (Brit. 406445).

Paper
Ingredient (French 659155) of—
  Extender for paper colors, containing also sodium silicate and glycerin.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.

Photographic
Process material (U.S. 1308538) in making—
  Colored motion picture film.

Soap
Special agent (Brit. 450221) in—
  Shaving creams (said to prevent blunting of razor's edge).

Textile
Mordant in—
  Dyeing processes.
  Printing processes.

Wood
Ingredient (U.S. 1346830) of—
  Wood preservative.

Potassium Cyanide
  Synonyms: Cyanide of potash; Cyanure of p sium.
  Latin: Cyanuretum potassicum; Cyanuretum kalik Kalium cyanatum; Potassii cyanidum; Po cyanuretum.
  French: Cyanure de potasse; Cyanure de potassium.
  German: Cyankalium; Kaliumcyanid; Cyankali; K cyanid.
  Spanish: Cianuro potasico.

Agriculture
Fumigant for—
  Citrous fruits.
  Raw cotton.
Soil insecticide.
Vermin-killer.

Analysis
Reagent in—
  Analytical process involving control and rescarch in science and industry.

Ceramic
Process material (U.S. 1438799) in—
  Decorating ceramic ware with gold.

Chemical
Catalyst in making—
  Aldol (U.S. 1220746).
  Hydrocyanic acid.
Catalyst promoter (U.S. 1476283, 1390533, 1187633, 11869[illegible]1, and 1138191) in making—
  Ammonia.
Ingredient (Brit. 398502) and 398504) of—
  Catalytic mixtures used in making methylamines.
Process material in—
  Organic syntheses.
Process material in making—
  Ammonium sulphate (U.S. 1285248).
  Benzoic acid (U.S. 1367898).
  Boron nitride (U.S. 1135232).
  Complex copper cyanides (French 680690).
  Cyanogen chloride (U.S. 1521537).
  Diethylaminoacetonitrile (U.S. 1406547).
  Ethylenecyanhydrin (U.S. 1388016).
  Gluconic lactone (U.S. 1285248).
  Organic cyanogen derivatives.
  3-Oxyselenonaphthene and its derivatives (French 754756).
  Tetramethylene-bis-glycin (U.S. 1150579).
  Tetramethylene-bis-glycinonitrile (U.S. 1150579).
Purifying agent (U.S. 1900680) for—
  Crude maleic acid.
Starting point in making—
  Alkyl cyanides.
  Aromatic nitriles.
  Complex metallic cyanides, such as potassium-nick cyanide or potassium-copper cyanide and the used as catalysts in halogenating unsaturat hydrocarbons (Brit. 446411).
  Carbylamines.
  Hydrocyanic acid.
  Potassium salts, such as carbonate, cyanate, forma hydroxide, mercury-cyanide, thiocyanate.

Disinfectant
Ingredient (French 641514) of—
  Bactericidal admixture with mercuric chloride a phenols.

Dry Cleaning
Spotting agent for—
  Silver nitrate stains.

Dye
Process material (Brit. 314020) in making—
  Anthraquinone derivatives.

Electrical
Retarder (French 633211) of—
  Drop in positive polarity of storage batteries alkaline electrolytes.

Fertilizer
Ingredient (U.S. 1441694) of—
  Fertilizer composition.

Food
Fumigant for—
  Grain elevators.
  Food plants.

Potassium Cyanide (Continued)

Glass

- Process material (U.S. 1438799) in—
  - Decorating glass with gold.

Insecticide and Fungicide

- Insecticide.
- Ingredient of—
  - Ant exterminant (U.S. 1450128).
  - Boll-weevil exterminant (U.S. 1431880).
  - Insecticidal compositions.
  - Parasiticide (U.S. 1374755).

Mechanical

- Treating agent (U.S. 1235815) for—
  - Boiler water, to inhibit boiler scale and corrosion.

Metallurgical

- Crystallizing agent (U.S. 1207910) for—
  - Brass surfaces.
- Deoxidizer in—
  - Deoxidizing processes.
- Electrolyte ingredient in—
  - Brass plating.
  - Cadmium plating.
  - Chrome plating.
  - Copper plating.
  - Gold plating.
  - Silver plating.
  - Zinc plating.
- Ingredient (French 698616) of—
  - Antirusting agent for iron and steel, in admixture with caustic soda, water, litharge, neutral lead chromate, lead oxide, and chromium oxide (claimed to produce an instantaneous bronze-like coating).
- Process material in making—
  - Antimony (U.S. 1475843).
  - Arsenic (U.S. 1475843).
  - Barium (U.S. 1142220).
  - Bismuth (U.S. 1475843).
  - Calcium (U.S. 1142220).
  - Lithium (U.S. 1142220).
  - Potassium (U.S. 1142220; French 603825).
  - Sodium (U.S. 1142220).
  - Strontium (U.S. 1142220).
- Process material in separating—
  - Copper from its ores.
  - Gold from its ores.
  - Silver from its ores.
- Starting point in making—
  - Potassium-gold cyanide.
  - Potassium-mercury cyanide (U.S. 1987454).
- Substitute for sodium cyanide in—
  - Case-hardening processes.
  - Cementation processes.
  - Electroplating processes.
  - Heat-treating processes for steel.
  - Metal-cleaning processes.
- Surface oxidation inhibitor (French 499118) in—
  - Wire-drawing—
    - Chromium and its alloys.
    - Cobalt and its alloys.
    - Nickel and its alloys.

Mining

- Flotation agent.
- Reagent in—
  - Assaying.

Miscellaneous

- Fumigant for—
  - Killing museum specimens.
  - Various purposes.
  - Vaults.
- Ingredient of—
  - Crawfish exterminant (U.S. 1457321).
  - Electric cleaning solution (U.S. 1438799).
  - Metal polish (U.S. 1457857).
  - Phonograph record composition (U.S. 1249414).

Photographic

- Fixative.

Printing

- Process material in—
  - Lithography.
  - Process engraving.

Textile

- Process material in—
  - Degumming raw gum-silk (Brit. 414778).
  - Dyeing.
  - Printing.

Potassium Ethylate

Chemical

- Reagent (Brit. 304118) in making—
  - Ketonic acid esters with the aid of allyl, amyl, butyl, heptyl, hexyl, propyl and other alkyl esters of the following acids—
    - Acetic.
    - Anthranilic.
    - Benzoic.
    - Butyric.
    - Camphoric.
    - Capric.
    - Caproic.
    - Caprylic.
    - Chloroacetic.
    - Cinnamic.
    - Citric.
    - Cresylic.
    - Gallic.
    - Lactic.
    - Maleic.
    - Malic.
    - Malonic.
    - Metanilic.
    - Mucic.
    - Naphthionic.
    - Oxalic.
    - Palmitic.
    - Phenylacetic.
    - Phthalic.
    - Picramic.
    - Picric.
    - Propionic.
    - Pyrogallic.
    - Salicylic.
    - Succinic.
    - Sulphanilic.
    - Tartaric.
    - Trichloroacetic.
    - Valeric.

Potassium Glycerophosphate

Synonyms: Glycerophosphate of potash; Glycerophosphate of potassium; Glycerinophosphate of potash; Glycerinophosphate of potassium; Potassium glycerinophosphate.

Latin: Potasii glycerophosphas.

French: Glycérophosphate de potasse; Glycérophosphate de potassium.

German: Kaliglycerophosphat; Kaliunglycerophosphat; Glycerinphosphorsaures Kali; Glycerinphosphorsaures Kalium; Glycerinphosphorsaures Potasche.

Spanish: Glicerofosfato de potasio.

Italian: Glicerofosfato di potassio.

Pharmaceutical

- In compounding and dispensing practice.
- Reported useful as—
  - Nerve tonic.
- Reported useful in treating—
  - Nervous conditions.
  - Neurasthenia.

Potassium Heptylate

Chemical

- Reagent (Brit. 304118) in making—
  - Ketonic acid esters with the aid of allyl, amyl, butyl, heptyl, hexyl, propyl and other alkyl esters of the following acids—
    - Acetic.
    - Anthranilic.
    - Benzoic.
    - Butyric.
    - Camphoric.
    - Capric.
    - Caproic.
    - Caprylic.
    - Chloroacetic.
    - Cinnamic.
    - Citric.
    - Cresylic.
    - Gallic.
    - Lactic.
    - Maleic.
    - Malic.
    - Malonic.
    - Metanilic.
    - Mucic.
    - Naphthionic.
    - Oxalic.
    - Palmitic.
    - Phenylacetic.
    - Phthalic.
    - Picramic.
    - Picric.
    - Propionic.
    - Pyrogallic.
    - Salicylic.
    - Succinic.
    - Sulphanilic.
    - Tartaric.
    - Trichloroacetic.
    - Valeric.

Potassium-2-Hydroxy-1-carboxynaphthalene

Chemical

- Starting point (U.S. 1700546) in making—
  - Potassium-2-hydroxy-3-carboxy-naphthalene.

Potassium Lactate

Beverage

- Process material (U.S. 1204869) in making—
  - Unfermented beverage.

Cosmetic

- Ingredient (U.S. 1467024) of—
  - Dentifrice.

Firefighting

- Ingredient (U.S. 1278715 and 1306707) of—
  - Fire-extinguisher.

Food

- Ingredient (U.S. 1450865) of—
  - Candy and other confections.

Insecticide

- Ingredient (U.S. 1499164) of—
  - Insecticidal composition for killing bedbugs, flour-moths, lice, and scabmites.

Potassium Lactate (Continued)

Metallurgical
Electrolyte ingredient (U.S. 1487174) in—
Electrodeposition of thorium and thorium alloy.

Paper
Process material (U.S. 1500433) in making—
Blueprint paper.

Pharmaceutical
Ingredient (U.S. 1450865) of—
Lozenges.
Pills.
Powders.
Tablets.

Potassium Malate

Chemical
Process material (U.S. 1491465) in making—
Succinic acid.

Food
Process material (U.S. 1450865) in making—
Candy and other confections.

Pharmaceutical
Process material (U.S. 1450865) in making—
Lozenges.
Pills.
Powders.
Tablets.

Potassium-2-Mercaptobenzothiazole

Rubber
Accelerator in—
Vulcanizing processes.
Improver in vulcanizing—
Rubber.
Rubber-latex compounds.

Potassium Metabisulphite

Synonyms: Metabisulphite of potash; Potassium pyrosulphite.

Adhesives
Antiseptic and preservative for—
Adhesive compositions.

Analysis
Reagent in—
Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.

Brewing
Antiseptic and preservative in—
Brewing processes.
Clarifying agent for—
Beer.
Cleanser and sweetener for—
Barrels.
Casks.
Kegs.
Tanks.
Tubs.
Vats.
Ingredient of—
Flavoring agents for beer.

Chemical
Source of—
Sulphurous acid.

Food
Antiseptic and preservative for—
Fruit juices and other food products.
Cleanser and sweetener for—
Barrels.
Casks.
Kegs.
Tanks.
Tubs.

Glue
Antiseptic and preservative for—
Glue.
Gelatin.

Ink
Available as preservative for—
Inks.

Leather
Antiseptic and preservative for—
Dressing and finishing compositions.
Leather.
Retarder of—
Bacterial attack.
Mildewing.
Mold formation.

Meat-Packing
Antiseptic and preservative for—
By-products.
Cleanser and sweetener for—
Barrels.
Kegs.
Tanks.
Tubs.

Miscellaneous
Antiseptic and preservative for various purposes.
Cleanser and sweetener for—
Containers.
Cooperage products.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.

Photographic
Developing agent for—
Film.
Motion picture film.
Plates.

Printing
Process material in—
Lithography.
Process engraving.

Textile
Process material in—
Dyeing with alizarin red and other dyestuffs of th series.
Printing with alizarin red and other dyestuffs of the series.

Wine
Antiseptic and preservative in—
Winery processes.
Cleanser and sweetener for—
Barrels.
Casks.
Kegs.
Tanks.
Tubs.
Vats.

Potassium Methylate

Chemical
Reagent (Brit. 304118) in making—
Ketonic acid esters with the aid of allyl, amyl, butyl, heptyl, hexyl, propyl and other alkyl esters of the following acids—
Acetic.
Anthranilic.
Benzoic.
Butyric.
Camphoric.
Capric.
Caproic.
Caprylic.
Chloroacetic.
Cinnamic.
Citric.
Cresylic.
Gallic.
Lactic.
Maleic.
Malic.
Malonic.
Metanilic.
Mucic.
Naphthionic.
Oxalic.
Palmitic.
Phenylacetic.
Phthalic.
Picramic.
Picric.
Propionic.
Pyrogallic.
Salicylic.
Succinic.
Sulphanilic.
Tartaric.
Trichloroacetic.
Valeric.

Potassium Nitrate

Synonyms: Niter; Nitrate of potash; Saltpeter.
Latin: Kalium nitricum; Nitras potassicus; Nitrum depuratum; Potassae nitras; Potassii nitras; Sal kalicus; Sal nitri; Sal petrae.
French: Azoate de potasse; Azoate potassique; Azotate de potasse; Azotate potassique; Nitrate de potasse; Nitrate potassique; Nitre; Nitre prismatique; Salpêtre.
German: Kalisalpeter; Kaliumnitrat; Salpeter; Salpetersaures Kali.
Spanish: Nitrato de potasa; Nitrato potasico.
Italian: Nitrato di potassio; Nitro.

Abrasives
Ingredient (U.S. 1199041) of—
Abrasive composition.

Adhesives
Ingredient of—
Adhesive composition (U.S. 1184071 and 1380568).
Fireproof adhesive (U.S. 1248092).

Agricultural
Plantfood.
Potash source (U.S. 1125457) in—
Fertilized grain.

Analysis
Ingredient of—
Oxidizing fluxes.
Oxidizing fluxes for determining—
Silicon in ferrosilicon.
Sulphur in organic substances.
Oxidizing agent in—
Destroying—
Organic matter in forensic analysis.
Detecting—
Chromium.
Manganese.

Potassium Nitrate (Continued)

- Reagent in—
  - Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.

Automotive

- Process material in—
  - Metal-coating car bodies (U.S. 1221561 and 1221562).

Beverage

- Preservative (U.S. 1998375) in—
  - Carbonated coconut-flavored beverage.
  - Essence of coconut.

Building Construction

- Ingredient of—
  - Cement composition (U.S. 1404060).
  - Cement composition, containing also waste asbestos (U.S. 1365077).
  - Portland cement (U.S. 1242236).
- Process material in making—
  - Roofing (U.S. 1226547).
  - Wall covering (U.S. 1160708).

Ceramic

- Process material (U.S. 1438799) in—
  - Gold-decorating ceramic ware.
- Remover (U.S. 1362956) of—
  - Carbon from pottery surfaces.

Chemical

- Absorbent (U.S. 1290244) for—
  - Carbon dioxide (used with potassium, sodium, or magnesium carbonate and magnesium compounds).
- Hydrolyzing agent (U.S. 1439780) for—
  - Carbohydrates.
- Nitrating agent, oxidizing agent, and promoter (U.S. 1198129) for—
  - Benzene.
  - Cresol.
  - Ethylbenzene.
  - Naphthalene.
  - Phenols.
  - Toluene.
  - Xylene.
- Oxidizing agent for—
  - Bismuth (U.S. 1354806).
  - Various steps in making chemicals.
- Process material in making—
  - Alcohol (U.S. 1165368).
  - Aluminum sulphate (U.S. 1214003).
  - Ammonium nitrate (U.S. 1165368).
  - Ammonium sulphate (U.S. 1165368).
  - Barium manganite-manganate (U.S. 1236693).
  - Calcium phosphate (U.S. 1165368).
  - 1-Chlor-2:4-dinitrobenzene (U.S. 1330074).
  - Ferrosoferric-titanium silicate (U.S. 1199041).
  - Fireproof starch (U.S. 1248092).
  - Hydrogen (U.S. 1506323).
  - Manganese dioxide (U.S. 1415395).
  - Manganous manganate (U.S. 1232904).
  - Manganous permanganate (U.S. 1232904).
  - Phosphoric acid (U.S. 1165368).
  - Potassium acetylsalicylate (U.S. 1217862).
  - Potassium sulphate (U.S. 1164838, 1165368, and 1214003.
  - Sodium sulphate (U.S. 1214003).
  - Sulphuric acid (U.S. 1267012).
  - Water gas (U.S. 1506323).
- Reactant in making various chemicals.
- Reagent (U.S. 1194465) for—
  - Separating potassium sulphate from sodium sulphate.
- Source of—
  - Nitrogen oxides.
- Starting point in making—
  - Catalysts for ammonia manufacture (U.S. 1148570 and 1152930).
  - Catalysts for urea manufacture (U.S. 1292019).
- Treating agent (U.S. 1439780) for—
  - Starch.

Coal Products

- Ingredient (U.S. 1493403) of composition for treating—
  - Anthracite.
  - Bituminous coal.
- Nitrating agent (U.S. 1198129) for—
  - Coaltar oil.
- Treating agent (U.S. 1483318) for—
  - Anthracite.
  - Bituminous coal.
  - Coke.

Disinfectant

- Ingredient (U.S. 1143295) of—
  - Disinfectant composition.
- Oxidizing agent (Brit. 397238) in—
  - Disinfecting candles and tapers containing elementary iodine in an absorbent, inactivated state.

Dye

- Nitrating agent.
- Oxidizing agent.
- Process material in making—
  - Alizarin (U.S. 1446163).
  - 2-Aminoanthraquinone (U.S. 1430277).
  - Anthraquinone derivatives (U.S. 1417875).
  - Dyestuff (U.S. 1165368).

Electrical

- Ingredient of—
  - Depolarizer for dry battery (U.S. 1232904 and 1236693).
  - Electric insulator (U.S. 1233486).
- Process material (U.S. 1299017) in making—
  - Tungsten filament.

Explosives and Matches

- Ingredient of—
  - Black powders.
  - Dynamite compositions.
  - Explosives.
  - Match-head compositions.
  - Pyrotechnic compositions.

Fats and Oils

- Nitrating agent (U.S. 1198129) in making—
  - Nitrated animal oil.
  - Nitrated vegetable oil.

Fertilizer

- Ingredient of—
  - Fertilizer compositions.
- Plantfood.
- Process material (U.S. 1452186) in—
  - Extracting potash from leucite.

Firefighting

- Process material in making—
  - Asbestos paper (U.S. 1518944).
  - Fire-extinguisher (U.S. 1248092).
  - Fireproofing (U.S. 1248092).

Food

- Curing agent for—
  - Bacon.
  - Beef.
  - Beef-tongue loaf.
  - Beef tongues.
  - Corned beef.
  - Hams.
- Ingredient of—
  - Meat preservatives.
  - Picklings for meat.
- Pickling agent for—
  - Meat.
- Preservative for—
  - Meat.

Fuel

- Oxidizing agent in—
  - Fuel (U.S. 1252909 and 1298546).
  - Kindling block (U.S. 1183752).
  - Stabilizing fuel, consisting of a suspension of coal in oil (Brit. 408951).

Glass

- Base in—
  - Glass batches.

Herbicide

- Ingredient of—
  - Exterminator for—
    - Johnson grass (U.S. 1173019).
    - Weeds (U.S. 1173019 and 1354043).

Insecticide and Pesticide

- Ingredient of—
  - Fly exterminant (U.S. 1207766).
  - Fumigating candle (U.S. 1222883).
  - Insecticide (U.S. 1207766).
  - Mosquito exterminator (U.S. 1207766).
  - Rodent exterminator (U.S. 1178941).
  - Vermin exterminator (U.S. 1178941).

Mechanical

- Ingredient (U.S. 1125003) of—
  - Carbon-remover for internal combustion motors.

Metallurgical

- Ingredient of—
  - Case-hardening compound (U.S. 1379722 and 1247863).
  - Quenching compounds.
  - Solvent (admixture with hydrochloric acid) for tin (U.S. 1359494).
  - Steel-tempering compound (U.S. 1344658 and 1362924).
  - Welding compositions (U.S. 1396495).

Potassium Nitrate (Continued)
Ingredient (U.S. 1314839, 1314840, 1314841, and 1314842) of etching agent for—
  Brass.
  Copper.
  Nickel.
  Steel.
  Zinc.
Process material in—
  Detinning processes (U.S. 1359494).
  Detinning tin scrap (U.S. 1471469).
  Removing phosphorus from iron vanadate (U.S. 1129253).
  Steel tempering (U.S. 1344658).
  Treating vanadium ores (U.S. 1428616).
Process material (U.S. 1488553) in making—
  Metallic coatings on steel.

Miscellaneous
Actuating agent (U.S. 1423330) for—
  Pressure generator.
Ingredient of—
  Antifreeze composition (U.S. 1363816).
  Chemical heater (U.S. 1506322 and 1506323).
  Cigar-lighter composition (U.S. 1245837).
  Cleaning cloth impregnating composition (U.S. 1489573).
  Grease-removing composition (U.S. 1496506).
  Incense composition (U.S. 1216710).
  Metal polish (U.S. 1457857).
  Rustproofing (U.S. 1247086).
  Rust remover (U.S. 1439780 and 1496506).
Pickling agent for—
  Candle wicks.
Oxidizing agent (U.S. 1447892) in smelting—
  Ores.
Process material (U.S. 1203372 and 1203375) in flotation of—
  Lead sulphide ores.
  Zinc sulphide ores.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Nitrating agent (U.S. 1198129) for—
  Rosin.
  Rosin oil.
  Woodtar creosote.
Oxidizing agent (U.S. 1484088) in making—
  Chrome yellow.
  Lead chromate.
Process material in making—
  Fireproof varnish and paint (U.S. 1248092).
  Paint (U.S. 1260012).
  Silver paint (U.S. 1438799).

Paper
Process material (U.S. 1248092) in making—
  Fireproof sizing for paper.
Treating agent (U.S. 1130817) for—
  Cellulose sulphite liquor.

Petroleum
Nitrating agent (U.S. 1198129) in making—
  Nitrated kerosene.
  Nitrated lubricating oil.
  Nitrated mineral oil.
  Nitrated petroleum.
  Nitrated shale oil.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
In veterinary medicine.
Suggested for use as—
  Antiseptic.
  Diaphoretic.
  Diuretic.
  Refrigerant.

Photographic
Ingredient (U.S. 1431900 and 1434453) of—
  Antistatic photographic film.

Plastics
Process material in making—
  Formaldeheyde-urea condensates (U.S. 1460606).
  Molded articles (U.S. 1441570).

Rock Products
Ingredient (U.S. 1242236) of—
  Chalk slurry.
  Clay slurry.
  Limestone slurry.

Rubber
Oxidizing agent in—
  Fuel package for vulcanizers (U.S. 1327175).
  Vulcanizing fuel (U.S. 1209206).

Textile
Process material (U.S. 1254914) in—
  Dyeing with—
    Logwood.
    Other vegetable dyes.

Tobacco
Even-burning promoter in treating—
  Tobacco.
Preservative and impregnating agent (U.S. 1518944) f—
  Cigaret wrapper.
  Pipe tobacco cartridge.
Taste improver in—
  Tobacco.

Potassium Oleate

French: Oléate de potasse, Oléate potassique, Oléate de potassium.
German: Kaliumoleat, Oleinsaures Kalium, Oleinsaures Potasche.
Spanish: Oleate de potasa, Oleato potasico.
Italian: Oleato potassio.

Cellulose Products
Process material (U.S. 1236959) in making—
  Vulcanized cellulose.

Electrical
Process material in making—
  Insulation compounds.

Lubricant
Soap (or base) in—
  Boring compounds (emulsifiable).
  Boring compounds (special) (Brit. 372261).
  Cutting compounds (emulsifiable).
  Cutting compounds (special) (Brit. 372261).
  Engine greases (archaic).
  Graphite-potassium soap lubricants.
  Long-fiber texture greases.
  Low-temperature greases.
  Potassium soap-latex grease (Brit. 449779).
  Textile lubricants (emulsifiable).
  Textile lubricants (special) (Brit. 372261).

Mining
Flotation reagent (U.S. 1519396) in recovery of—
  Gold.
  Silver.

Miscellaneous
Ingredient (U.S. 1123367) of—
  Antidimming composition for use on glass.
Process material (U.S. 1236959) in making—
  Parchmentized fiber.
  Vegetable parchment.
  Vulcanized fiber.
  Waterproofed materials.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Emulsifying agent (U.S. 1147851) in—
  Finish remover.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Suggested for use as—
  Detergent.
  Emollient.

Rubber
Dispersing agent (U.S. 1797243, 1806388, and 1 in making—
  Rubber dispersions in water.

Soap
Ingredient of—
  Cleaning compound (U.S. 1429978).
  Liquid soaps.
  Shaving soaps and creams.
  Soft soaps.

Potassium Oxalate

Synonyms: Oxalate of potash.
French: Oxalate de potasse; Oxalate potass Oxalate de potassium.
German: Kleesaures Kalium; Kleesaures Potas Oxalsaures Kalium; Oxalsaures Potasche.
Italian: Ossalico di potassio.

Analysis
Reagent in—
  Analytical processes involving control and in science and industry.

Chemical
Catalyst (U.S. 1292019) in making—
  Urea.
Ingredient of—
  Catalytic mixtures used in making—
    Ammonia (U.S. 1306862 and 1473543).
    Cyanogen (U.S. 1306862).

Potassium Oxalate (Continued)

- Reactant in making—
  - Calcium oxalate (U.S. 1466624 and 1466628).
  - Glyoxylic acid (U.S. 1190845 and 1227706).
  - Oxalic acid.
  - Potassium cyanide (U.S. 1417702).
  - Potassium hydroxide (U.S. 1466624, 1466626, and 1466628).

Disinfectant

- Ingredient of—
  - Disinfectant (U.S. 1392564).
  - Solidified disinfectant (U.S. 1282062).

Dry Cleaning

- Bleaching agent.
- Spot remover.
- Stain remover.

Firefighting

- Ingredient (U.S. 1493347) of—
  - Fire-extinguisher (chemical).

Food

- Ingredient (U.S. 1450865) of—
  - Candy.
  - Confection.

Metallurgical

- Ingredient (U.S. 1314839, 1314840, 1314841, and 1314842) of—
  - Electrolyte for etching—
    - Brass.
    - Copper.
    - Nickel.
    - Steel.
    - Zinc.

Miscellaneous

- Bleaching and cleaning agent for—
  - General purposes.
  - Straw hats.
- Treating agent (U.S. 1316848) for—
  - Coconut palm leaves.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

- Reactant (U.S. 1506081) in making—
  - Casein size.

Pharmaceutical

- In compounding and dispensing practice.
- Ingredient (U.S. 1450865) of—
  - Lozenges.
  - Pills.
  - Tablets.

Photographic

- Reagent in—
  - Developing processes.
- Reagent in making—
  - Blueprint paper (U.S. 1500433).
  - Photographic paper (U.S. 1225146).

Textile

- Stain-removing agent for—
  - Textile fabrics.

Potassium Pentamethylenedithiocarbamate

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Rubber

- Accelerator in—
  - Vulcanizing processes.
- Improver in vulcanizing—
  - Rubber.
  - Rubber-latex compounds.

Potassium Perchlorate

Synonyms: Hyperchlorate of potash; Perchlorate of potash; Potassium hyperchlorate.
French: Hyperchlorate de potasse; Hyperchlorate de potassium; Perchlorate de potasse; Perchlorate de potassium.
German: Kaliumperchlorat; Kaliumoxymuriat; Kaliumhyperchlorat; Überchlorsaures Kali; Überchlorsaures Kalium; Überchlorsaures Potasche; Perchlorsaures Kali; Perchlorsaures Kalium; Perchlorsaures Potasche.
Spanish: Perclorato potasico; Perclorato de potasa.
Italian: Perclorato di potassio.

Analysis

- Oxidizing agent in—
  - Analytical processes.
- Reagent in—
  - Analytical processes.

Chemical

- Ingredient of catalytic mixtures used in making—
  - Ammonia.
- Oxidizing agent in—
  - Chemical processes.
- Starting point in making—
  - Perchlorates.

Explosives and Matches

- Constituent of—
  - Detonating compositions.
  - Flare compositions.
  - Matchhead compositions.
  - Perchlorate explosives.
  - Primer compositions.
  - Pyrotechnic compositions.
  - Railroad signal (fuse) compositions.
  - Smoke-producing compounds.

Fuel

- Constituent of—
  - Briquetted fuel binder compositions based on such materials as coal, coke, charcoal, lignite, bituminous dust, breeze, tar, pitch, and the like.

Metallurgical

- Constituent of—
  - Brazing fluxes.
  - Welding fluxes.

Miscellaneous

- Constituent of—
  - Chemical heating compositions.

Pharmaceutical

- In compounding and dispensing practice.

Photographic

- Oxidizing agent in—
  - Photographic processes.

Potassium Propylate

Chemical

- Reagent (Brit. 304118) in making—
  - Ketonic acid esters with the aid of allyl, amyl, butyl, heptyl, hexyl, propyl, and other alkyl esters of the following acids—
    - Acetic.
    - Anthranilic.
    - Benzoic.
    - Butyric.
    - Camphoric.
    - Capric.
    - Caproic.
    - Caprylic.
    - Chloracetic.
    - Cinnamic.
    - Citric.
    - Cresylic.
    - Gallic.
    - Lactic.
    - Maleic.
    - Malic.
    - Malonic.
    - Metanilic.
    - Mucic.
    - Naphthionic.
    - Oxalic.
    - Palmitic.
    - Phenylacetic.
    - Phthalic.
    - Picramic.
    - Picric.
    - Propionic.
    - Pyrogallic.
    - Salicylic.
    - Succinic.
    - Sulphanilic.
    - Tartaric.
    - Trichloroacetic.
    - Valeric.

Potassium Selenocyanate

Agriculture

- Sterilizer (Brit. 490436) for—
  - Grain.

Insecticide

- As a parasiticide.

Paint and Varnish

- Ingredient (Brit. 490436) of—
  - Antifouling paints.

Potassium Silicate

Latin: Potassii silicas.
French: Silicate de potassium; Silicate de potasse.
German: Lösliches Kaliglas; Lösliches Kaliumglas; Kaliumsilikat; Wasserärnliches Kaliglas; Wasserärnliches Kaliumglas; Wasserartiges Kaliglas; Wasserartiges Kaliumglas.

Chemical

- New commercial product available in glass form, solution form, and various concentrations and molecular ratios.

Electric

- Binder in—
  - Carbon arclight electrode compositions.

Metallurgical

- Binder in—
  - Welding rod cements (flux coatings).

Miscellaneous

- Nonefflorescing base for—
  - Coating compositions of various kinds.

Potassium Silicate (Continued)

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Nonefflorescing base for—
Paints and other protective coatings.

Potassium-Silver Cyanide

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume I.)

Disinfectant
Antiseptic.
Bactericide.

Metallurgical
Electrolyte constituent in—
Silver plating.

Miscellaneous
Ingredient (U.S. 1457857) of—
Metal polish.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.

Soap
Silver source (Brit. 395570) in—
Soaps which disinfect and do not discolor.

Potassium-Sodium Tartrate

Synonyms: Potassium and sodium tartrate; Rochelle salt; Seignette salt; Soda tartarata; Sodium-potassium tartrate; Tartrate of potash and soda; Tartrate of potassium and sodium; Tartrated soda; Tartarated soda and potash.
Latin: Natro-kali tartaricum; Potassii et sodii tartras; Sal polychrestum seignetti; Sodae et potassae tartras; Sodae potassiotartras; Sodii et potassii tartras; Tartarus natronatus; Tartras potassico sodicus.
French: Sel de Rochelle; Sel de seignette; Soude tartarisée; Tartrate de potasse et de soude.
German: Kaliumnatriumtartrat; Rochellesalz; Seignettesalz.
Spanish: Tartrato sodico-potasico.
Italian: Tartrate sodico-potassico.

Analysis
Ingredient of—
Fehling's solution.
Reagent in determinations of—
Sugars. Uric acid.

Dairying
Reagent (U.S. 1329183, and 1357168) in determining fat in—
Cream. Milk.

Electrical
In piezophony processes (U.S. 1495429).
Starting point (U.S. 1414370) in making—
Piezo-electrical crystals.

Fats and Oils
Process material (U.S. 1209729) in making—
Fat from vegetable seeds.
Oil from nuts.
Oil from vegetable seeds.

Foods
Ingredient of—
Baking powders.

Hygiene
Ingredient (U.S. 1465530) of—
Bath salts.

Metallurgical
Ingredient (U.S. 1379722) of—
Case-hardening compound.

Miscellaneous
Process material in making—
Mirrors.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Ingredient of—
Seidlitz powders.
Suggested for use as—
Agent for alkalizing the urine.
Mild, cooling purgative.

Photographic
Ingredient (U.S. 1252800) of—
Light-sensitive emulsion.

Textile
Ingredient (U.S. 1421700) of—
Fabric stiffener.

Potassium Sulphocyanide

Synonyms: Potassium rhodanide; Potassium [illegible] cyanate; Potassium thiocyanate; Potassium [illegible] cyanide; Sulphocyanide of potash.

Analysis
Reagent in—
Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.

Cellulose Products
Process material in making—
Cellulose acetate.

Chemical
Process material in making—
4-Amino-S-argentothiosalicylic acid.
4-Amino-2-auromercaptobenzoic acid and sodium salt.
4-Amino-2-mercaptobenzoic acid.
4-Aminothiosalicylic acid.
Intermediates.
Methylhexamethylenetetramine thiocyanate.
4-Nitro-2-thiocyanobenzoic acid.
Starting point in making—
Allyl mustard oil (artificial mustard oil, also known as allyl isothiocyanate), with the aid of allyl iodide or allyl bromide.
Copper sulphocyanide.
Cyanides.
Methyl sulphocyanide.
Other sulphocyanides.
Potassium cyanide.
Potassium ferrocyanide.
Potassium salts.
Thioureas.

Dye
Process material in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.

Insecticide and Fungicide
Process material in making—
Fungicides.
Exterminators of tree bacteria.

Metallurgical
Electrolyte ingredient in depositing of—
Bismuth. Cadmium.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Starting point in making—
Yellow pigments with the aid of potassium chlorate and hydrochloric acid.

Pharmaceutical
Sulphocyanide source in making—
Organic pharmaceutical proprietary products.

Photographic
Sulphocyanide source in making—
Antiseptic photographic film.

Plastics
Setting accelerator for—
Urea-formaldehyde condensates.

Refrigeration
Ingredient of—
Low-freezing solutions.

Textile
Process material in—
Dyeing processes.
Printing processes.

Potassium-Titanium Oxalate

Chemical
Starting point in making—
Catalysts used in making synthetic ammonia.

Leather
Mordant in—
Dyeing processes.

Textile
Mordant in—
Dyeing processes.

Po-Yok Oil

Synonyms: Po-yoak kernel oil.

(An oil from the fruit kernels of Afrolicania [illegible] sperma, indigenous to Sierra Leone, Liberia, [illegible] Provinces, Nigeria, and the French Cameroons).

Fats and Oils
Suggested for use as a vegetable oil offering [illegible] properties—
Forms tough, opaque films.
Golden-yellow color.
High-iodine value (140 to 157).

Po-Yok Oil (Continued)
  Marked drying properties on exposure to light and air.
  Odor resembling that of tung oil.
  Saponification value 188 to 192.
  Viscous oils.
Miscellaneous
Used by the natives as a scent and a hair oil.
Paint and Varnish
Suggested for use as—
  Drying oil in paints and varnishes.

Preservatives

As the name implies these are substances used to prevent spoilage of food or other valuable products of commerce. Rancidity, molding, fermenting, souring, and putrefying are some of the common forms of spoilage. Much research has been carried on and various theories have been advanced to explain these phenomena. The number of chemicals advocated for preventing spoilage is very large and practically any product used in the industrial arts is subject to this condition for one cause or another. For this reason the following list is not to be considered as complete, either for products or preservatives, and is merely offered for purpose of example:

Food
  Barium iodate.
  Benzoic acid.
  Benzoates.
  Borax.
  Boric acid.
  Carnation oil.
  Citric acid.
  Dimethylglycol.
  Glycerin.
  Gum guaiac.
  Magnesium iodate.
  Methyl parahydroxybenzoate.
  Methyl silicylate.
  Polyhydric alcohols.
  Propyleneglycol.
  Salicylic acid.
  Salt.
  Sodium furacrylate.
  Sodium benzoate.
  Sodium furoate.
  Sodium nitrate.
  Spiraein.
  Sulfurous acid.
  Tannic acid.
  Tartaric acid.
  Trimethyleneglycol.
Glue
  Alum.
  Acetic acid.
  Boric acid.
  Cresol.
  Formaldehyde.
  Salicylates.
Wood
  Creosote oil.
  Zinc chloride.
  Coal tar pitch.
  Copper compounds.
Inks
  Benzoic acid.
  Ammonium borate.
  Beta-naphthol.
  Carbolated petrolatum.
  Chlorothymol.
  Copper compounds.
  Mercurials.
  Tannic acid.
  Thymol.
Mucilage
  Acetic acid.
  Alum.
  Benzoic acid.
  Beta-naphthol.
  Mercury compounds.
  Benzoates.
  Thymol.
Lipsticks
  Dimethylglycol.
  Glycerin.
  Propylene glycol.
  Trimethylene glycol.
Hides and Skins
  Arsenic trioxide.
  Formaldehyde.
  Formic acid.
  Hexylresorcinol.
  Salt.
  Sulfates.
Paper
  Borax.
  Fluorides.
  Copper sulfates.
  Cresol.
  Fluosulfonates.
  Chlorinated phenols.
  Phenol.
Mildewproofing
  Aluminum acetate.
  Arsenated soaps.
  Silicofluorides.
  Phenolates.
  Benzoates.
  Copper compounds.
  Mercurials.
  Other preservatives will be found at appropriate points in this book.

Prolon

(Natural protein-base spun fiber formed from nonfibrous proteins such as casein, zein, or the proteins of soybeans, peanuts, and fish. "Aralac" fiber is an American prolon.)
Miscellaneous
Synthetic fiber offering following properties—
  Compatible with—
    Hare's fur.
    Rabbit's fur.
  Has individual properties but (in certain ways) resembles—
    Furs (certain ones).
    Mohair.
    Silk.
    Wool.
    Angora.
    Camel's hair.
    Cashmere.
  Increases felting rate when used with feltable fibers.
  Resitant to—
    Acids.
    Boiling water.
    Mild alkalies.
Synthetic fiber used in making—
  Fur felt.
Textile
Synthetic fiber used in making—
  Fabrics.
  Wool felts.

Promin

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice suggested for use in treating—
  Malaria.

Propenylmethylguaethol

Chemical
Antioxidant for—
  Sulphonated oils.
Cosmetic
Antioxidant in—
  Brilliantines.
  Cleansing creams.
  Cold creams.
  Cosmetic creams.
  Hair preparations.
  Perspiration creams.
  Shampoo preparations.
  Sunburn creams.
  Vanishing creams.
Fats and Oils
Antioxidant for—
  Animal oils and fats.
  Fish oils and fats.
  Vegetable oils and fats.
Food
Antioxidant for—
  Animal oils and fats.
  Vegetable oils and fats.
Lubricant
Antioxidant in—
  Lubricating oils.
  Spindle oils.
Soap
Antioxidant for—
  Animal oils and fats.
  Fish oils and fats.
  Vegetable oils and fats.
Antioxidant in—
  Shaving creams and soaps.
  Soaps.
Textile
Antioxidant for—
  Textile oils.

Propionic Acid Isopropylbutylester

Miscellaneous
As an emulsifying agent (Germ. 626880).
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

Propyl Aminobenzoate

Pharmaceutical
Claimed as—
  Topical anesthetic, nonirritating and nontoxic.
Suggested for use in treating—
  Burns.
  Eczema.
  Sunburn.
Suggested ingredient of—
  Coughdrops.
  Creams.
  Lozenges.
  Ointments.
  Pharmaceutical preparations.
  Suppositories.
  Syrups.

Propylarsonic Acid, Normal

Analysis
Reagent in—
  Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.

Propylarsonic Acid, Normal (Continued)
Reagent in testing for—
Zirconium in steels (said to be effective in testing for amounts even as low as 0.1 percent in the presence of many other metals).

Propyl Beta-2-furylacrylate
Rubber
Starting point (Brit. 516776) in making—
Polymerized products with—
Ethylene.
Methyl derivatives of ethylene.
Starting point (Brit. 516776) in making—
Polymerized products (latex) which can be coagulated to rubberlike materials (these products are claimed to be compoundable and vulcanizable, to have better resistance than natural rubber to oils and solvents, and to be tough and resilient).

Propyl Chlorosulphonate
(Additional uses — supplementary to information in Volume 1.)
Military
As a poison gas.

Propyl Citrate
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Food
Volatility reducing agent (Brit. 435272) for—
Flavoring agents used in food preparations, such as jellies. jams, puddings, desserts, preserves, and the like.

Propyl Dichlorostearate
Lubricant
Addition agent (Brit. 459719 and 422956) in—
Hydrocarbon lubricating oils.
As a lubricant (Brit. 459719 and 422956).

4-Propyl-1:2-dihydroxycyclohexane
Plastics
Claimed to be—
New raw material available for plastic manufacture.

Propylenebenzothiazyl-1-thiohydrin
Rubber
Claimed (U.S. 2070523) as—
Vulcanization accelerator.

Propylenediamine
Chemical
New amine which combines—
Ammoniacal odor.
Colorlessness.
Close resemblance to ethylenediamine in its behavior, but yielding products with greater oil solubility.
High boiling point.
Water solubility.
Suggested for use as reactant or starting material in making—
Pharmaceutical and medicinal chemicals.
Synthetic organic chemicals.
Dye
Suggested for use in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Rubber
Suggested for use in making—
Vulcanization accelerators.

Propyleneglycol
Synonyms: 1:2-Dihydroxypropane; Methylethyleneglycol; Methylglycol; 1:2-Propanediol; Propylenglycol; Trimethylglycol.
French: Glycol de propylène; Glycol propylênique.
German: Propylenglykol.
Spanish: Glicole propilenico.
Brewing
Antifreeze in—
Cooling systems.
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Solvent offering following properties—
Better general solvent than glycerin.
Closely resembles ethyleneglycol in solvent properties and affinity for water.
Colorless liquid.
Completely miscible with water.
Miscible with many organic solvents.
Practically odorless.
Starting point in making—
Derivatives useful as solvents for nitrocellulose and cellulose acetate.
Esters. Ethers.
Solvents by condensation with formaldehyde in presence of hydrochloric acid or phosphoric (French 745525).
Substitute for—
Ethyleneglycol (where conditions warrant).
Dairying
Antifreeze in—
Equipment for chilling milk and cream.
Disinfectant
Solvent for—
Antiseptics.
Dye
Solvent for—
Dyestuffs.
Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Solvent for—
Fats. Waxes.
Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
Antifreeze solutions.
Inhibitor of—
Fermentation.
Mold growth.
Substitute for—
Ethyleneglycol (where conditions warrant).
Glycerin (where conditions warrant).
Perfume
Solvent for—
Essential oils and other odorants.
Vehicle for—
Odorants.
Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Suggested as solvent for—
Essential oils.
Refrigeration
Lubricant in—
Refrigeration machines.
Resins
Solvent for—
Rosin.
Starting point (Brit. 300668) in making—
Colorless resins with—
Malic acid.
Phthalic anhydride.
Succinic acid.
Starting point (Brit. 396354) in making—
Synthetic resins from—
Glycerin and acids, such as adipic, azelaic, fumaric, glutaric, maleic, malic, phthalic, pimelic, sebacic, suberic, and succinic.
Mannitol and acids, such as adipic, azelaic, fumaric, glutaric, maleic, malic, phthalic, pimelic, sebaci suberic, and succinic.
Pentaerythritol and acids, such as adipic, azelai fumaric, glutaric, maleic, malic, phthalic, pimelic, sebacic, suberic, and succinic.
Starting point (Brit. 407914) in making—
Synthetic resins from—
Glycerin, phthalic anhydride, and fatty aci of linseed oil, chinawood oil, cottonseed o perilla oil, or soybean oil, and acids such adipic, azelaic, fumaric, glutaric, maleic, mali phthalic, pimelic, sebacic, suberic, and succinic.
Mannitol, phthalic anhydride, and fatty aci of linseed oil, chinawood oil, cottonseed o perilla oil, or soybean oil, and acids such adipic, azelaic, fumaric, glutaric, maleic, mal phthalic, pimelic, sebacic, suberic, and succinic.
Pentaerythritol, phthalic anhydride, and fatty aci of linseed oil, chinawood oil, cottonseed o perilla oil, or soybean oil, and acids such adipic, azelaic, fumaric, glutaric, maleic, mal phthalic, pimelic, sebacic, suberic, and succinic.

Propylene Laurate
French: Laurate de propylène; Laurate propylén que.
German: Laurinsaures Propylen; Laurinsaurespro lenester.

Propylene Laurate (Continued)

Cosmetic

Emulsifying agent in making—
- Emulsified cosmetic creams, ointments, and the like.

Food

Emulsifying agent for—
- Alcohol.
- Fats.
- Oils.
- Various food products and ingredients.

Miscellaneous

Emulsifying agent claimed to offer the following properties—
- Amber oil self-emulsifiable in water to form milky-white emulsions.
- Definitely edible.
- Great degree of purity.
- High-boiling.
- Low surface tension and viscosity.
- Miscible with alcohol, glycerin, glycol, hydrocarbons.
- Nonhygroscopic.
- Nontoxic.
- pH of 5 percent aqueous dispersion 8.0.
- Physiologically harmless.
- Practically odorless.

Pharmaceutical

Suggested as harmless emulsifying agent in making—
- Compounded products.

Propylene Oxide

Cellulose Products

Etherifying agent in making—
- Cellulose ethers for use in filaments, films, plastics, or varnishes (Brit. 397117).
- Cellulose hydroxyethers for use in filaments, films, plastics, or varnishes (French 749534).
- Hydroxyalkyl cellulose products useful as sizes, or in the manufacture of filaments, films, plastics, or varnishes (Brit. 397116).

Low-boiling solvent for—
- Cellulose acetate.
- Nitrocellulose.

Process material (French 749974) in making—
- Cellulose esters.

Chemical

Intermediate in—
- Syntheses of various organic chemicals.

Process material (Brit. 443559 and 443632) in making—
- Products claimed to be useful in the textile, leather, paper, lacquer, cosmetic, pharmaceutical, and rubber industries as wetting, washing dispersing, and emulsifying, leveling and softening agents by treating with—
  - Amyl alcohol.
  - Benzyl alcohol.
  - Butyl alcohol.
  - Cetyl alcohol.
  - Condensation products from coconut oil and monoethanolamine.
  - Cresols.
  - Cyclohexanol.
  - Dodecyl alcohol.
  - Ethyl alcohol.
  - Glycide.
  - Hydroxyanthracenes.
  - Methyl alcohol.
  - Montanol.
  - Naphthols.
  - 7:18-Octodecanediol.
  - Oleyl alcohol.
  - Octyl alcohol.
  - Propyl alcohol.

Solvent for—
- Cellulose acetate.
- Dewaxed dammar.
- Ester gum.
- Hydrocarbons.
- Kauri gum.
- Nitrocellulose.
- Rosin.
- Shellac.

Farm Chemurgic

Reactant (Brit. 419675) with—
- Casein in making conversion products useful in the production of—
  - Adhesives.
  - Finishing agents in textile and related industries.
  - Molded and formed products.
  - Plastics.
  - Sizing agents for textile and related industries.

Fats and Oils

Solvent for—
- Linseed oil (raw).

Insecticide

Fumigating agent.

Miscellaneous

Solvent for various substances, particularly in making coatings.

Paint and Varnish

Solvent for—
- Rosin.
- Shellac.
- Vinyl resins.

Plastics

Suggested as solvent in making—
- Compositions containing cellulose acetate or nitrocellulose, as well as certain gums and resins.

Resins

Solvent for—
- Dewaxed dammar.
- Ester gum.
- Kauri gum.
- Rosin.
- Shellac.
- Vinyl resins.

Rubber

Solvent for—
- Unvulcanized rubber.

See also under general heading: "Solvents."

Propyl Malate

Chemical

Reactant in—
- Organic synthesis.

Food

Volatility reducing agent (Brit. 435272) for—
- Flavoring agents used in food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, preserves.

Propyl Malonate

Chemical

Reactant in—
- Organic synthesis.

Food

Volatility reducing agent (Brit. 435272) for—
- Flavoring agents used in food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, preserves, and the like.

Propyl-Mercury Nitrate

Rubber

Preservative (Brit. 499578) for—
- Latex.

Propyl-Mercury Oleate

Rubber

Preservative (Brit. 499578) for—
- Latex.

Propyl-Mercury Phosphate

Rubber

Preservative (Brit. 499578) for—
- Latex.

Propyl-Mercury Sulphate

Rubber

Preservative (Brit. 499578) for—
- Latex.

Propyl Paraoxybenzoate

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Lubricant

Antioxidant for—
- Motor lubricants.

Miscellaneous

Preventive of—
- Fermentation.
- Mold.

Propylphenol

Fats and Oils

Rancidity inhibitor (Brit. 440364) for—
- Fats and oils having an iodine number below 135.

Propylphosphin

Lubricant

Antioxidant (Brit. 462793).

Starting point (Brit. 462793) in making—
- Addition agents for high-pressure lubricants with—
  - Antimony chloride.
  - Cadmium butyrate.
  - Cupro-acetylacetone.

Propylphosphin (Continued)
Cupro-rhodamide.
Cuprous chloride, bromide, or iodide.
Nickel oleate.
Silver azide, or chloride.
Stannic chloride.

Propyl Succinate
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Food
Volatility reducing agent (Brit. 435272) for—
Flavoring agents used in food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, preserves, and the like.

Propyl Tartrate
Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.
Food
Volatility reducing agent (Brit. 435272) for—
Flavoring agents used in food preparations, such as jellies, jams, puddings, desserts, preserves, and the like.

Prune Extract
Beverages
Flavoring agent for—
Beverages.
Tobacco
Flavoring agent for—
Chewing tobaccos.
Snuff mixtures.

Pseudoacetoacetocumidide
Dye
New intermediate for making—
Yellow dyestuffs of the Hansa yellow type, also variations of yellow shades.

Pseudo-pseudo′-heptamethylenedi-2:2′-(4:5-dihydroglyoxalin)
Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 492812 and 501522) in making—
Softening agents.
Textile assistants.

Pseudo-pseudo′-hexamethylenedi-2:2-(4:5-dihydroglyoxalin)
Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 492812 and 501522) in making—
Softening agents.
Textile assistants.

Pseudo-pseudo′-octamethylene-di-2:2′-(4:5-dihydroglyoxalin)
Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 492812 and 501522) in making—
Softening agents.
Textile assistants.

Pseudo-pseudo′-octamethylene-di-2:2′-(4:5-dihydromethylglyoxalins), Isomeric Mixture
Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 492812 and 501522) in making—
Softening agents.
Textile assistants.

Pyridin Hydrobromide
Chemical
Catalyst and solubility promoter (Brit. 461436) in making—
Cellulose ether-esters said to be particularly resistant to water, acids, and alkalies.

Pyridin Hydrochloride
Chemical
Catalyst and solubility promoter (Brit. 461436) in making—
Cellulose ether-esters said to be particularly resistant to water, acids, and alkalies.

Pyridin Sulphate
Chemical
Catalyst and solubility promoter (Brit. 461436) in making—
Cellulose ether-esters said to be particularly resistant to water, acids, and alkalies.

3-Pyridyl-Mercuric Acetate
Adhesives
Suggested as preservative for—
Adhesive compositions.
Adhesive materials.
Cosmetic
Suggested as preservative and disinfectant for—
Creams.
Emulsions.
Face powders.
Ointments.
Other toiletries.
Disinfectant
Germicide having the following characteristics—
Maximum effective dillusion, parts water per part mercurial:
Staphylococcus aureus, 1,700,000.
Bacillus coli, 400,000.
Relatively low host toxicity.
Glue and Gelatin
Suggested as antimold agent for—
Gelatin. Glue.
Inks
Suggested as preservative for—
Drawing inks.
Emulsified inks.
Lithographic inks.
Printing inks.
Writing inks.
Insecticide and Fungicide
Suggested as disinfectant for—
Plant seeds.
Miscellaneous
Suggested as antimold agent for—
Glue.
Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Suggested as antimold agent for—
Glue sizes.
Paper
Suggested as antimold agent for—
Coating compositions.
Glue sizes.
Soap
Suggested as disinfectant and preservative for—
Soaps. Soapstocks.

3-Pyridyl-Mercuric Chloride
Adhesives
Suggested as preservative for—
Adhesive compositions and materials.
Cosmetic
Suggested as preservative and antiseptic for—
Creams.
Emulsions.
Face powders.
Ointments.
Toilet accessories.
Disinfectant
Germicide having the following characteristics—
Maximum effective dillusion, parts water per part mercurial:
Staphylococcus aureus, 2,000,000.
Bacillus coli, 550,000.
Relatively low host toxicity.
Glue and Gelatin
Suggested as antimold agent for—
Gelatin. Glue.
Ink
Suggested as preservative for—
Drawing inks.
Emulsified inks.
Lithographic inks.
Printing inks.
Writing inks.
Insecticide and Fungicide
Suggested as disinfectant for—
Plant seeds.
Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Suggested as antimold agent for—
Glue sizes.
Paper
Suggested as antimold agent for—
Coating compositions.
Glue sizes.

3-Pyridyl-Mercuric Chloride (Continued)

Soap
Suggested as disinfectant and preservative for—
  Soaps.
  Soapstocks.

3-Pyridyl-Mercuric Nitrate

Adhesives
Suggested as preservative for—
  Adhesive compositions and ingredients.
Cosmetic
Suggested as preservative and disinfectant for—
  Creams.
  Emulsions.
  Face powders.
  Ointments.
  Other preparations.
Disinfectant
Germicide having the following characteristics—
  Maximum effective dillusion, parts water per part mercurial:
    Staphylococcus aureus, 1,700,000.
    Bacillus coli, 400,000.
  Relatively low host toxicity.
Glue and Gelatin
Suggested as antimold agent for—
  Gelatin.
  Glue.
Ink
Suggested as preservative for—
  Drawing inks.
  Emulsified inks.
  Lithographic inks.
  Printing inks.
  Writing inks.
Insecticide and Fungicide
Suggested as disinfectant for—
  Plant seeds.
Miscellaneous
Suggested as antimold agent for—
  Glue.
Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Suggested as antimold agent for—
  Glue sizes.
Paper
Suggested as antimold agent for—
  Coating compositions.
  Glue sizes.
Soap
Suggested as disinfectant and preservative for—
  Soaps.
  Soapstocks.

Pyrites

Synonyms: Fool's Gold, Iron Pyrites, Pyrite.

(An ore of iron, consisting of about 46.7 percent of iron and 53.5 percent of sulphur, often with small amounts of other metals, such as copper, arsenic, nickel, cobalt, and gold; it is very widely distributed, being the most common sulphide mineral.)

Chemical
Process material in making—
  Ammonia catalysts.
  Ammonium sulphite.
Starting point in making—
  Ferrous sulphide.
  Iron oxide.
Sulphur source in making—
  Sulphur.
  Sulphur dioxide.
  Sulphuric acid.
  Sulphurous acid.
Electrical
Crystal detector in—
  Radio circuits.
Fertilizer
Ingredient of—
  Fertilizer compositions (in conjunction with phosphorite).
Paper
Sulphur source in—
  Sulphite process.

Quachromoglucosate

Synonyms: Tetrachromoglucosate.

Mechanical
Inhibitor of corrosion in—
  Air-washers.
  Boilers.
  Condensers.
  Humidifiers.
  Spray ponds.
  Water systems.
Water Treatment
Corrosion inhibitor for—
  Forming tenacious, adherent films under extreme conditions.
  Waters which combine high sulphate and chloride contents with other corrosive factors.
Corrosion inhibitor in—
  Systems where the water is not used for human consumption.

Quinine Glycerophosphate

Synonyms: Basic quinine glycerophosphate; Quinine glycerinophosphate; Glycerophosphate of quinine; Kineurine.
Latin: Quininœ glycerophosphas.
French: Glycérophosphate basique de quinine.
German: Chininglycerinphosphat; Glycerinphosphorsaures Chinin.
Spanish: Glicerofosfato de quinina.
Italian: Glicerofosfato di chimina.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reported useful as—
  Antiperiodic.
  Nerve tonic.
Reported useful in treating—
  Nervous conditions.
  Neurasthenia.

Ramie Fiber

Synonyms: Grass linen; Rhea.

(Vegetable fiber formerly grown—for a known 3,000 years—in China, also to some extent in India and Formosa. The ramie-producing areas in China have been devastated by the Japanese during the course of the war and imports may not be resumed for a long time after the cessation of hostilities, if ever. Large-scale experiments by Florida interests, with the cooperation of State authorities and the Department of Agriculture, have demonstrated the practicability of growing this fiber in the Everglades and its safe and practical processing by new, successful, economical methods. Plantings have been made, and it is expected that this new industry will provide a reasonably full output from the first Spring crops, maturing in April, 1942. Eventually, it is expected, ramie will be planted in several million acres of waste or uncultivated areas in Florida.)

Cellulose Products
Cellulose base in making—
  Cellulose acetate.
  Nitrocellulose.
  Synthetic fibers.
Chemical
Suggested as base in—
  Destructive distillations.
  Saccharanifications.
Suggested as source of—
  Lignin.
  Vanillin.
Explosives
Cellulosic base in making—
  Explosives of the nitrocellulose type.
  Guncotton.
Marine
Vegetable fiber for making—
  Sails (used on Volga boats in early times).
Plastics
Filler in—
  Plastic construction (reported to have been used in Ford plastic automobile to the extent of 10 percent).
Filler said to impart qualities stronger than those of any filler now produced.
Paper
Cellulosic base in making—
  Bond paper.
  Cigaret paper.
  Condenser papers.
  Fine papers.
  Linen-type papers.
  Paper currency (used in France for many years).
Textile
Vegetable fiber reported to be—
  Dyeable more readily than cotton.

Ramie Fiber (Continued)
Longest vegetable fiber known.
Mixable with wool, linen, cotton, and rayon.
Nonshrinkable.
Nonstretchable.
Outstanding in strength (eight times the tensile strength of cotton and three times that of linen).
Spinnable (under latest recovery process) on textile machines.
Source of textile fabrics of exquisite fineness and texture.
Twice as resistant to heat as cotton.
Unaffected by exposure to oils or greases.
Unaffected by mildew.
Vegetable fiber used in the production of fine—
Draperies.
Fabrics.
Linens
Upholstery fabrics.

Resin-Viscose Fibers
(A group of synthetic fibers made by incorporating synthetic resins in viscose—"Rayolanda WD" is a British fiber, and "Vistralan" is a German fiber of this group.)
Textile
Synthetic fiber said to offer the following characteristics—
Dyeable at a much lower temperature than wool.
Dyeable successfully with a wide range of acid and chrome dyes.
Dyeable with sulphur dyes.
Mixtures with wool are ordinarily dyes at the boil.
Reduced light-fastness compared with viscose alone.
Solid shades can be obtained (if carefully selected).
Superior affinity for direct dyes compared with viscose alone.
Superior water-resistance compared with all-viscose fibers.
Yarn gives a soft, warm, woolly handle and has a low luster.
Synthetic fiber used in making—
Fabrics.

Resorcinol Dibenzoate
Resins
Stabilizing agent (Brit. 492558) for—
Vinyl resins (inhibits embrittling and discoloring influence of light).

Resorcinol Disalicylate
Resins
Stabilizing agent (Brit. 492558) for—
Vinyl resins (inhibits embrittling and discoloring influence of light).

Resorcinol Monoamylether Diethylcarbamate
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 493465) to have properties as—
Vermicide for animals.

Resorcinol Monobutylether Diethylcarbamate
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 493465) to have properties as—
Vermicide for animals.

Resorcinol Monodecylether Diethylcarbamate
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 493465) to have properties as—
Vermicide for animals.

Resorcinol Monododecylether Diethylcarbamate
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 493465) to have properties as—
Vermicide for animals.

Resorcinol Monoethylether Diethylcarbamate
Animal Husbandry
Claimed (Brit. 493465) to have properties as—
Vermicide for animals.

Resorcinol Monoheptylether Diethylcarbamate
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 493465) to have properties as—
Vermicide for animals.

Resorcinol Monohexylether Diethylcarbamate
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 493465) to have properties as—
Vermicide for animals.

Resorcinol Monomethylether Diethylcarbamate
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 493465) to have properties as—
Vermicide for animals.

Resorcinol Monononylether Diethylcarbamate
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 493465) to have properties as—
Vermicide for treatment of animals.

Resorcinol Mono-octylether Diethylcarbamate
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 493465) to have properties as—
Vermicide for animals.

Resorcinol Monopropylether Diethylcarbamate
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 493465) to have—
Vermicidal properties for animal use.

Resorcinolsulphonic Acid
Analysis
New detectant for—
Sodium (said to produce a white, crystalline precipitate very slightly soluble in water and insoluble in excess of the reagent).

Resorcylaldoxime
Chemical
New chemical available for experimental use.

Rhenania Phosphate
(A German soluble mineral phosphate (said to be produced to the extent of approximately one-eighth of Germany's total consumption of superphosphate) o tained by decomposing crude phosphate by sintering with soda ash and silicates at 1200 to 1300° C. It is one of the "ersatz" or so-called sulphuric acidless superphosphates.)
Fertilizer
As a fertilizer.
Ingredient of—
Fertilizer mixtures.

Rhodinol
Synonyms: 2:6-Dimethyloctene-2-ol-8.
Cosmetic
Fixative for—
Floral odors in cosmetic preparations.
Miscellaneous
Oily liquid with a roselike odor.
Perfume
Constituent of—
Citronella odors.
Geranium odors.
Rose odors.
Fixative for—
Floral odors (practically all types) in toilet wate and perfumes.
Soap
Fixative for—
Floral odors in shampoos, soaps, and other detergent preparations.

Rhodium
Jewelry
Plating agent for—
Silver, to make it untarnishable and more resista to wear.
Precious stones, to enhance their fire.
Metallurgical
Alloying metal in—
Special steels.
Miscellaneous
Material in making—
Electrical pyrometers.
Plating agent for—
Astronomical instrument parts and mirrors.
Chemical balance weights.
Electrical contact devices.
Equipment parts of value exposed to sulph fumes in laboratories.
Geodetic survey instrument parts.
Microscope parts.
Optical instrument parts.
Spatulas, tongs, and other chemical laboratory
Spectroscope parts.

Rice Oil

Fats and Oils
- Suggested as substitute for—
  - Olive oil.

Food
- Suggested for use as—
  - Cooking medium.
  - Salad oil.

Rice Starch

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical
- Dispersing agent (Brit. 414285) in—
  - Flotation purification of ultramarine.
- Ingredient (Brit. 407039) of—
  - Antiseptic washing and cleansing agents made from cetyl alcohol, water-soluble salts of mercury, silver, or gold, and sulphuric acid esters of unsaturated or saturated alcohols.
- Stabilizing colloid (Brit. 413043) for—
  - Catalysts used in the hydration of olefins.

Construction
- Emulsifying agent (Brit. 387657) in making—
  - Bituminous emulsions of coal, coaltar, watergas tar, tar oils or their distillates, and similar substances, and water, used in the production of coating compositions, road-making compositions, and compositions mixable with fibrous materials to form pressed goods.
- Ingredient of—
  - Compositions, containing also pitch, rosin soap (such as potassium resinate), oil, flour, used for road-surfacing purposes.
  - Foaming solution (with soapbark) used with hydraulic cement in making porous building blocks (U.S. 1937472).

Electrical
- Ingredient (U.S. 1911400) of—
  - Compositions, containing also ammonium chloride and zinc chlorides, for coating paper used for lining electrical dry cells.

Explosives
- Crystallizing and binding promoter (U.S. 1913344) in—
  - Molded black powder explosive.
- Ingredient of—
  - Igniting composition for matches and other purposes (U.S. 1831760).
- Starting point (U.S. 1908857) in making—
  - Nitrostarch dynamites and other explosives.

Feed
- Absorbent carrier (U.S. 1913776) for—
  - Mixtures of organic peroxides used in flour bleaching.
- As a foodstuff.
- Filler (U.S. 1913044) in—
  - Reagent for improving and bleaching dough.

Fuel
- Addition agent for—
  - Slurry from coal washing (used to increase settling rate).
- Stabilizing agent (Brit. 408951) in—
  - Fuel composition consisting of a suspension of coal in oil, and containing also water- or oil-soluble combustion accelerators, combustion catalysts, and oxidizing agents.

Glue and Adhesives
- Ingredient (Brit. 405263) of—
  - Adhesive compositions for kraft paper, cardboard, or gelatinized cellulose derivatives.

Miscellaneous
- Emulsifying agent (Brit. 387657) in making—
  - Bituminous emulsions of coal, coal-tar, watergas-tar, tar oils or their distillates, and similar substances, and water, used in the production of coating compositions and compositions mixable with fibrous materials to form pressed goods.

Paint and Varnish
- Ingredient (Brit. 391914) of—
  - Luminous powders (for imparting luminescence to paints) containing also oxides of strontium, calcium, magnesium, lithium, and rubidium, aluminum silicate, phosphorogens, and luminophores.
- Reagent (Brit. 385139) in making—
  - Condensation products used as softening agents in cellulose lacquers.
- Starting material (U.S. 1833526) in making—
  - Nitrostarch lacquer compositions.

Paper
- Dispersing agent (U.S. 1903787) in making—
  - Waxed paper.
- Neutralizing agent (U.S. 1903236) for—
  - Paper pulp while on the Fourdrinier wire.

Plastics
- Starting material (U.S. 1908485) in making—
  - Glycerin-carbohydrate plastic.

Rubber
- Dispersing agent (Brit. 397270, 397279, and 397997) for—
  - Rubber, in coating articles with a smooth matt finish.

Soap
- Ingredient (Germ. 593574) of—
  - Hand-cleaner containing also gelatinous silica and a volatile solvent, such as alcohol, ether, chlorinated hydrocarbons.

Textile
- Ingredient (Brit. 404005) of—
  - Dye baths in azo-dyeing using aluminum salts as resists.
- Protective colloid (Brit. 411474) for—
  - Dye baths when dyeing animal fibers with metal complex compounds of organic acid baths (permits use of less acid).

Rochling Phosphate

(A German soluble mineral phosphate. It is one of the so-called "ersatz" superphosphates. It is reported to be made by disintegration of crude phosphate by soda slag resulting from the desulphurization of pig iron by means of soda ash.)

Fertilizer
- As a fertilizer.
- Ingredient of—
  - Fertilizer mixtures.
- Phosphatic substance said to be—
  - Equal to Rhenania Phosphate in fertilizer value.

Rosha Grass Oil

(An oil from the Rosha grass of northern India.)

Aromatics
- Essential oil offering the following characterictics—
  - Specific gravity 0.977.
  - Refractive index 1.4753.
  - Optical rotation +0.27°.
  - Saponification number 38.2.

Rosin

(Set No. 1 of additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical
- Starting point (Brit. 390120) in making—
  - Resin acid nitriles.

Construction
- Ingredient of—
  - Acidproof cement for surfacing interiors of tanks (composed of 6 parts wood tar, 12 parts rosin, 8 parts brick dust).
  - Acidproof cement for surfacing interiors of tanks (composed of 1 part asphalt, 3 parts rosin, 2 parts brick dust).
  - Composition for covering masonry, cement work, or metal tubes (composed of 200 parts coaltar pitch, 100 parts rosin, 100 parts yellow wax, 100 parts asbestos).

Electrical
- Starting point (U.S. 1915311) in making—
  - Esters used in impregnating compositions for paper used in insulators for electric coils, condensers, and the like.

Glues and Adhesives
- Ingredient (U.S. 1945149) of—
  - Cement containing also silicate of soda, gum arabic, litharge, glycerin, and water.

Miscellaneous
- Ingredient (U.S. 1840989) of—
  - Impregnating compound containing also rubber and pine oil foots.

Paint and Varnish
- Ingredient of—
  - Alkali-resistant print paints for floor coverings comprising a varnish made by heating together a drying oil and a polybasic alcohol-polybasic acid resin modified with a resin acid, adding a bodied drying oil and incorporating a pigment (Brit. 398209).
  - Roofing mastic comprising a bituminous base, an adhesive ingredient (rosin) and a jelly substance (gly-

Rosin (Continued)
cerin) to retard setting (U.S. 1905376).
Wool-fat emulsion, comprising tall oil, ammonia, alcohol, and water, used as a substitute for varnish and as a paint when pigmented (Brit. 383238).
Wool-fat emulsion, comprising tall oil, nigrosin oleate, ammonia, alcohol, and water, used as a substitute for varnish (Brit. 383238).
Wool-fat emulsion, comprising casein, copal, ammonia, methanol, and water, used as a substitute for varnish and as a paint when pigmented (Brit. 383238).
Wool-fat emulsion, comprising tall oil, ammonia, alcohol, and water, used as a quick-drying paint when mixed with chromic oxide, titanium white, and turpentine substitute containing a cobalt-lead-manganese drier (Brit. 383238).

Petroleum
Starting point in making—
Antiknock motor fuel to be used either alone or mixed with gasoline (U.S. 1902125).
Demulsifying agent for breaking petroleum emulsions of the water-in-oil type (U.S. 1913538).

Photographic
Starting point (Brit. 397740 and 374735) in making—
Coating for the antihalation layer on the back of photographic film to protect it from splitting.

Resins and Waxes
Ingredient of—
Alkyd resins modified with a drying or semidrying oil, or acids thereof, with the addition of natural acid resin (Brit. 390628).
Resinous plastic compositions containing no free oil and forming homogeneous blends with cellulose esters in all proportions; cellulose lacquers prepared therewith yield clear, transparent, tough films (Brit. 376332).
Synthetic resin suitable for use in final coatings for patent leather (Brit. 394000).
Starting point in making—
Resin esters by fusion with glycerin and addition of diglycollic acid; the products being used in the paint and varnish industry (German 577691).
Synthetic resins by condensation with benzylchloride and esterification with glycerin in xylene (Brit. 392382).
Synthetic resins by condensation with benzylbromide and chlorobenzene and esterification with glycol (Brit. 392382).
Synthetic resins by condensation with the product obtained by treating xylene with hydrochloric acid and formaldehyde and tetrahydronaphthalene, and esterification with glycerin (Brit. 392382).
Synthetic resins by condensation with paratolylchloride-carboxylic acid and esterification with glycerin (Brit. 392382).
Synthetic resins by fusing chlorinated retene with rosin-glycerin ester in the presence of rosin oil (Brit. 392382).
Synthetic resins by chlorination with chlorobenzene and esterification with glycerin (Brit. 392382).
Synthetic resins by condensation of rosin-glycerin ester with dichloromethylxylene (Brit. 392382).
Synthetic resins by fusion with chlorinated anisole and esterification with glycol (Brit. 392382).
Synthetic resins by condensation with a salicylic acid containing Cl-CH_2 groups in xylene, and esterification with glycerin (Brit. 392382).
Synthetic resins by fusion with di-(4-chloromethyl)-diphenyl and esterification with pantaerythrite in xylene (Brit. 392382).
Synthetic resins by heating with glycerin and a drying oil and condensing with phthalic anhydride; the products, with or without pigments, may be dissolved to give varnishes and used as undercoats for nitrocellulose lacquers (Brit. 391508).
Synthetic resins by blending with Congo copal and the product esterified with glycerin (Brit. 386179).
Synthetic resins by blending with a condensation product of cresol and formaldehyde and esterifying with glycerin (Brit. 386179).
Synthetic resins by blending with the product of a condensation of formaldehyde with cresol dissolved in glycerin (Brit. 386179).
Synthetic resins by esterification with monoacetin or diacetin (Brit. 401971).

Soap
Ingredient (Brit. 403590) of—
Soapstock.

Rosin
(Set No. 2 of additional uses — supplementary to t given in Volume 1.)

Adhesives
Ingredient of—
Adhesives for cellulose esters, of which the followi composition is typical:—Celluloid or cellulose ac tate, acetone copal, rosin, white lead, nitrobenz
Adhesives for cementing glass to brass, containing also caustic soda, plaster of paris, and water.
Adhesives for cigaret tips, containing also nitrocellulose, tricresyl phosphate, triacetin, ethyleneglycol, glycol monoformate, and lithopone.
Binders for ground cork and woodflour, containing also (1) nitrocellulose, water glass, castor oil, dibutyl phthalate; (2) urea-formaldehyde resin, coumaron resin, tricresyl phosphate, and dibutyl phthalate.
Binding tape adhesive, containing also (1) balata and mineral oil; (2) castor oil, shellac, and glycerin or glycols.
Box toe adhesive, containing also shellac, alcohol, and whiting.
Rubber cement for raincoats, containing also rubber, litharge, whiting, and sulphur.
Rubber of silk cement, containing also rubber, copal, filler, color, and gum arabic.
Rubber tire cement, containing also rubber and carbon bisulphide.
Shoe cement, containing also portland cement, rubber, shellac, sole leather scrap, and benzine.
Shoe leather cements, containing also (1) camphor, venice turpentine, linseed oil, solvents, and plasticizers; (2) gutta percha, asphalt, petroleum, and carbon bisulphide; (3) crepe rubber, varnish, and naphtha.
Sticky wax adhesives, containing also talc, lanolin, paraffin, saponified wax, caustic soda.
Tin adhesive, containing also potassium hydroxide, synthetic resin, and water.
Water-insoluble transparent or translucent adhesives for backing paper, especially kraft paper cardboard, gelatinized cellulosic derivatives (Brit. 405263).
Wig adhesive, containing also dammar, beeswax, and venice turpentine.

Animal Husbandry
Ingredient of—
Animal conditioning powder, containing also sulphur, fenugreek seed, flaxseed meal, epsom salt, African ginger, gentian root, copperas, bicarbonate of soda, antimony, saltpeter, and salt.

Chemical
Starting point in making—
Soaps for emulsifying asphalt and other bituminous products.

Cosmetic
Ingredient of—
Hair fixer and straightener, containing also special emulsifier, wax, and petrolatum.
Nail polish, containing also stearin, beeswax, ceresin, petrolatum, kieselguhr, zinc oxide, tin oxide, coloring, and perfume.

Construction
Ingredient of—
Impregnating compound for rotproof fiberboard, containing also zinc arsenite or creosote, and water.
Petrolatum-sulphur mixture used for protecting lead pipe, gutters, conduits, and the like from corrosion (French 42769 addition to 716148).
Solution in benzene for dipping nails to help retain them when driven into wood.
Wood screw hole filling composition, containing also carnauba wax, paraffin, and asphalt.

Disinfectant
Ingredient of—
Disinfectant composition, containing also washed creosote, cresol, caustic soda, and water.
Pine oil disinfectants.

Electrical
Ingredient of—
Coil impregnator (in admixture with asphalt).
Insulating tape impregnating compound, containing also [illegible] wax, [illegible] wax, and [illegible]
Mica plate binding composition for high insulation work (U.S. 1948756).

Explosives
Ingredient of—
Blasting composition, containing also ammon

Rosin (Continued)
chlorate, barium nitrate, aluminum powder, and aluminum granules.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Ingredient of—
- Drawing oil, containing also degras, rosin oil, and caustic soda.
- Shoemaker's waxes.

Food
Dehairing medium in—
- Packing houses, for removing bristles from hogs.

Fuel
Ingredient of—
- "Canned heat" compound which will not explode or evaporate, containing also Ceylon coconut oil, crude palm oil, caustic soda, water, and alcohol.
- Vitrified stove wick, containing also pumice, charcoal, coke, sand, grit, and silicate of soda.

Ink
Ingredient of—
- Marking inks, containing also (1) silicate of soda, lampblack, water; (2) stearin pitch, rosin pitch, coaltar light oil, lampblack.
- Water-resistant intaglio inks.

Insecticide
Adhesive agent in—
- Agricultural sprays.
- Bordeaux mixtures.

Ingredient of—
- Fly-catching preparation, containing also ester gum, heavy mineral oil, glycerin, and honey.
- Soluble oil, containing also soda-corn oil soap, water, mineral oil, carbitol, and diethyleneglycol (U.S. 1965935).
- Spray, containing also denatured alcohol, ammonia, water, and bordeaux mixture (good wetting properties and adherence claimed).
- Spray for caterpillars on cabbage plants, containing also caustic soda, water, and petroleum oil.
- Spray of good wetting properties, containing also rosin oil, caustic soda, water, denatured alcohol, and bordeaux mixture.
- Spray very resistant to washing, containing also petroleum oil, caustic soda, water, and bordeaux mixture.

Spreader in—
- Agricultural sprays.
- Bordeaux mixtures.

Starting point in making—
- Addition agents for bordeaux mixture, to impart stabilization, wetting properties, and adherence.
- Colloidal dispersions of sulphur in rosin soaps (claimed to be successful against flies on rose trees).
- Sprays (claimed to be as efficient as an ordinary bordeaux mixture containing ten times the quantity of copper), consisting of solution of copper resinate in pine oil or mineral oil, in rosin soap.

Leather
Ingredient of—
- Impregnating composition for shoe soles, containing also crepe rubber, linseed oil, turpentine, and paraffin.

Mechanical
Ingredient of—
- Belt dressing, containing also tallow, stearic acid, scale wax, castor oil, rosin oil, and lanolin.
- Expansion joint filler, containing also cottonseed oil, diglycol oleate, sulphur, and silica dust.

Metallurgical
Ingredient of—
- Core binders for aluminum castings, consisting of admixtures with sand and flour.
- Gum for parting punch from die, containing also beeswax and venice turpentine.

Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
- Animal-marking crayons, containing also tallow, special rosin oil, and pigment.
- Composition for transferring pictures (U.S. 1936080).
- Floor polish, containing also carnauba wax, soap flakes, turpentine, and water.
- Furniture polish, containing also bleached carnauba wax, japan wax, paraffin, turpentine, white curd soap, water, and an odorant.
- Liquid stove polish, containing also crude montan wax, carnauba wax, caustic potash, nigrosin, flake graphite, and lampblack.
- Shoe polish, containing also crude montan wax, japan wax, and carnauba wax.
- Shoe polish, containing also crude montan wax, refined carnauba wax, caustic potash, soap flakes, water, and nigrosin.
- Tripoli polishing compound, containing also stearic acid, tallow, oleostearin, petrolatum, japan wax, flint, lithopone, and tripoli.
- Waterproofing composition for canvas, containing also raw linseed oil, beeswax, and white lead.
- Waterproofing composition for paper, textile, and other products, containing also latex, caustic soda, precipitated chalk, castor oil, phenol, rapeseed oil, and water.
- Waterproofing for straw hats, containing also (1) bleached shellac, venice turpentine, castor oil, and alcohol; (2) gum sandarac, gum elemi, castor oil, and alcohol.

Starting point in making—
- Ester with ethyleneglycol which is claimed to be useful as a polish for wood.

Paint and Varnish
Ingredient of—
- Paint for metal surfaces (Brit. 407008).
- Rapid-drying paints (U.S. 1897686).
- Ship's-bottom paint, containing also galipot, coaltar, turpentine, manganese dioxide, mercury arsenate, and red arsenic.
- Ship's-bottom paint, containing also coaltar, tar oil, manganese linoleate, beeswax, venetian red, kieselguhr, zinc oxide.
- Ship's-bottom paint, containing also coaltar, tar oil, spirit, linseed oil, zinc oxide, kieselguhr, magnesium silicate, copper oxide, mercury oxide.
- Wrinkle-finish varnish base (in admixture with tung oil and highflash naphtha) (U.S. 1934034).

Paper
Ingredient of—
- Coloring preparation, containing also anilin color and alcohol.
- Sizing composition (in admixture with paraffin wax and chemical wood pulp) (U.S. 1919781).

Plastics
Ingredient of—
- Indestructible plastic for making toys and ornaments, etc. Contains also glue, glycerin, and mineral color (which influences degree of hardness).
- Non-inflammable celluloid substitute, containing also camphor, causticized waste floss silk, alcohol, and magnesium carbonate.
- Plastic moldable composition for making ornaments and decorative effects for wood. Contains also white glue, raw linseed oil, glycerin, and whiting.

Resins
Starting point in making—
- Synthetic resins by condensation with triethanolamine, such resins being claimed to be valuable for preparing alkali-resisting varnishes.

Soap
Ingredient of—
- Special scrubbing soap powders for removing oil, grease, and dirt from garage and filling station floors, based on pine oil, and containing also soda ash, oleic acid, caustic soda, and water.

Rotenone

Synonyms: Nicouline; Tubatoxin.

Insecticides
Toxicant in—
- Flea powders.
- Fly sprays.
- Mothproofing agents.
- Food crop sprays.
- Delousing agents.
- Household insecticides.
- Cattle powders.
- Poultry powders.
- Dog and cat powders, sprays and soaps.
- Bird powders and sprays.

Rubber

Synonyms: Caoutchouc; India-rubber; Elastica.
Latin: Gummi elastica; Gummi elasticum; Resina elastica.
French: Caoutchouc; Gomme élastique.
German: Federgummi; Federharz; Kautschuk.
Spanish: Caucho; Cahuchu; Goma elastica.
Italian: Cauccin; Gomma elastica.

Rubber (Continued)

(Survey of major outlets (uses and applications) for natural rubber. Uses given below cover those for rubber in any of its marketed forms: (1) Hard rubber, (2) soft rubber, (3) hard-and-soft rubber lining, (4) all-hard rubber lining, (5) all-soft rubber lining.)

Adhesives

- Base material in—
  - Adhesives and cements.

Automotive

- Construction material for—
  - Battery boxes.
  - Deicing equipment.
  - Engine mountings.
  - Ignition wiring insulation.
  - Inner tubes.
  - Seat cushions.
  - Self-sealing gastanks.
  - Shock absorbers.
  - Steering wheels.
  - Tank treads.
  - Tire casings.
  - Vibration damping devices.
  - Windlace tubing.

Aviation

- Construction material for—
  - Deicing equipment.
  - Engine mountings.
  - Ignition wiring insulation and protection.
  - Inner tubes.
  - Self-sealing gastanks.
  - Shock absorbers.
  - Tire casings.
  - Vibration damping devices.

Building

- Construction material for—
  - Electrical insulation.
  - Flooring and tiling.
  - Flooring compositions.
  - Washers in plumbing systems.

Cement

- Abrasion-resistant lining for—
  - Chutes.
  - Conveyor buckets.
  - Screens.
  - (See also "Mechanical").

Chemical

- Construction and lining material claimed to offer following advantages—
  - Bondability.
  - Flexibility to expand or contract (with bonded metal).
  - Heat resistance (special stocks).
  - High resistance to abrasion.
  - High resistance to adherence of materials to its surface by reason of packing, caking, and the like.
  - Lasting protection of all metal equipment.
  - Low maintenance cost.
  - Machinability (hard variety).
  - Moldability.
- Protection of materials from—
  - Discoloration by metal containers and processing equipment.
  - Iron pick-up.
  - Toxic changes.
- Strength and toughness (yet hard rubber is easily machined with ordinary tools).
- Construction and lining material resistant to—
  - Acid attacks—
    - Acetic, any concentration, up to 130° F.
    - Formic, commercial, up to 130° F.
    - Hydrobromic, concentrated, up to 100° F.
    - Hydrochloric, concentrated, up to 150° F.
    - Hydrofluoric, not concentrated, up to 150° F.
    - Hydrofluosilicic, any concentration, up to 150° F.
    - Phosphoric, up to 85 percent, up to 125° F. (regular rubber compounds slightly discolor phosphoric acid, but a special rubber compound can be provided which will cause no discoloration).
    - Sulphuric, up to 50 percent, up to 150° F. (slight discoloration may occur at any concentration above 10 percent).
  - Alternate wetting and drying.
  - Atmospheric changes.
  - Attack by—
    - Acetone, up to 130° F.
    - Aluminum sulphate solution, saturated, up to 150° F.
    - Ammonium chloride solution, saturated, up to 150° F.
    - Ammonium sulphate solution, saturated, up 150° F.
    - Calcium chloride solution, up to saturation, up 150° F.
    - Calcium hypochlorite solution, up to saturation, up to 150° F.
    - Caustic soda or potash solution, up to saturation, up to 150° F.
    - Chlorinated water.
    - Ethyl alcohol, any concentration, up to 140° F.
    - Ferric chloride solution, saturated, up to 150° F.
    - Ferrous sulphate solution, saturated, up to 150° F.
    - Formaldehyde solution, commercial, up to 100° F.
    - Methanol, any concentration, up to 180° F.
    - Milk of lime, any concentration, up to 125° F.
    - Nickel salts solution, any concentration, up to 180° F.
    - Sodium acid sulphate solution, up to saturation, up to 150° F.
    - Sodium chloride solution, saturated, up to 150° F.
    - Sodium cyanide solution, saturated, up to 150° F.
    - Sodium hypochlorite solution, up to saturation, up to 150° F.
    - Zinc chloride solution, 50 percent, up to 100° F.
    - Zinc sulphate solution, saturated, up to 150° F.
  - Cracking.
  - Impact rupture.
  - Loosening by vibration.
  - Splitting.
- Construction material for—
  - Acid hose.
  - Air, steam, and water hose.
  - Aprons, gloves, and other protective clothing.
  - Bottles.
  - Buckets.
  - Dippers.
  - Dipping baskets.
  - Fittings.
  - Funnels.
  - Gaskets.
  - Measures.
  - Packing.
  - Pails.
  - Pipe.
  - Pumps.
  - Rotary filter parts.
  - Tanks.
  - Valves.
- Lining or covering agent for—
  - Agitators.
  - Air-washing units.
  - Centrifugal baskets.
  - Chutes.
  - Crystallizers.
  - Drums (shipping).
  - Fittings.
  - Moving parts of equipment and apparatus.
  - Pipe.
  - Processing equipment.
  - Pumps and pump parts.
  - Storage equipment.
  - Tanks.
  - Tankcars.
  - Transporting equipment.
  - Thickeners.
  - Valves.
- (For other applications see "Mechanical," "Clothing," and "Miscellaneous").

Clothing

- Construction material for—
  - Aprons.
  - Athletic shoes.
  - Boot and shoe uppers.
  - Chemical and dye workers protective clothing.
  - Diving suits.
  - Electrical and utility corporation worker's clothing.
  - Gloves.
  - Hospital sheeting.
  - Infants' wear.
  - Raincoats.
  - Soles and heels.
  - Waterproof clothing.

Dye

- (Uses and applications similar to those given un "Chemical.")

Electrical

- Construction material for—
  - Battery parts Devices
  - Fan and blower blades, wheels, and parts.

Rubber (Continued)

  - Motor and equipment parts.
  - Side plates and other parts.
- Covering and lining agent for—
  - Batteries
  - Devices
  - Fan and blower blades, wheels, and parts.
  - Side plates and other parts.
- Damping agent for—
  - Sounds.
  - Vibrations.
- Insulating material for—
  - Cable, cord, wire, connections, and the like.
  - Lampguards.
  - Motors, generators, and other equipment.
  - Panels, fixtures, devices, and the like.
  - Plating racks.
  - Tools, such as pliers, nippers, screwdrivers, drills, and the like.
  - Various other uses.
- Waterproofing agent for—
  - Cable, wire, cords, connections, and the like.
  - Devices.
  - Equipment.
  - Fixtures.
  - Motors.

Highway Construction

- Construction material for—
  - Paving blocks.

Leather

- Lining agent for—
  - Extract equipment.
  - Tanning plant equipment.
- (See also "Chemical"; many of the applications there listed apply equally to this industry.)

Mechanical

- Construction material for—
  - Conveyor belts.
  - Elevator belts.
  - Milk machine tubing.
  - Pipes and fittings (acid resistant).
  - Power transmission belts.
  - Pumps.
  - Valves.
  - Gaskets.
  - V belts.
- Lining or covering agent for—
  - Air-drill hose.
  - Conveyor pins.
  - Conveyor buckets.
  - Dishwashing racks.
  - Drums.
  - Fittings.
  - Fire hose.
  - Oil-drilling and loading hose.
  - Paint, spray, welding, and sandblast hose.
  - Pipe.
  - Perforated metal.
  - Sand and gravel chutes.
  - Screens.
  - Steam hose.
  - Tanks.
  - Pumps.
  - Tankcars.
  - Valves.

Metallurgical

- Lining agent for—
  - Galvanizing equipment.
  - Metal-plating and polishing equipment.
  - Pickling equipment.
- (See also "Chemical"; many of the applications there listed apply equally to the three above operations; also see "Mechanical.")

Mining

- Abrasion-resistant lining for—
  - Chutes.
  - Conveyor buckets.
  - Screens.
- (See also "Mechanical.")

Miscellaneous

- Construction material for—
  - Bands.
  - Bathmats.
  - Bottles.
  - Buckets.
  - Balloon fabric.
  - Dippers.
  - Dipping baskets.
  - Fountain pens.
  - Fruitjar rings.
  - Funnels.
  - Garden hose.
  - Gasmasks.
  - Kneeling mats.
  - Life preservers.
  - Mattresses.
  - Measures.
  - Pails.
  - Pencil erasers.
  - Rubber thread.
  - Seat pads.
  - Sink stoppers.
  - Stamp and pads.
  - Toys.
  - Typewriter pads.
  - Waterproofing.
- Damping agent for—
  - Sound.
  - Vibration.

Paint

- (See "Chemical.")

Paper

- Coating agent for—
  - Paper.
- (See also "Chemical" and "Mechanical"; many of the applications there listed apply equally to this industry.)

Plumbing and Pipefitting

- Construction material for—
  - Fittings.
  - Gaskets.
  - Packing.
  - Pipe.
  - Tanks.
  - Valves.
  - Washers.
- Lining material for—
  - Fittings.
  - Gaskets.
  - Packing.
  - Pipe.
  - Tanks.
  - Valves.
  - Washers.

Rayon

- Construction material for—
  - Spinnerette tubes.
  - Bobbins.
- (See also "Chemical"; many of the applications there listed apply equally to this industry.)

Sand and Gravel

- (For uses and applications see various items under "Mechanical.")

Sanitation

- Lining agent for—
  - Chemical sewage precipitation plant equipment.
- (See also "Chemical"; many of the applications there listed apply to the above process.)

Textile

- Covering agent for—
  - Bleach rods.
  - Dyesticks.
  - Fabrics.
- Impregnating agent for—
  - Fabrics.
- (See also "Chemical"; many of the applications there listed apply equally to this industry.)

Therapeutic

- Construction material in making—
  - Hospital and drug store sundry goods, such as nipples, douche bags, hot-water bottles, spray devices, pans, gloves, pillows, sheets, sanitary goods, heating pads, cushions, syringes, ice bags, catheters, urinals, trusses, supporters, and innumerable other articles of like usefulness.

Rubber, Reclaimed

(Replasticized vulcanized rubber, made from old tires, ground up and digested with caustic soda, and from pulverized inner tubes by long heating with various hydrocarbon oils, such as "Solvenol" and road oil. Reclaimed rubber is more or less widely used alone or in combination with crude rubber, depending on the quality of product desired. As its cost of production is quite stable (about 5 cents a pound) the volume of production varies with the cost of crude rubber; when the latter is low, less reclaim is used, and vice versa.)

Automotive

- Construction material for—
  - Battery boxes (major use).
  - Engine mountings.
  - Steering wheels.

Building

- Construction material for—
  - Flooring and tiling.
  - Flooring compositions.
  - Washers in plumbing systems.

Chemical

- Construction material for—
  - Acid hose.
  - Air, steam, and water hose.
  - Bottles.
  - Buckets.
  - Dippers.
  - Dipping.
  - Baskets.
  - Fittings.
  - Funnels.
  - Gaskets.
  - Measures.
  - Packing.
  - Pails.
  - Tanks.
- Lining and covering agent for—
  - Chutes.
  - Moving parts of equipment and apparatus.
- For other applications see "Mechanical" and "Miscellaneous.")

Rubber, Reclaimed (Continued)

Clothing

Construction material for—
- Boots and shoes (major use).
- Hospital sheeting.
- Soles and heels (major use).

Dye

(Uses and applications similar to those given under "Chemical.")

Electrical

Construction material for—
- Battery boxes.
- Devices.
- Friction tape (major use).
- Side plates and other parts.

Insulating material for—
- Lampguards.
- Panels, fixtures, devices, and the like.
- Tools, such as pliers, nippers, screwdrivers, drills, and the like.

Waterproofing agent for—
- Devices.
- Fixtures.

Highway Construction

Construction material for—
- Paving blocks.

Mechanical

Construction material for—
- Conveyor belts (major use).
- Elevator belts (major use).
- Gaskets.
- Power transmission belts (major use).

Lining and covering agent for—
- Air-drill hose.
- Conveyor buckets.
- Drums.
- Perforated metal.
- Steam hose.
- Tanks.
- Tankcars.

Metallurgical

Lining agent for—
- Galvanizing equipment.
- Metal-plating and polishing equipment.
- Pickling equipment.

Miscellaneous

Construction material for—
- Baby carriage tires (major use).
- Bath mats.
- Bottles.
- Buckets.
- Dippers.
- Dipping baskets.
- Fountain pens.
- Funnels.
- Garden hose (major use).
- Jar rings (major use).
- Kneeling mats (major use).
- Mattresses.
- Measures.
- Pails.
- Roll mat (major use).
- Seat pads.
- Sink stoppers (major use).
- Stair treads (major use).
- Stamp and pads.
- Toys.
- Typewriter pads.
- Waterproofing.

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer

(See "Chemical.")

Paper

(See "Chemical" and "Mechanical"; many of the applications there listed apply equally to this industry.)

Pharmaceutical

(See "Chemical.")

Plumbing and Pipefitting

Constructional material ingredient for—
- Gaskets.
- Packing.
- Tanks.
- Washers.

Rayon

Construction material ingredient for—
- Spinnerette tubes.
- Bobbins.

(See also "Chemical"; many of the applications there listed apply equally to this industry.)

Sand and Gravel

(For uses and applications see various items under "Mechanical.")

Textile

(See "Chemical"; uses in apparatus and other equipment are similar.)

Therapeutic

Construction material in making—
- Hospital and drug store sundry goods, such as douche bags, hotwater bottles, spray devices, pans, gloves, pillows, sheets, sanitary goods, heating pads, cushions, syringes, ice bags, catheters, urinals, trusses, supporters, and innumerable other articles of like application.

Rubber Sources, Vegetable

(As long ago as 1894, the late Dr. H. H. Rusby, eminent botanist, in an article in The Druggists Circular listed two score or more species and varieties in half a dozen families which were the commercial sources of rubber in various parts of the world.)

Rubber-plants listed by Dr. Rusby and some of those more recently discussed include the following—
- Alstonia costulata, Miq.
- Alstonia plumosa, Labill.
- Alstonia scholaris, R. Br.
- Asclepias cornuti, Desc.
- Calotropis gigantea, R. Br.
- Calotropis procera, R. Br.
- Carpodinus, R. Br. (Landolphia, B. et H.) (several varieties).
- Castilloa elastica, Cervant.
- Castilloa Markhamiana, Collins.
- Castilloa ulei, Warb.
- Cryptostegia grandiflora, R. Br.
- Cynanchum ovalifolium, Wight.
- Dyera costulata, Hook. fil.
- Dyera, laxiflora, Hook. fil.
- Dyera lowii, Hook. fil.
- Dyera maingaii, King et Gamble.
- Euphorbia dendron elasticum, Alt. et Rose.
- Ficus brasi, R B.
- Ficus elastica, Roxb. (Urostigma, Miq.).
- Ficus hispida, L.
- Ficus macrophylla, Desf.
- Ficus rubiginosa, Desf.
- Funtumia elastica, Stapf.
- Hancornia speciosa, Gom.
- Hevea Benthamiana, Mull.
- Hevea braziliensis, Mull.
- Hevea discolor, Mull.
- Hevea guyanensis, Mull.
- Hevea lutea, Mull.
- Hevea pauciflora, Mull.
- Hevea rigidifolia, Mull.
- Hevea spruceana, Mull.
- Kiksia africana.
- Landolphia dondeensis, Busse.
- Landolphia florida, Benth.
- Landolphia foreti, Jum.
- Landolphia heudelatii, D. C.
- Landolphia kirkii, Th. Dyer.
- Landolphia owarensis, de Beauv.
- Landolphia perieri, Jum.
- Landolphia sphaerocarpa, Jum.
- Landolphia tenuis, Jum.
- Landolphia thollonii, Dew.
- Leuconotis eugenifolia, A.D.C.
- Manihot dichotoma, Ule.
- Manihot Glaziovii, Mull.
- Micranda minor, Benth.
- Micranda siphonoides, Benth.
- Mimusops balata, Gartn.
- Mimusops elongi, L.
- Pallaquium guta, Burk.
- Pallaquium oblongifolium, Burk.
- Parameria glandulifera, Benth.
- Parthenium argentatum, A. Gr.
- Payena leeri, Benth et Hook.
- Periploca graeca, L.
- Sapium thompsonii, God Leb.
- Sapota achras, Mill.
- Siphoncampylus caoutchouc, Don.
- Siphoncamplus Jamesonianus, D. C.
- Taraxacum kok-sagyz.
- Taraxacum tau-sagyz.
- Urceola elastica, Roxb. (Charannesia, A. D. C.)
- Urceola esculenta, Benth. (Charannesia, A. D. C.)
- Urostigma laccifera, Miq.
- Urostigma Vogelii, Miq.

Rubber Sources, Vegetable (Continued)

Vahea madagascariensis, Boj. (Landolphia, B. et H.)
Vahea comerensis Boj. (Landolphia, B. et H.)
Vahea gummifera, Lam. (Landolphia, B. et H.)
Vahea senegalensis, A. D. C. (Landolphia B. et H.)
Willoughbii edulis, Roxb.
Willoughbii firma, D. C.
Willoughbii martobanica, D. C.

Rum

(An alcoholic liquor produced in all countries where sugar cane is abundantly grown; e.g., British Guiana, the West Indies, Brazil, the southern United States, Madagascar, and the East Indies. Because of the fine quality of its products Jamaica Rum is very well known. Jamaica Rum is graded into three classes, namely: (1) local trade, (2) home trade, and (3) export trade.)

Beverages
As a spirituous beverage.
Blending agent for—
  Cocktails and liqueurs.
Fortifying agent for—
  Wines, particularly German types, such as hock and the like.

Food
Flavoring agent in—
  Bakery products.
  Candies and confections.
Fortifying agent in—
  Flavoring compositions.

Marine
Beverage for—
  Ratings in the British navy.

Tobacco
Carrier for—
  Flavorings and aromatic agents for tobacco, such as oleoresins, oil of cocoa, vanilla and tonka bean.
Flavoring agent for—
  Tobacco.

Ruthenium

Chemical
Alloying agent in making—
  Catalysts used in ammonia synthesis and in making other chemicals.

Electrical
Hardener in—
  Electrical contact alloys.
  Electrical filaments.

Fats and Oils
Alloying agent in making—
  Catalysts used in hydrogenating fats and oils.

Metallurgical
Hardener for—
  Palladium.
  Platinum.
  Platinum and palladium alloys.

Saccharin

Synonyms: Anhydro-orthosulphamidebenzoic acid; Benzoic sulphinide; Benzosulphimide; Benzosulphinid; Benzosulphinide; Benzoyl sulphonicimide; Garantose; Glucusimide; Glukusin; Gluside; Glusimide; Glusidum; Glycophenol; Neo-saccharin; Orthosulphamidebenzoic acid anhydride; Orthobenzoic sulphimide; Saccharinose; Toluol sugar; Saxin.
Latin: Benzosulphinidum.
French: Acide anhydro-orthosulphamidebenzoique; Sucre de Huile; Sulfinide benzoique.
German: Benzoesaures Sulfimid; Saccharol; Sycose; Toluolsüss Zuckerin.
Spanish: Sacarina.

Adhesives
Ingredient (U.S. 1248092) of—
  Fireproof adhesive.

Beverage
Adjunct or substitute for—
  Sugar.
Flavoring or sweetening agent in certain—
  Beverages.
  Cordials.
  Mineral waters.

Fats and Oils
Adjunct or substitute for sugar in sweetening certain oils.

Fire-Fighting
Ingredient (U.S. 1248092) of—
  Fire extinguisher.

Food
Adjunct or substitute for—
  Sugar.
Flavoring or sweetening agent (variously said to impart a taste from 300 to 550 times more intense than that of sugar).
Flavoring or sweetening agent in—
  Artificial milk (U.S. 1200782).
  Baked products.
  Canned goods.
  Food preparations.
  Preserves.
  Sweetmeats.
  Syrups.
  Vegetarian foods.

Miscellaneous
Adjunct or substitute for—
  Sugar.
Flavoring or sweetening agent (variously said to impart a taste from 300 to 550 times more intense than that of sugar) for various purposes.
Process material (U.S. 1248092) in making—
  Fireproofing agents.

Oral Hygiene
Ingredient (U.S. 1445352, 1445351, 1435498, 1386252, and 1297494) of—
  Dentifrice preparations.

Paint and Varnish
Process material (U.S. 1248092) in making—
  Fireproof paints.
  Fireproof varnishes.

Paper
Process material (U.S. 1248092) in making—
  Fireproof sizing for paper.

Pharmaceutical
Suggested substitute for sugar in treating diabetes and obesity.
Sweetening agent (U.S. 1375154) for—
  Magnesium sulphate preparation.

Plastics
Process material (U.S. 1394746) in making—
  Molded plastic.

Wine
Adjunct or substitute for sugar in sweetening certain wines.

Wood
Treating agent (U.S. 1297491) for—
  Wood.

Salicylidenepicramic Acid, Normal

Insecticide
As an insecticide (U.S. 2155356).
Starting point (U.S. 2155356) in making—
  Reduction products useful as insecticides.

Salvadora Persica Oil

(An oil from the seeds of Salvadora persica, Linn., indigenous to the Sudan.)

Fats and Oils
Suggested for use as offering the following properties—
  Bright, yellow color.
  Slight, not unpleasant odor.
  Slightly sweet and somewhat pungent taste.
  Saponification value 245.
  Iodine value 5.9.

Food
Suggested for use as—
  Edible oil (refined product).

Sand, Synthetic

(A so-called sand of extremely fine texture composed of fine-grain, natural sand, Bentonite, ammonium borofluoride, and other substances.)

Aviation
Moulding sand in casting—
  Aviation engine parts (use at present is reported as being 1,000 tons a week for one company alone).

Sardine Oil Fatty Acids

French: Acides gras d'huile de sardine.
German: Sardinoelfettsäure.
Italian: Acidi grassi di olio di sardina.

Resins
Raw material in making—
  Alkyd resins.

Sassafras Oil
Synonyms: Oil of sassafras.
Latin: Oleum sassafras.
French: Huile volatile de sassafras; Essence de sassafras.
German: Sassafrasöl; Sassafrasoel.
Spanish: Esencia de sasafras.

Beverage
Flavoring agent in—
- Cordials.
- Soft drinks.

Chemical
Denaturant for—
- Alcohol.

Dental
Reputed useful as—
- Dental disinfectant.

Food
Flavoring agent for—
- Candy.
- Chewing gum.
- Sassafras tea.

Miscellaneous
Masking agent in—
- Belt dressings.
- Cleaning compounds.
- Other products having unpleasant taste or odor.

Pharmaceutical
Flavoring agent in—
- Emulsions.
- Lozenges.
- Solutions.
- Syrups.

In compounding and dispensing practice.
Ingredient of—
- Liniments.

Masking agent for—
- Malodorous remedies.

Reputed useful as—
- Antiseptic.
- Carminative.
- Diuretic.
- Rubefacient.
- Substitute for oil of clove.

Soap
Aromatic in—
- Toilet soaps.

Tobacco
Flavoring agent for—
- Tobacco.

Sawfish-Liver Oil
Pharmaceutical
Source of—
- Vitamin A.

Suggested as substitute for—
- Codliver oil.

Selenium Diethyldithiocarbamate
Rubber
Accelerator in vulcanizing—
- Nontarnishing compounds.
- Wire insulation.

Vulcanizing agent in making—
- Nontarnishing compounds.
- Wire insulation.

Shark
Fats and Oils
Source of—
- Train oil.

Fertilizer
As a fertilizer.
Ingredient of—
- Fertilizer mixtures.

Starting point in making—
- Fertilizer material.

Food
As a seafood.
Source of—
- Fins for Chinese food specialties.
- Imitation scallops.

Leather
Source of—
- Sharkskin Products.

Pharmaceutical
Source of—
- Shark liver and its oil (of great value in vitamin A potency).

Shark Liver
Soupfin shark liver
(On account of the new importance of shark liver oil, the price of shark liver has boomed to new heights in Pacific Coast fishing centers and many boats are said to be out after sharks instead of food fish. At Astoria, Ore., soupfin shark liver is now (Jan. 1942) quoted at $17,000 a ton, or more than the price of bar silver.)

Pharmaceutical
Source of—
- Shark liver oil.

Shark Liver Oil
Pharmaceutical
Claimed as—
- Having vitamin A potency of from 10 to 20 units.
- One of the best sources of vitamin A (claimed to carry far more unit potency in this vitamin than the well-known cod liver or halibut liver oil).

In compounding and dispensing practice.

Shellac
(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Adhesives
Ingredient of—
- Adhesives for phenolic resins, containing also Pontianak gum, titanium dioxide, fibrous talc, and alcohol.
- Adhesives for pyroxylin (mixtures with camphor and alcohol).
- Adhesive tape coating. containing also castor oil, rosin, glycerin, and glycols.
- Box toe adhesive, containing also rosin, alcohol, and whiting.
- Cement for fixing wood, tin, and other materials to pyroxylin (mixtures with spirit of camphor and alcohol).
- Cement for repairing shoes, containing also portland cement, rubber, rosin, sole leather scrap, and benzin.

Explosives and Matches
Binder (U.S. 1913344) in—
- Moulded black powder explosive.

Ink
Ingredient of—
- Blue marking ink, containing also gum acacia, borax, anilin dye, ultramarine blue, and water.
- Inks for glass and porcelain, containing also (1) borax. dye, and water; (2) venice turpentine, gum sandarac, lampblack or dye, and oil of turpentine; (3) venice turpentine, rosin oil, turpentine, and dye.
- Laundry marking ink, containing also anilin black, alcohol, and muriatic acid.
- Light-fast inks for printing with rubber printing surfaces (Brit. 405483).
- Mimeograph ink, containing also borax, nelgin, water, and lampblack.
- Outdoor ink, containing also alcohol, cresol, nigrosin base.
- Waterproof drawing inks.
- Waterproof marking inks.

Miscellaneous
Antislipping agent in—
- Floor oil, containing also mineral oil, turpentine, and beeswax.
- Linoleum and mastic flooring polish, containing also carnauba wax, oleic acid, triethanolamine, beeswax, water, and ammonia.

Ingredient of—
- Colored pencil leads, containing also (1) aqua ammonia, venice turpentine, pigment, clay or [illegible] (2) rosin soap, water, dye albumen, gum, powdered cinnabar, clay.
- Drawing crayons, containing also (1) turpentine, alcohol, pigment, soapstone; (2) turpentine, alcohol, pigment, clay.
- Lithographic crayons, containing also beeswax, tallow, soap, and pigment.
- Waterproofings for straw hats, containing also (1) rosin, venice turpentine, castor oil, alcohol; (2) gum sandarac, gum elemi, castor oil, rosin, alcohol (3) gum sandarac, gum thus, alcohol.

Shellac (Continued)
Tackiness remover in—
Oilskin manufacture (in admixture with water and ammonia).
Paint and Varnish
Filler (Brit. 404041) in making—
Distempers.
Leather body colors.
Water colors.
Plastics
Ingredient of—
Die composition for plastic ornamental products, containing also oil of tar, soapstone, emery flour, and French chalk.
Rubber
Ingredient of—
Protective for stored rubber belting, containing also alcohol, ammonia water.
Textile
Ingredient of—
Dye composition for belt edges, containing also borax, water, and dye.
Waxes
Ingredient of—
Dental impression wax, containing also talc, glycerin, coloring, tallow fatty acids.
Dental impression wax, containing also copal, stearic acid, talc, and coloring matter (Brit. 399842).

Shellac, Esterified
Adhesives
Base of—
Special adhesives.
Chemical
Resin ester offering following properties—
Dark amber color.
Forms highly flexible films.
Insoluble in toluol, mineral spirits, mineral oils, vegetable oils.
Soluble in methanol, denatured alcohol, acetone, ethyl acetate, water.
Viscous fluid.
Cosmetic
Base for—
Hairsetting preparations and lotions.
Insecticide and Fungicide
Adhesion promoter in—
Fungicidal sprays.
Horticultural sprays.
Insecticidal sprays.
Base for—
Fungicidal sprays.
Horticultural sprays.
Insecticidal sprays.
Leather
Base for—
Coating compositions.
Miscellaneous
Base and binder for—
Gasolineproof coatings and cements.
Oilproof coatings and cements.
Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Base, vehicle, and film-former for—
Enamels.
Lacquers.
Paints.
Varnishes.
Paper
Base and binder for—
Coating compositions for paper and paper products.
Sizing compositions for paper and paper products.
Petroleum
Base and binder for—
Gasolineproof coatings and cements.
Oilproof coatings and cements.
Rubber
Base and binder for—
Coating compositions.
Textile
Base and binder for—
Coating compositions for fabrics.
Sizing compositions for fabrics.

Silico-Manganese
(Special alloys consisting principally of manganese, silicon, and carbon; four forms are usually marketed:—1 percent carbon (20 percent to 25 percent silicon): 2 percent carbon (16 percent to 20 percent silicon); 2.5 percent carbon (14 percent to 18 percent silicon); 3 percent carbon (12 percent to 14 percent silicon; manganese runs 65 percent to 70 percent.)
Metallurgical
Cleanser in—
Steel manufacture.
Deoxidizer in—
Steel manufacture.
Desulphurizer in—
Steel manufacture.
Manganese introducer in—
Bessemer steel.
Electric-furnace steel.
Open-hearth steel.

Silico-Spiegel
(Special alloys consisting principally of manganese, silicon, and carbon; two forms are usually marketed:—Standard and special; standard contains 25 to 30 percent manganese and 7 to 8 percent silicon; special contains 25 to 28 percent manganese and 5 to 6 percent silicon.)
Metallurgical
Cleanser in—
Steel manufacture.
Deoxidizer in—
Steel manufacture.
Desulphurizer in—
Steel manufacture.
Manganese introducer in—
Acid open-hearth steel.
Basic open-hearth steel.
Cast-iron (in the cupola and air furnace).

Sillimanite
(Natural silicate of aluminum.)
Refractory
Raw material in making—
Refractories.

Silver
Latin: Argentum; Argentum purificatum.
French: Argent; Argent raffiné.
German: Raffinirtes Silber; Silber.
Spanish: Plata.
Italian: Argento.
Brewing
Construction material for—
Cocks.
Filling machine nozzles.
Pasteurizing coils.
Pipelines.
Siphons.
Taps.
Ceramic
Decorating agent for—
Chinaware.
Porcelain.
Chemical
Catalyst in—
Hydrogenation processes.
Oxidation processes.
Catalyst in making—
Acetone (U.S. 1497817).
Alcohols from olefins, such as ethylene and propylene (Brit. 389133).
Aliphatic alcohols and ethers from olefins (Brit. 397187).
Ammonia (U.S. 1495655).
Ammonium cyanate (U.S. 1144457).
Cyanogen (U.S. 1144457).
Dodecyl alcohol from borolauric anhydride or silicolauric acid anhydride (Brit. 395198).
Ethylene oxide from ethylene (Brit. 402438).
Formaldehyde.
Higher ketones from mixtures of lower alcohols and lower ketones; for example, ethylmethyl ketone from acetone and methanol (Brit. 400384).
Hexamethylenetetramine (U.S. 1408826).
Hydrocyanic acid (U.S. 1144457).
Hydroxyaryl compounds from aryl chlorides (Brit. 405530).
Mixtures of higher alcohols from mixed anhydrides of boric acid and coconut oil acids (Brit. 395198).
Mixtures of higher alcohols from mixed anhydrides of silicic acid and coconut oil acids (Brit. 395198).
Octodecyl alcohol from borostearic anhydride (Brit. 395198).
Octodecyl alcohol from silicostearic anhydride (Brit. 395198).
Phenylethyl alcohol from silicophenylacetic anhydride (Brit 395198).

Silver (Continued)
  Synthetic acetic acid by the ethyl alcohol-to-acetaldehyde process.
  Trimethylamines from hydrocyanic acid (Brit. 398502 and 398504).
Equipment construction material offering advantages in—
  Corrosion resistance.
  Heat transfer.
  Purity of final processed product.
Equipment construction material for handling—
  Acetic acid and its derivatives.
  Benzoic acid.
  Caustic alkali solutions.
  Caustic alkali melts.
  Difficult organic acids.
  Formic acid.
  Glycerin.
  Lactic acid.
  Organic preparations for pharmaceutical and dye industries.
  Oxygen.
  Ozone.
  Phenol.
  Steam.
  Synthetic organics.
  Water.
  Sodium (fused).
Equipment construction material for—
  Autoclaves.
  Boiling vessels.
  Cocks.
  Condensers.
  Coils.
  Crucibles.
  Containers.
  Distilling column chains.
  Evaporating pans.
  Filter screens.
  Heating coils.
  Laboratory apparatus.
  Ladles.
  Moulds.
  Nozzles.
  Pipelines.
  Reaction vessels.
  Solvent recovery apparatus.
  Stills.
  Siphons.
  Tanks.
  Taps.
  Trays.
  Valves.
Ingredient of—
  Catalytic mixtures.
  Contact mass (U.S. 1883650).
Starting point in making inorganic silver salts—
  Arsenite.
  Bichromate.
  Bromate.
  Bromide.
  Carbonate.
  Chloride.
  Chromate.
  Fluoride.
  Iodate.
  Iodide.
  Nitrate.
  Nitrite.
  Oxide.
  Permanganate.
  Phosphate.
  Sodium chloride double salt.
  Sodium thiosulphate double salt.
  Sulphate.
  Sulphide.
  Thallium nitrate double salt.
Starting point in making organic silver salts—
  Acetate.
  Citrate.
  Cyanide.
  Formate.
  Fulminate.
  Lactate.
  Oxalate.
  Potassium cyanide double salt.
  Salicylate.
Starting point, directly or indirectly, in making medicinal salts, or compounds, such as—
  Albargin.
  Argatoxyl.
  Argentol.
  Argoferment.
  Argonin
  Argyn.
  Argyrol
  Cargentos
  Choleval.
  Collargol.
  Collene.
  Dispargin
  Electrargol.
  Electrocollargol.
  Hegonon.
  Icthargon.
  Largin.
  Lunosol.
  Lysargin.
  Nargol.
  Novargan.
  Omorol.
  Picratol.
  Proganol.
  Protargentum.
  Protargol.
  Septacrol.
  Silberol.
  Silvol.
  Solargentum.
  Sophol.
  Synthargol.

Cosmetic
Construction material for—
  Equipment.

Dairying
Construction material for—
  Filling machine nozzles.
  Pasteurizing coils.
  Pipelines.
  Siphons.

Dental
Ingredient of—
  Dental alloys.

Electrical
Electrode in—
  Drumm storage battery.
Material in—
  Contact devices.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Catalyst in—
  Hydrogenation processes.
  Wax hydrogenation (Brit. 388864).
Construction material for handling—
  Corrosive solutions.
  Essential oils.

Food
Equipment construction material resistant to—
  Jams.
  Jellies.
  Organic acids.
  Preserves.
  Vinegar.
Equipment construction material said to have—
  Bactericidal properties.
Sterilizing agent for—
  Fruit juices (Matzka process).

Glass
Backing and opaquing agent for—
  Mirrors.
Decorating agent for—
  Tableware, ornaments, and the like.

Ink
Construction material for—
  Equipment.

Insecticide and Fungicide
Starting point in making—
  Salts useful as fungicides.

Jewelry
Ingredient of—
  Solders.
Ornamental material.
Watchcase metal.

Leather
Construction material for handling—
  Corrosive liquors.

Mechanical
As a bearing metal.
As a metallic packing agent which is resistant to corr-
  sion, heat, galling, and scoring.
As a shimming agent.
Ingredient of—
  Solders of various kinds.

Metallurgical
Starting point in making—
  Alloys.
  Electroplating electrolytes.
  Foil products.
  Solders.
  Wire products.

Miscellaneous
As an ornamental material.
As a silvering agent for various purposes.
Base metal in making—
  Cutlery.
  Minting alloys for coins.
  Silver paper foil.
  Tableware of various kinds.
  Thermocouples.

Petroleum
Catalyst in—
  Hydrogenation processes.
  Oxidation processes.
Catalyst in making—
  Alcohols from olefins (Brit 389133).
  Aliphatic alcohols and ethers from olefins (B
  397187).
  Ethylene oxide from ethylene (Brit. 402438).

Photographic
Starting point in making—
  Salts sensitive to light.

Rayon (Acetate)
Construction material for—
  Cocks.
  Pipelines.
  Solvent recovery apparatus.
  Spinnarets.
  Taps.
  Valves.

Soap
Catalyst in—
  Hydrogenation processes.

Silver (Continued)
Ingredient (Brit. 395570) of—
Disinfecting, nonstaining soaps.
Water and Sanitation
Bactericide in—
Katadyn process for sterilizing water.
Wood
Decorating agent for—
Wood.

Silver Atoxylate

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reported as having been used in treatment of—
Carbuncles.
Gonorrhea.
Gonorrheal arthritis.
Puerperal septicemia.
Rheumatic fever.
Scarlet fever.
Reported as increaser of—
Bodily resistance to infectious diseases.
Reported useful in—
Gynecology.

Silver Bromide

French: Bromure d'argent.
German: Bromsilber; Silberbromid.
Spanish: Bromuro de plata.
Italian: Bromuro di argento.

Dentistry
Silver source (U.S. 1245879) in—
Dental cement.
Petroleum
Catalyst and ingredient of catalytic mixtures (Brit. 406963) in—
Destructive hydrogenation processes for purifying mineral oils.
Photographic
Sensitizer in—
Color photographic processes.
Gelatin bromide papers, films, and plates.
Soap
Silver source (Brit. 395572 and addition to 395570) in—
Soaps which are strongly disinfectant and do not discolor.

Silver Chloride

Latin: Argenti chloridum.
French: Chlorure d'argent.
German: Chlorsilber; Silberchlorid.
Spanish: Cloruro de plata.
Italian: Cloruro di argento.

Ceramic
Decorating agent for—
Chinaware and porcelain.
Reagent in making—
Gold-decorated ceramic ware.
Chemical
Catalyst in—
Organic syntheses.
Catalyst in making—
Amines of the benzene series (Brit. 402063).
Ingredient of—
Catalytic mixtures.
Process material in making—
4-Amino-S-argentothiosalicylic acid.
Silver sulphate.
Starting point in making—
Silver acetylsalicylate (U.S. 1217862).
Silver salts.
Dentistry
Silver source (U.S. 1245879) in making—
Dental cement.
Disinfectant
Reactant (U.S. 1145634) in making—
Antiseptic
Bactericide.
Starting point in making—
Organic silver salts useful as antiseptics and bactericides.
Fuel
Reagent in—
Measuring the candle power of gas.
Glass
Process material (U.S. 1217490) in decorating—
Glass.
Silvering agent for—
Mirror reflector backings.
Mechanical
Sealing agent (U.S. 1937865) for—
Glass-to-metal joints used in chlorinating apparatus.
Metallurgical
Electrolyte in—
Silver-plating processes.
Ingredient (U.S. 1415925) of—
Aluminum solder.
Process material (U.S. 1263656) in—
Soldering or coating—
Molybdenum.
Molybdenum alloy.
Tungsten.
Tungsten alloy.
Silver source (U.S. 1317351) in rustproofing—
Iron.
Steel.
Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
Gilding baths.
Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Silver source (U.S. 1438799) in making—
Silver paint.
Petroleum
Catalytic and ingredient of catalytic mixtures (Brit. 406863) in—
Destructive hydrogenation processes for purifying mineral oils.
Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reported as having been used (value doubtful) in treatment of—
Diarrhea.
Dysentery.
Epilepsy.
Syphilis.
Photographic
Sensitizer in—
Photographic processes.
Silver source in—
Photographic processes.
Soap
Silver source (Brit. 395572 and addition to 395570) in—
Soaps which are strongly disinfectant and do not discolor.

Silver Fluosilicate

Synonyms: Silver silicofluoride.
French: Fluosilicate d'argent.
German: Kieselfluorwasserstoffsaures Silber; Silberfluosilicat.
Spanish: Fluosilicato de plata.
Italian: Fluosilicato di argento.

Disinfectant
Antiseptic.
Bactericide (said to sterilize water in a dilution of 1 in 500,000).
Water and Sanitation
Sterilizer for—
Water (said to be used abroad).

Silver Iodide

Latin: Argenti iodidum.
French: Iodure d'argent.
German: Jodsilber; Silberjodid.
Spanish: Yoduro de plata.
Italian: Joduro di argento.

Chemical
Starting point in making—
Free silver and iodine (U.S. 2060539).
Silver ferrocyanide (U.S. 1443012).
Dental Mechanics
Silver source (U.S. 1245879) in—
Dental cement.
Petroleum
Catalyst (Brit. 405736) in—
Destructive hydrogenation processes for purifying mineral oils.
Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reported useful in treatment of—
Gonorrheal urethritis.
Photographic
Sensitizer in making—
Colored film and motion picture film.
Films and plates.
Photographic papers.
Printing
Process material (U.S. 1508089) in making—
Printing plate.

Silver-Iron Cyanide

Miscellaneous
Impregnating agent (U.S. 2003333) for—
Wrapping material used to prevent the tarnishing of silverware.

Silver Lactate

Latin: Argenti lactas.
French: Lactate d'argent.
German: Milchsaures Silber.
Spanish: Lactico de plata.
Italian: Lactico di argentico.

Dental
Reported useful as—
Surgical germicide.
Reported useful for treating—
Decayed pulp.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reported useful as—
Surgical germicide.

Silver Leaf

Glass
Decorating agent for—
Tableware, ornaments, vases, and the like.

Leather
Decorating agent for—
Leather bags, saddles, scabbards, cardcases, novelties, and the like.

Miscellaneous
Decorating agent for—
Cabinets.
Desksets and writingpads.
Furniture.
Humidors.
Livery fabrics.
Millinery products.
Novelties.
Ornaments.
Picture frames.
Transfer sheets.
Uniforms.
Various purposes.

Paper
Decorating agent for -
Paper and paper articles.

Printing
Decorating agent for—
Advertising mediums in colored effects, such as brochures, booklets, house organ covers, and the like.
Albums for photographs, phonograph records, and the like.
Books.
Letterings for various purposes and on high-quality bindings.

Soap
Decorating agent and silver source (Brit. 395572 and addition to 395570) in—
Soaps which are strongly disinfectant and do not discolor.

Textile
Decorating agent for—
Cloths.
Fabrics.
Silk.
Tapestries.
Velvet.

Wood
Decorating agent for—
Wood articles, such as cabinets, fine furniture, and the like.

Silver Oxide

French: Oxyde d'argent.
German: Silberoxyd.
Spanish: Oxido de plata.
Italian: Ossidio di argentico.

Chemical
Activating agent in—
Catalytic processes.
Catalyst in—
Organic synthesis.
Ingredient of—
Catalytic mixtures.
Starting point in making—
Catalysts
Silver salts.

Dental Mechanics
Base (U.S. 1245879) in—
Dental cement.

Disinfectant
Source of—
Silver in various compositions.

Dye
Process material (U.S. 1374871 and 1374872) in making
Photosensitive dyes.

Electrical
Base material in making—
Contact alloys.
Ingredient of—
Battery electrodes.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Catalyst in—
Hydrogenation processes.

Glass
Ingredient of—
Polishing compositions.
Yellowing agent for—
Glass.

Jewelry
Base of—
Jewelers' solders.

Petroleum
Catalyst in—
Hydrogenation processes.
Purification processes.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Starting point in making—
Silver salts.

Photographic
Process material (U.S. 1374871 and 1374872) in making
Photosensitive dyes.
Starting point in making—
Silver salts.

Plastics
Process material (U.S. 1241738) in making—
Amber substitute.
Celluloid substitute.
Horn substitute.

Water and Sanitation
Purifying agent for—
Water

Silver Pectinate

Disinfectant
Claimed (Brit. 502403) as—
More dispersible in water than pictin itself.
Toxic to bacteria but harmless to the human body.

Silver Phenolsulphonate

Disinfectant
Toxic agent (U.S. 1227624) in—
Disinfectant composition.

Silver Phosphate

French: Phosphate d'argent.
German: Phosphorsäures Silber.
Spanish: Fosfato de plata.
Italian: Fosfato di argentico.

Chemical
Catalyst in—
Organic syntheses.
Ingredient of—
Catalytic mixtures.

Dentistry
Base (U.S. 1245879) in—
Dental cement.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Starting point in making—
Silver acetylsalicylate (U.S. 1217862).
Silver phosphate-quinine composition (U.S. 1

Photographic
Substitute for—
Silver nitrate.

Silver Phthalate

Cellulose Products
Suggested as durability promoter for—
Cellulosic compounds.

Food
Suggested as retarder of—
Ultraviolet light transmission by—
Cellulosic transparent wrappings for butter
other foodstuffs which are made rancid ra
by the action of light.

Silver Phthalate (Continued)

Glass
- Suggested as retarder of—
  - Ultraviolet light transmission by—
    - Automobile, truck, and aviation nonscatterable glass.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

(Lead, Titanium, and leaded-zinc phthalates are said to be more suitable in this industry for certain improvements of products).

Rubber
- Suggested as increaser of—
  - Tirestock strength.

Silver Shell

Synonyms: Shell silver.
French: Argent en coquilles.
German: Muschelsilber.
Spanish: Plata de concha.
Italian: Argento in conchiglie.

Ink
- Pigment in—
  - Inks.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
- Pigment in—
  - Enamels.
  - Lacquers.
  - Paints.
  - Varnishes.

Printing
- Pigment in—
  - Decorative printing.

Textile
- Pigment in—
  - Decorative effects on textiles.
  - Printing on silk.

Tobacco
- Pigment in—
  - Decorative tips on expensive cigarets.

Silver Silicofluoride

Mining
- Activating agent (U.S. 1972588) for—
  - Oxidized minerals in flotation processes employing sodium sulphide, sodium ethylxanthate, and a frother.

Silver Sulphate

French: Sulphate d'argent.
German: Schwefelsäures Silber; Silbersulfat.
Spanish: Sulfato de plata.
Italian: Solfato di argentico.

Analytical
- Reagent in—
  - Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.

Bituminous Products
- Tempering agent (U.S. 1328310) and 1372467) for—
  - Asphalt.

Chemical
- Catalyst in—
  - Organic syntheses.
  - Ethylene absorption by sulphuric acid (U. S. 1458646).
- Catalyst (Brit. 397187) in making—
  - Aliphatic alcohols and ethers by absorbing olefins at elevated temperatures and pressures in aqueous solutions of acids which are weaker than sulphuric acid and hydrolyzing the product after addition of the appropriate amount of water or water vapor.
- Ingredient of—
  - Catalytic mixtures.
- Precipitating agent (U.S. 1927663) for—
  - Bromine and iodine in their recovery from mineral waters and the like.
- Remover (U.S. 1403065) of—
  - Chlorine from zinc solutions.
- Silver source in making—
  - Ammonium-silver glycocholate.
  - Diaminodihydroxyarsenobenzene-silver.
  - Silver acetylsalicylate (U.S. 1217862).
- Starting point in making—
  - Catalysts.
  - Silver salts.

Gas
- Determiner (U.S. 1512893) of—
  - Hydrogen sulphide in illuminating gas.

Metallurgical
- Rustproofing agent (U.S. 1317351) for—
  - Iron and steel.

Petroleum
- Catalyst (Brit. 397187) in making—
  - Aliphatic alcohols and ethers by absorbing olefins at elevated temperatures and pressures in aqueous solutions of acids which are weaker than sulphuric acid and hydrolyzing the product after addition of the appropriate amount of water or water vapor.

Safety Engineering
- Constituent (U.S. 1345323) of—
  - Hopcalite (used in gasmasks against carbon monoxide).

Silver Sulphide

French: Sulfure d'argent.
German: Schwefelsilber.
Spanish: Solfuro de plata.
Italian: Solfuro di argentico.

Electrical
- Ingredient (U.S. 1316760) of—
  - Electric battery.

Glass
- Reagent for making—
  - Glass opaque to blue and violet rays (for photographic purposes).

Metal-Finishing
- Silver source in—
  - Inlaying metal with niello work.

Miscellaneous
- Process material (U.S. 1175432) in making—
  - Thermoscope.

Petroleum
- Ingredient (Brit. 406963) of—
  - Catalytic mixtures used in—
    - Destructive hydrogenation processes.
    - Purifying mineral oils.
    - Hydrogenation processes.

Photographic
- Tinting agent (U.S. 1279276) for—
  - Motion-picture and photographic film.

Slate Flour

French: Ardoise pilée; Ardoise en poudre; Farine d'ardoise; Schiste en poudre.
German: Schiefermehl; Schiefersteinmehl.
Spanish: Farina de pizarra; Poloo de pizarra.
Italian: Farina di lavagna.

Abrasives
- Filler, extender, and polishing agent in—
  - Abrasive, sharpening, and polishing compositions.
  - Razor hones.

Building Materials
- Filler (variously covered by U.S. patents) in—
  - Building felt.
  - Composition building materials.
  - Composition resilient floorings.
  - Composition roofing materials.
  - Composition shingles.
  - Composition stone floorings.
  - Filling compositions for various purposes.
  - Finishes for various purposes.
  - Fireproof roofings.
  - Fireproof shingles.
  - Fireproof tile.
  - Insulations.
  - Plasterboard and the like.
  - Rodent and verminproofings.
  - Sealing compositions.
  - Tile.
  - Wallboard and the like.
- Raw material (U.S. 1440234, 1462596, and Re-15829) in making—
  - Brick.
- Surfacing agent (variously covered by U. S. patents) for—
  - Composition roofings.
  - Shingles.
  - Tile.

Cement and Concrete
- Filler and extender in—
  - Cement
  - Concrete

Ceramic
- Filler in—
  - Brick.
  - Cores for electrical heating appliances, gas burner tips, and other articles.
  - Earthenware.
  - Glazes.
  - Ornamental articles.

Slate Flour (Continued)

- Potteries.
- Pressed ware.
- Special mixes with clay for use as a substitute for electrical porcelain.
- Stoneware.
- Tile.

Chemical

- Drying agent (U.S. 1410087) for—
  - Calcium hydroxide.

Cosmetic

- Filler and mild abrasive in—
  - Dentifrices.

Electrical

- Filler in—
  - Compositions for insulating devices, such as blocks or other shapes for switchboards, panels, lines, aerials, and other apparatus.
  - Storage battery separator compositions.
- Ingredient (U. S. 1312256) of—
  - Protective coating for carbon electrode.

Explosives

- Adsorbent and filler in—
  - Explosive compositions.

Fertilizer

- Filler in—
  - Fertilizer compositions.

Firefighting

- Inert packaging filler for—
  - Flammable materials.

Glass

- Filler in—
  - Dark glass compositions.

Leather

- Filler and extender in—
  - Artificial leather compositions used as materials for shoes, baggage, boxes, and the like.

Linoleum and Oilcloth

- Filler in—
  - Linoleum.

Mechanical

- Filler for—
  - Hollows in wall, floors, and the like in kilns, furnaces, ovens.
  - Luting compositions for fireboxes, furnaces, stoves.

Mining

- Preventer of—
  - Coaldust explosions (used as dusting agent).

Miscellaneous

- Dusting agent for—
  - Various purposes.
- Filler and extender offering the following characteristics—
  - Color is usually bluish-gray, but may be greenish, blackish, or even darkly red.
  - Fine-grained material.
  - Much the same chemical composition as clays.
- Filler and extender in—
  - Billiard table bed compositions.
  - Blackboard compositions.
  - Box materials.
  - Compositions used for manufacture of crayons and chalk.
  - Core binders.
  - Desk top compositions.
  - Dressing compositions for various purposes.
  - Floorsweeping compositions for garages, office buildings, and general industrial establishments.
  - Pencil lead compositions.
  - Toy compositions.
  - Trunk materials.
- Mild abrasive and polishing agent in—
  - Buffing compositions.
  - Cutlery polishes.
  - Glass polishes.
  - Granite, stone, and marble polishes.
  - Metal polishes.
- Starting point (Brit. 322133) in making—
  - Floor coverings with linseed oil derivatives.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

- Base, filler, extender, and pigment in—
  - Putty compositions.
- Filler, extender, and pigment in—
  - Automotive surfacers.
  - Calcimines.
  - Distempers.
  - Dull wall enamels.
  - Inside flat wall paints.
  - Paints.
  - Primers.
  - Outside house paints.
  - Undercoats.
  - Wood fillers.
- Ingredient (U.S. 1264092) of—
  - Whiting substitute.

Paper

- Filler in—
  - Blotting paper.
  - Book paper.
  - Darkly colored papers.
  - Insulating papers.
  - Roofing papers.
  - Wrapping papers.

Plastics

- Filler and extender in—
  - Phonograph record compositions.
  - Plastic compositions for various purposes.

Power and Heat

- Extender, filler, and inert material in—
  - Heat insulations.

Printing

- Filler and extender (U.S. 1464242) in—
  - Printer's blanket.

Refractory

- Raw material (U.S. 1462596 and Re-15829) in making—
  - Firebrick.

Resins

- Filler in—
  - Artificial resins.

Road Building

- Filler in—
  - Asphaltic road and pavement compositions.
  - Bituminous emulsions for highways.
  - Blocks.
  - Bricks.
  - Road binders.

Rubber

- Filler, weighting agent, and pigment in—
  - Rubber goods.

Soap

- Filler and mild abrasive in—
  - Detergent compositions.
  - Scouring compositions.
  - Soap powders.

Stone

- Filler, extender, and pigment in—
  - Artificial products, such as building stone, marble, granite, stone floorings, and the like.

Textile

- Filler and weighting agent in—
  - Coating compositions for window shades.
  - Impregnating and waterproofing compositions for canvas, duck, tarpaulins, tent materials, camouflage materials, and the like.
  - Impregnating compositions for fabrics.

Wood

- Filler in—
  - Plastic wood compositions.
  - Sealing compositions.
  - Scouring compositions.

Smalt

(A potash-cobalt glass obtainable in the form of a blue powder.)

Ceramic

- Pigment for coloring—
  - China.
  - Earthenware.
  - Porcelain.
  - Pottery.

Glass

- Pigment for coloring—
  - Glass.
  - Glassware.
  - Glass articles, such as ornaments, vases, and the like.

Ink

- Pigment in—
  - Inks.

Miscellaneous

- Bluing agent for—
  - Starch.
  - Various purposes.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

- Pigment in—
  - Paints, lacquers, enamels, fresco paints, sign paints, and the like.

Smalt (Continued)

Paper
Bluing agent for—
Paper.

Rubber
Pigment in—
Rubber batches.

Textile
Bluing agent in—
Textile processes.

Soap

Latin: Sapo.
French: Savon.
German: Seife.
Spanish: Jabon.
Italian: Sapone.

(Composite uses for soap—as commonly understood by the term and not in the chemical sense—includes uses and applications for all varieties, such as hard, soft, liquid, green, neutral, castile, marseilles, potash, textile, laundry, rosin, and so forth; does not include uses and applications of the metallic "soaps," such as calcium stearate, copper oleate, resinates and so on. In most cases the uses and applications given below will automatically suggest the variety used: the milder and specialized products for delicate and special processing operations, and the cruder, cheaper varieties for less exacting requirements.)

Adhesives
Wetting agent and emulsifying agent in—
Adhesive compositions.

Automotive
Filler and impregnating agent in—
Brake linings.
Clutch discs.
Friction surfaces.

Ceramic
Deflocculating agent for—
Clay.

Chemical
Emulsifying agent in making—
Cymene emulsions.
Emulsions and dispersions of various chemicals.
Emulsions of hydrocarbons of various groups of the aliphatic and aromatic series.
Terpene emulsions.
Wetting compositions in emulsified form.
Process material in making—
Whiting substitutes.

Cosmetic
Detergent, emulsifying agent, base in—
Dentifrices.
Emulsified creams.
Emulsified shampoos.
Hair dressings.
Lotions.
Scalp remedies.
Toilet preparations.

Dye
Emulsifying agent in making—
Color lakes in emulsified form.
Dye preparations in emulsified form.

Disinfectant
Emulsifying agent in—
Bactericidal preparations.
Deodorizing preparations.
Disinfecting preparations.
Germicidal preparations.

Dry Cleaning
Base, emulsifying, penetrating, and wetting agent in—
Dry-cleaning soaps and emulsions.
Detergent.
Stain remover.

Electrical
Incrustation retarder for—
Electrical precipitation unit wires.

Explosives
Absorbent for—
Explosive agents.
Filler in—
Breechblock gas check pads.
Gun wads.
Stabilizer for—
Nitrostarch.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Emulsifying agent for—
Fats.
Greases.
Oils.
Waxes.

Firefighting
Emulsifying and wetting agent in—
Fire-extinguishing preparations.

Fuel
Emulsifying and wetting agent in—
Solidified fuels made from such products as alcohol, gas, oil, gasolene, kerosene, petroleum.
Binder and filler for—
Briquetted fuels.
Stabilizing agent for—
Collodial fuels.

Glue and Gelatin
Stabilizer for—
Colloidal glue.

Gum
Stabilizer for—
Colloidal gums.

Highway Construction
Emulsifying agent in—
Bituminous emulsions for highways.
Waterproofings for cement and concrete.

Ink
Emulsifying agent in making—
Ink eradicators.
Printing inks.
Writing inks.

Insecticide
Emulsifying agent in—
Animal washes and dips.
Fungicidal preparations.
Insecticidal preparations.
Vermin-exterminating preparations.

Laundering
Detergent in—
Washing processes.

Leather
Emulsifying agent in making—
Adhesives for shoe insoles.
Dressing compositions containing shellac, gums, resins, fats, oils.
Fat-liquoring baths.
Finishing compositions.
Shoe-filling compositions.
Soaking compositions containing neatsfoot oil or other oils.
Waterproofing compositions.

Lubricant
Base and emulsifying agent in—
Antisqueak compounds.
Boring oils.
Cutting oils.
Drawing compounds.
Drilling oils.
Lubricating greases.
Other lubricants.
Penetrating oils.
Dispersing agent for—
Graphite.

Metallurgical
Ingredient of—
Case-hardening compositions.

Mining
Classifying agent for—
Slimes.
Colloiding agent for—
Slimes.
Deflocculating agent for—
Slimes.
Flotation agent for—
Copper ores.
Gold ores.
Lead ores.
Silver ores.
Zinc ores.

Miscellaneous
As artificial snow (in chip form).
Cleansing agent for—
Domestic, personal, and other purposes.
Detergent in—
Carpet and rug-cleaning preparations.
Rustproofing processes.
Shoe-cleansing and scouring preparations.
Dispersing agent for—
Graphite.

Soap (Continued)
Emulsifying and wetting agent in—
  Automobile polishes.
  Automobile washing preparations.
  Boiler compounds.
  Carpet and rug-cleansing preparations.
  Coating compositions for various purposes.
  Compositions for cleansing painted or metallic surfaces.
  Degreasing and greasing compositions in emulsified form.
  Evaporation-preventing foams.
  Furniture polishes.
  Metal-cleaning preparations.
  Scouring compositions for woodwork, linoleum, and the like.
  Shoe-cleansing and scouring preparations.
  Shoe polishes.
  Stove polishes.
  Waterproofing preparations.
Filler in—
  Carbon paper coatings.
  Compositions for artists' impression paper.
  Duplicator compositions.
  Motion-picture screen compositions.
  Sealing compositions.
  Shoe polishes.
  Stencil coatings.
Ingredient of—
  Jointing compounds.
Lubricant and emulsifying agent in—
  Belt dressings.
  Strop dressings.
Nonconducting filler in—
  Sound-deadening compositions.
Purifying agent for—
  Lampblack.
Remover of—
  Dirt.
  Emulsifiable substances.
  Fats, oils, and greases.
  Oils from spent fuller's earth.
  Soil.
  Stains.
Shaving aid.
Stabilizer in—
  Colloidal suspensions.
Softening agent for—
  Fur.
Wetting agent for various products in many processes.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Emulsifying and wetting agent in—
  Asphaltic paints and varnishes.
  Enamels.
  Japans.
  Lacquers.
  Paints.
  Paint and varnish removers.
  Pigment emulsions
  Shellac emulsions.
  Varnishes.
  Waterproofing compositions in emulsified form.
  Wax removers.
Purifying agent for—
  Lampblack.

Paper
Emulsifying agent in making—
  Preparations for treating paper and pulp products.
  Sizing compositions, containing rosin, casein, starches, and the like.
  Waterproofing compositions.
  Waxing compositions.
Remover of—
  Indigo blue from paperstock.
  Ink from paper.

Petroleum
Emulsifying agent for—
  Paraffin slops.
  Cutting oils for lathe and screwpress work.
  Kerosene.
  Naphtha.
  Petroleum or heavy petroleum distillates.
  Soluble greases.
  Soluble oils for lubricating textile machinery.
  Various textile oils.
Purifying and washing agent for—
  Paraffin.

Photographic
Filler in—
  Compositions for x-ray protecting screens.

Printing
Process material in making—
  Electrotype matrixes.

Railroading
Filler and lubricant in—
  Journal-box cooling compounds.

Refractory
Process material in—
  Waterproofing brick.

Resins
Emulsifying agent for—
  Natural or synthetic resins.

Rubber
Emulsifying agent for—
  Butadiene and styrene mixture in making synthetic rubber.

Soap
Detergent, wetting, and emulsifying agent in—
  Bath, lavatory, sink, and similar cleansing compositions.
  Cleansing compositions for various purposes.
  Hand-cleansing (grease-removing) compositions.
  Scouring compositions for various purposes.
  Washing powders (specialized for various industrial applications).

Stone
Emulsifying agent in making—
  Compositions for treating natural and artificial stone.

Textile
Dyeing
Assist in—
  Dyeing processes.
  Foam-dyeing processes.
Leveling agent in—
  Dyeing processes.
  Wetting-out agent.

——, *Finishing*
Detergent.
Emulsifying agent in—
  Finishing processes.
  Impregnating processes.
  Showerproofing processes.
  Soilproofing processes.
  Washing processes.
  Waterproofing processes.
Wetting-out agent.

——, *Manufacturing*
Detergent.
Emulsifying agent in—
  Bleaching and cleaning of cotton and rayon goods.
  Carbonizing processes.
  Cleansing of oily piece goods (wool).
  Degreasing and scouring raw wool.
  Degumming silk, ramie, hemp, and other fibers.
  Desizing textile fabrics.
  Felting (fulling) processes.
  Kier-boiling cotton.
  Mercerizing processes.
  Soaking processes for silk.
  Washing wool.
Ingredient of—
  Softening agents.
Retting agent for—
  Fibers.
Softening agent for—
  Fibers.
Wetting-out agent in various processing operations.

Soap Bark

  Synonyms: Quillaia bark; Quillaja; Quillaja bark; Murillo bark; Soap-tree bark; Panama bark.
  Latin: Quillaiae cortex; Cortex quillajae.
  French: Bois de Panama; Bois de savon; Écorce de Panama; Écorce de quillai; Écorce de qui
  German: Panamarinde; Quillajarinde; Seifenrinde.
  Spanish: Corteza de quillaja.
  Italian: Corteccia di quilaia.

Beverage
Foam-producer in—
  Carbonated beverages (not allowed by law in some places).

Chemical
Emulsificant for—
  Balsams.

Soap Bark (Continued)
  Fats.
  Oils.
  Resins.
  Waxes.
Emulsifying agent in making—
  Emulsions of hydrocarbons of various groups of the aliphatic and aromatic series.
  Emulsions of various chemicals, terpene emulsions.
  Wetting compositions in emulsified form.
Foam-producer for various purposes.
Source of—
  Quillaiac acid.
  Saponin.
  Sapotoxin.

Cosmetic
Emulsificant for—
  Fats.
  Oils.
  Waxes.
Emulsifying agent in making—
  Creams, shampoo preparations, and the like.

Disinfectant
Emulsifying agent in—
  Germicidal, disinfecting, and deodorizing preparations.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Emulsificant for—
  Fats.
  Oils.
  Waxes.

Firefighting
Foam-producer in—
  Fire-extinguishing solutions.

Insecticide
Emulsifying agent in making—
  Preparations in emulsified form for combating pests on vegetables and animals.

Leather
Emulsifying agent in—
  Dressings.
  Finishes.
  Softening compositions.

Lubricant
Emulsifying agent in—
  Boring oils.
  Cutting oils.
  Drilling oils.
  Lubricating compositions.

Miscellaneous
Emulsifying agent for various purposes.
Foam-producer for various purposes.

Paper
Emulsifying agent in—
  Finishes.
  Sizes.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reputed useful as—
  Sternutatory expectorant.

Soap
Foam-producer, detergent, and emulsifying agent in—
  Cleansing preparations.
  Detergent preparations.
  Scouring preparations.

Textile
Degumming agent.
Desizing agent.
Detergent and emulsificant for treating—
  Textile fabrics (where soap is not ordinarily suitable).

Sodium Acetoacetylparasulphanilate

Dye
Intermediate in making—
  Hansa type azo dyestuffs.

Sodium Alginate

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Synonyms: Algin; Sodium Salt of Alginic Acid; Sodium Salt of Polymerized d-Mannuronic Acid.

Cosmetic
Emulsifier in—
  Cosmetic preparations.
Thickener in—
  Cosmetic preparations.

Dairying
Colloidal agent, suspending agent, emulsifier, and stabilizer in—
  Buttermilk.
  Cream.
  Milk.

Food
Colloidal agent in—
  Cakes.
  Confectionery.
  Doughnuts.
  Icings.
  Salad dressings.
Stabilizing agent in—
  Frozen desserts.
  Ice cream.
  Water ices.
Suspending agent for—
  Cocoa in chocolate milk.

Leather
Emulsifier and stabilizer in—
  Finishing compositions.

Miscellaneous
Binder, emulsifier, and thickener in—
  Can-sealing compounds.
Hydrophilic colloid useful for—
  Dispersing.
  Emulsifying.
  Stabilizing.
  Suspending.
  Thickening.
  Water-holding.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Suspending agent in—
  Water paints.

Petroleum
Suspending and stabilizing agent in—
  Oil well drilling muds.

Pharmaceutical
Emulsifying agent in—
  Pharmaceutical preparations.

Rubber
Creaming agent for—
  Latex.

Sodium Aluminate

Synonyms: Aluminate of soda.
French: Aluminate de soude; Aluminate de sodium; Aluminate trisodique.
German: Natriumaluminat; Tonerde-natrium; Tonerde-natron.
Spanish: Aluminato sodico; Aluminato de sodio.
Italian: Alluminato di sodio.

Abrasives
Source of alumina (U.S. 1263607, 1263709, and 1263710) in making—
  Abrasive composition.

Adhesives
Process material (U.S. 1248039 and 1378106) in making—
  Adhesive composition.

Bituminous Products
Catalyst (Brit. 447930) in—
  Destructive hydrogenation process involving solid carbonaceous materials, for example, coal pastes with anthracenic oil.

Building Construction
Hardening agent for—
  Artificial stone.
  Plaster.

Cellulose Products
Treating agent (U.S. 1133769) for—
  Cellulose preparatory to bleaching.

Clay Products
Weatherproofing agent (U.S. 1421888) for—
  Clay.

Chemical
Process material in making—
  Alkali oxalates (U.S. 1281118).
  Aluminum hydroxide (U.S. 1215351, 1216371, 1251295, 1251296, 1315045, and 1324328).
  Aluminum oxide (U.S. 1132737, 1191106, 1214991, 1315045, 1394854, 1404083, 1422004, and 1489362).
  Ammonium formate (U. S. 1466626).
  Ammonia synthesis catalysts (U.S. 1206155 and 1489497).
  Calcium oxalate (U.S. 1466626).
  Copper aluminate (U.S. 1195604).
  Formaldehyde (U.S. 1466626).
  Formic acid (U.S. 1466626).
  Hydrogenation catalyst (U.S. 1152591).
  Magnesium aluminate (U.S. 1460699).
  Methanol (U.S. 1466626).
  Potassium aluminate (U.S. 1433290).

Sodium Aluminate (Continued)
Potassium salts (U.S. 1466626).
Sodium carbonate (U.S. 1214991).
Sodium chloride (U.S. 1191106).
Sodium hydroxide (U.S. 1214991).
Sodium oxalate (U.S. 1281118).
Sodium salts (U.S. 1466626).
Sulphuric acid catalyst (U.S. 1489497).
Zinc formate (U.S. 1466626).
Purifying agent (U.S. 1439061) for—
Sodium nitrate solutions.
Reagent (U.S. 1129253) for—
Removing phosphorous from iron vanadate.

Dye
Inert base for—
Color lakes.

Electric
Ingredient (U.S. 1326297) of—
Condenser electrolyte.
Lightning arrester electrolyte.
Rectifier electrolyte.

Fats and Oils
Source (French (586931) of—
Colloidal aluminum in process for improving the viscosity of oils.

Firefighting
Fireproofing agent (U.S. 1224145, 1224204, 1224205, 1225414, and 1397858; French 477857) for—
Cotton. Fabrics.
Fireproofing agent (U.S. 1148013 and 1224205; French 477857) for—
Wood.

Glue
Process material (U.S. 1248039, 1378105, 1378106, and 1490309) in making—
Vegetable glue.

Metallurgical
Deoxidizer (U.S. 1570176) for—
Iron. Steel.
Ingredient (French 486318) of—
Soldering flux.

Miscellaneous
Impregnating agent (U.S. 1367177) for—
Bags.
Process material (U.S. 1194926) in making—
Flooring.
Treating agent (U.S. 1133769) for—
Vegetable fiber prior to bleaching.
Waterproofing agent (U.S. 1224145) for—
Fabric.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Inert base for—
Color lakes.
Process material (U.S. 1181588, 1183665, 1195604, 1201093, and 1211346) in making—
Pigment.

Paper and Pulp
Ingredient of—
Beating solution in recovery of pulp from waste paper (Brit. 400415).
Paper size (U.S. 1317619).
Neutralizing agent (U.S. 1929205) for—
Initial acidity in the beaters.
Promoter of—
Better retention of filler.
Sizing at higher pH values.
White water settling.
Source of—
Floc.
Suggested as useful in—
Assisting in setting the color in paper, pigmented with acid-unstable ultramarine.
Correcting deficiency in alumina.
Improving freeness of stock.
Increasing sizing.
Treating agent (U.S. 1300357) for—
Paper pulp.

Plastics
Process material (U.S. 1194926) in making—
Plastic.

Printing
Process material (U.S. 1173907) in making—
Stereotype matrix.

Rubber
Coagulation restrainer (Brit. 397997) in—
Coating fabrics with flocculent precipitates of rubber.

Textile
Mordant in—
Textile dyeing processes.

Water Treatment
Base in—
Feed water conditioning.
Internal boilerwater treatment.
Lime-soda softening process.
Process water treatment.
Coagulator and precipitating agent (U.S. 1964161) for—
Silica in Owens lake brine.
Process material in making—
Water-purifying or softening materials (U.S. 1304206, 1343927, 1906163, and 1994682).
Zeolite (U.S. 1161200, 1208797, and 1263707).
Promoter of—
Filtration and coagulation.

Sodium Benzylnaphthalenesulphonate
(Additional uses — Supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Agriculture
Wetting agent (Brit. 422350) for—
Green fodder preservatives, such as dilute solutions of formic or hydrochloric acid, added to the fodder before placing in silos.

Sodium Beta-N-dodecylphenoxyethyl Phosphate
Miscellaneous
As a wetting agent (Brit. 479835 and 481557).
For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

Sodium Betapara-N-butylphenoxyethylsulphate
Miscellaneous
As a wetting agent (Brit. 479835 and 481557).
For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

Sodium Betapara-N-dodecylphenoxyethylsulphate
Miscellaneous
As a wetting agent (Brit. 479835 and 481557).
For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

Sodium Betaparaphenylphenoxyethylphosphate
Miscellaneous
As a wetting agent (Brit. 479835 and 481557).
For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

Sodium Betaparaphenylphenoxyethylsulphate
Miscellaneous
As a wetting agent (Brit. 479835 and 481557).
For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

Sodium Borophosphate (Complexes)
Adhesives
Suggested as substitute for—
Silicates in conditions where high alkalinity is undesirable.

Ceramic
Suggested as binding agent for—
Coloring materials for ceramics.
Suggested as suspending agent for—
Coloring materials for ceramics.

Cosmetic
Suggested as substitute for gums in—
Finger-waving solutions.
Hairsetting lotions and preparations.

Enameling
Suggested as binding agent for—
Coloring materials for glass enamels.
Porcelain enamel frits.
Suggested as suspending agent for—
Coloring materials for glass enamels.

Electrical
Suggested as flameproofing agent for—
Fabrics used as coverings for wire.
Waxes used as insulating agents.
Suggested as flameproofing agent said to be poor co
ductor of electricity.

Fireproofing
Flameproofing agent for
Fabrics, wallpaper, and other flammable mate
(claimed to form continuous transparent films arou
the fibers which will not alter the appearance ad
versely and which will not "dust off"; also clai
to offer the following advantages:—(1) Harml
(2) will not break down to harmful acids; (3)
not affect the most delicate material).

Sodium Borophosphate (Complexes) (Continued)

Ink
Suggested as thickener in—
Inks.

Mechanical
Suggested as binder for—
Insulating materials.
Suggested as flameproofing agent for—
Insulating materials.

Miscellaneous
Suggested as flameproofing agent for—
Metal cleaners.
Polishes.
Suggested as suspending agent for—
Metal cleaners.
Polishes.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Suggested as sealing agent for—
Porous surfaces prior to painting.

Paper
Suggested as flameproofing agent for—
Paper.
Paper products.
Suggested as glazing agent for—
Paper.
Paper products.
Suggested as sizing agent for—
Paper.
Paper products.
Suggested as stiffening agent for—
Paper.
Paper products.
Suggested as weighting agent for—
Paper.
Paper products.

Textile
Suggested as binder for—
Textile processing and finishing compositions.
Suggested as flameproofing agent for—
Textile products.
Suggested as glazing agent for—
Textile products.
Suggested as sizing agent for—
Textile products.
Suggested as stiffening agent for—
Textile products.
Suggested as suspending agent in—
Scouring operations.
Suggested as weighting agent for—
Fabrics.

Sodium Butylnaphthalenesulphonate

(Additional uses—Supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Glues and Adhesives
Wetting agent (Brit. 411908) in—
Adhesive compositions, containing also a solution, of at least 15°Bé, of an alkali-metal silicate (1.5 to 3.5 mols. of silicate per mol. of alkali oxide) and a thickening agent; used for general purposes.

Metallurgical
Wetting agent (Brit. 411908) in—
Adhesive compositions, containing also a solution, of at least 15°Bé, of an alkali-metal silicate (1.5 to 3.5 mols. of silicate per mol. of alkali oxide) and a thickening agent; used for joining insulating materials to enamelled steel.
Coating compositions, containing also a solution, of at least 15°Bé, of an alkali-metal silicate (1.5 to 3.5 mols. of silicate per mol. of alkali oxide) and a thickening agent; used for coating the inner surfaces of steel drums.

Paper
Wetting agent (Brit. 411908) in—
Adhesive compositions, containing also a solution, of at least 15°Bé, of an alkali-metal silicate (1.5 to 3.5 mols. of silicate per mol. of alkali oxide) and a thickening agent; used for coating and joining waxed, water-repellent paper.

Miscellaneous
Wetting agent (Brit. 411908) in—
Coating compositions, containing also a solution, of at least 15°Bé, of an alkali-metal silicate (1.5 to 3.5 mols. of silicate per mol. of alkali oxide) and a thickening agent; used for general purposes.

Paint and Varnish
Wetting agent (Brit. 411908) in—
Coating compositions, containing also a solution, of at least 15°Bé, of an alkali-metal silicate (1.5 to 3.5 mols. of silicate per mol. of alkali oxide) and a thickening agent.
Paint vehicles, containing also a solution, of at least 15°Bé, of an alkali-metal silicate (1.5 to 3.5 mols. of silicate per mol. of alkali oxide) and a thickening agent.

Fire Prevention
Ingredient of—
Fire-extinguishing fluids (French 665017).
Fire-extinguishing compositions (aqueous emulsion with carbon tetrachloride) (French 665464; Brit. 302172).
Fire-extinguishing composition, containing also aluminum sulphate and sodium bicarbonate (French 665464; Brit. 302172).
Supersaturated solution (with urea in hot water) used as dosing agent in fire-extinguishing fluids (French 701004).

Miscellaneous
Cleansing agent (French 685378) for—
Roads (used in aqueous solution).

Rubber
Stabilizing agent (Brit 300456) for—
Latex.

Sodium Butyl-secondary-betabromallylbarbiturate
Synonyms: Pernocton.

Pharmaceutical
Suggested for use as—
Nonvolatile anesthetic.

Sodium-Cellulose Glycolate

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Adhesives
Suggested vegetable gum substitute in—
Adhesive preparations.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Suggested vegetable gum substitute in—
Paints.
Lacquers.
Varnishes.

Textile
Suggested as gum substitute in—
Dressings.
Finishes.
Sizes.

Sodium Cetylsulphate

(Additional uses — Supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Miscellaneous
Dispersing agent.
Emulsifying agent.
Leveling agent.
Penetrating agent.
Scouring agent.

Textile
Dispersing, emulsifying, leveling, penetrating, and scouring agent in—
Bleaching processes.
Boiling operations.
Coating processes.
Degreasing operations.
Degumming fibers.
Dyeing operations.
Kier boiling.
Mercerizing.
Scouring fibers.
Sizing processes.
Soaking processes.
Washing operations.

Sodium Chloride

(Additional uses — Supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical
Activating agent (Brit. 391435) for—
Sulphuric esters of long-chain unsaturated alcohols used as cleansing agents.
Addition agent to—
Phosphoric or sulphuric esters or oxysulphonic acids used as cleansing agents (Brit. 388485).
Phosphoric or sulphuric esters or oxysulphonic acids used as emulsifying agents (Brit. 388485).
Catalyst (U.S. 1891514 and 1894283) in making—
Diphenyl from benzene.
Electrolyte (Brit. 404164) in making—
Phenols from halogenated aromatic hydrocarbons.

Sodium Chloride (Continued)

- Ingredient of—
  - Calcium cyanamide-calcium carbide mixture used in obtaining a dense, crude calcium cyanide (U.S. 1921299).
  - Detergent composition containing also the sodium salt of acetylsulphobenzylether (Brit. 318454).
- Neutralizing agent in—
  - Emulsifying agents for fat solvents (such as hydrogenated phenols or naphthols, hydrocarbons and high molecular alcohols) by sulphonating hydroxy fatty acids containing at least sixteen carbon atoms in the molecule and derivatives thereof (Brit. 392568).
- Reagent (Brit. 405809) in making—
  - Sodium carbamate from ammonium carbamate.
  - Sodium carbamate from carbon dioxide and aqua ammonia.
- Reagent (Brit. 319747) in—
  - Purifying vanillin (Brit. 319747).
- Stabilizing agent (U.S. 1869235) for—
  - Ammonium bicarbonate.

Fats and oils

- Ingredient of—
  - Caustic soda solution used for treating fish oils prior to hydrogenation.

Food

- Protective agent (Brit. 399492) for—
  - Eggs in making a dried egg product of markedly good beating properties and baking qualities.
- Reagent (U.S. 1911869) in—
  - Roasting hard cleft shell nuts, such as pistachio, in softening and preparing them for sale.

Fuel

- Ingredient of—
  - Briquetted fuel, composed of coal, coke, or sawdust, hydraulic cement, and boric acid (Brit. 402107).
  - Composition for improving the combustion of fuels (Brit. 403770).

Metallurgical

- Ingredient of—
  - Electrolyte, composed of tin chloride, zinc cyanide, caustic soda, sodium phosphate, and sodium cyanide, used for depositing a tin-zinc coating on iron and steel (This coating is claimed to have much the same properties as cadmium plate) (U.S. 1904732).
  - Electrolytes for palladium.
  - Flux composed of calcium and barium chlorides and an alkali or alkaline earth fluoride used in melting and purifying magnesium metal and alloys (Brit. 403891).
  - Flux composed of calcium fluoride and chlorides of calcium and barium used in casting magnesium (Brit. 402311).
  - Flux composed of chlorides of zinc, magnesium and ammonium used in refining crude zinc (U.S. 1913929).
  - Paste, containing natural or synthetic ichthyol, added to diluted sulphuric acid to prevent attack of the metal in pickling operations (Brit. 370871).
  - Scale-removing composition, containing nitric acid and molasses, for chrome steel articles (U.S. 1919624).
- Reagent (Brit. 403469) in making—
  - Finely divided metals by precipitation of their salts by means of metals in powdered form.

Miscellaneous

- Ingredient of—
  - Antifreeze compositions containing glucose and water (U.S. 1776181).
  - Compositions added to water to preserve cut flowers.
  - Silver-cleaning and polishing composition (U.S. 1795676).

Paper

- Precipitant (Brit. 403116) for—
  - Waterproofing composition, containing asphalt, resin soaps, alkali oleates, and sodium silicate, used in treating paper and pasteboard.

Pharmaceutical

- Carrier and preservative (Brit. 403269) for—
  - Animal serum used in the treatment of malignant tumors, in particular, cancer.
- Reagent (U.S. 1914125) in making—
  - Cortin from ground adrenal cortex.

Perfume

- Activating agent (Brit. 378888) for—
  - Enzymes in skin powders.

Textile

- Ingredient (U.S. 1781730) of—
  - Composition used for preserving knitted textile fibers.

Woodworking

- Ingredient (U.S. 1852900) of—
  - Preservative composition.

Sodium Chlorochromate

Metallurgical

- Ingredient (U.S. 1797357) of—
  - Chromium-plating bath, containing also chromium chromate, hydrochloric acid, and water.

Sodium-Dibutyl Dithiocarbamate

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Rubber

- Accelerator in —
  - Vulcanizing processes.
- Improver in vulcanizing—
  - Rubber.
  - Rubber-latex compounds.

Sodium-Dinitro-orthocresol

Insecticide and Fungicide

- Fungicide for controlling—
  - Fungous galls on cedar trees.
  - Plant infection by fungi developing in fallen leaves.

Sodium-Ethyl-Mercuric Thiosalicylate

Chemical

- Denaturant for—
  - Alcohol.

Sodium Ethylmercurithiosalicylate

Pharmaceutical

- Suggested for use as—
  - Preservative in certain pharmaceutical preparations, such as nose drops.

Sodium Ethyl-1-methylbutylbarbiturate

Synonyms: Nembutal.

Pharmaceutical

- Suggested for use as—
  - Nonvolatile anesthetic.

Sodium Ethyl-1-methylbutylthiobarbiturate

Synonyms: Sodium pentothal.

Pharmaceutical

- Suggested for use as—
  - Nonvolatile anesthetic.

Sodium-Ethyl Oxalacetate

Chemical

- Reactant in—
  - Organic synthesis.

Dye

- Intermediate in making—
  - Tartrazin and other pyrazolone dyestuffs.

Sodium Fluoroleate

Insecticide and Fungicide

- Fungicide (Brit. 458179).
- Insecticide (Brit. 458179).

Sodium Glutamate

Synonyms: Monoglutamate of soda.
French: Glutamate sodique; Glutamate de sodium.
German: Glutamsaures natrium; Glutamsaures natron; Natriumglutamat; Natronglutamat.
Spanish: Glutamato sodico; Glutamato de sodio.
Italian: Glutamato di sodio.

Food

- Condiment in great demand in China and Japan, used in other countries.
- Ingredient of—
  - Appetizers.
  - Cocktails.
  - Sauces.
  - Savories.
  - Soups.
  - Tomato juice.
- Substitute for—
  - Common salt (admixture with other glutamates).
- Taste-enhancer giving—
  - Meatlike flavor.

Sodium Glycerophosphate

Synonyms: Glycerophosphate of sodium; Glyceri phosphate of sodium; Sodium glycerinophosphate.
Latin: Sodii glycerophosphas.
French: Glycérophosphate de sodium; Glycéro phate de soude; Glycérophosphate sodique.
German: Natriumglycerophosphat; Natrongly phate; Glycerinphosphorsaures Natrium; G phosphorsaures Natron.

Sodium Glycerophosphate (Continued)

Spanish: Glicerofosfato de sosa.
Italian: Glicerofosfato di sodio.

Pharmaceutical

- In compounding and dispensing practice.
- Reported useful as—
  - Nerve tonic.
- Reported useful in treating—
  - Debility.
  - Nervous conditions.
  - Neurasthenia.
  - Neuralgia.

Sodium Hemiphosphoglucosate

Chemical

- Chemical agent offering following properties—
  - Colloid.
  - Forms fine colloidal precipitates with heavy metals.
  - Forms soluble salts with alkali metals.
  - Soluble in all proportions.
  - Strongly acid.
  - Viscous.
  - Yellowish-green to brown color.

Mechanical

- Inhibitor of—
  - Scale formation in boilers and cooling water systems.
  - Sludge in boilers.
- Reducer of—
  - Hydrogen ion concentration values.
- Remover of—
  - Scale from boiler systems.
  - Scale from cooling water systems.

Sodium Hexadecylsulphate

Miscellaneous

- Dispersing agent.
- Emulsifying agent.
- Leveling agent.
- Penetrating agent.
- Scouring agent.

Textile

- Dispersing, emulsifying, leveling, penetrating, and scouring agent in—
  - Bleaching processes.
  - Boiling operations.
  - Coating processes.
  - Degreasing operations.
  - Degumming fibers.
  - Dyeing operations.
  - Kier boiling.
  - Mercerizing.
  - Scouring fibers.
  - Sizing processes.
  - Soaking processes.
  - Washing operations.

Sodium-2-hydroxy-1-carboxy-naphthalene

Chemical

- Starting point (U.S. 1700546) in making—
  - Sodium-2-hydroxy-3-carboxynaphthalene.

Sodium Hypochlorite

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Food

- Antiseptic and disinfectant for—
  - Bacteria, yeast, and molds in meat-packing plants.
- Deodorizer in—
  - Meat-packing plants, for removing musty or rancid odors in packing and curing rooms and minimizing odors in the inedible products departments.
- General antiseptic, disinfectant, and deodorizer in meat-packing plants for treating—
  - Buildings (used in the form of 0.4-percent solution as a spray on floors, walls, ceilings, stairways, railings, baseboards, doors, door-knobs, window frames and sills, and in shipping-rooms, loading-docks, offices, hallways, scale-houses, stockpens, after a thorough cleaning in the usual way, with subsequent rinsing where construction is metal or equipment will come in contact with meat).
  - Edible products departments (used in form of 0.4-percent spray on killing floors, cookers, freezers, curing and dry-salt rooms, smoked meat hanging rooms, sausage-packing rooms, sliced bacon coolers, sausage manufacturing rooms, cutting rooms, oleo and butterine rooms, coolers, refrigerator cars, after cleaning; to be followed by rinsing; if meats are present they are removed from room or covered with canvas).
  - Inedible products rooms (tankhouse, hide cellar, press rooms, are sprayed generously with a 0.4-percent solution after thorough cleaning).
  - Equipment and utensils (wood construction, metal construction, tools, machines, are sprayed with a 0.4-percent solution after cleansing; all metal equipment and utensils are subsequently rinsed with clean, cold water after a ten-minute exposure, also all equipment that later will come in contact with meat).
  - Toilets, urinals, wash basins, locker cans and waste cans (sprayed with a 0.4-percent solution—if desired the solution may be added direct—all metal parts are subsequently rinsed with clean, cold water).

Sodium Hypochlorite-Trisodium Phosphate Complex

Beverage

- Cleansing agent for—
  - Bottles.
  - Casks.
  - Vats.
- Sterilizing agent for—
  - Bottles.

Brewing

- Cleansing agent for—
  - Bottles.
  - Casks.
  - Vats.
- Sterilizing agent for—
  - Bottles.

Ceramic

- Cleansing agent for—
  - Ware prior to shipment.
- Stain-removing agent for—
  - Ware prior to shipment.

Dairy

- Cleansing agent for—
  - Bottles, cans, other containers.
  - Plant equipment, floors, walls, tile.
- Reagent for—
  - Milkstone removal.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

- Cleansing agent for—
  - Apparatus.
  - Utensils.

Food

- Cleansing agent for—
  - Baker's mixers, kneaders, trays, and the like.
  - Canning plant equipment.
  - Food products plant equipment.
  - Hotel equipment.
  - Restaurant equipment.

Glass

- Cleansing agent for—
  - Plate glass.
  - Tableware.
  - Window glass.
- Degreasing agent for—
  - Plate glass.
  - Tableware.
  - Window glass.

Meat-Packing

- Cleansing agent for—
  - Apparatus and plant equipment.
- Degreasing agent for—
  - Apparatus and plant equipment.
- Stain remover for—
  - Apparatus and plant equipment.

Sodium-Iron Pyrophosphate Complex

Food

- Available form of iron for use in—
  - Mineralization of foodstuffs (reported to be chemically combined so as to have no deleterious effect on their stability).

Sodium Isoamethylbarbiturate

(Amythal)

Pharmaceutical

- Suggested for use as nonvolatile anesthetic.

Sodium Lactate

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

French: Lactate sodique; Lactate de sodium; Lactate de soude.
German: Milchsaures Natrium; Milchsaures Natron; Natriumlactat.

Cellulose Products

- Mercerizing inhibitor (U.S. 1392833) in—
  - Viscose processing.

Sodium Lactate (Continued)

Ceramic
Suggested plasticizer for—
  Casein in coating compositions for decorating and protecting porcelain and ceramic ware.

Chemical
As a lactate.

Electrical
Ingredient (Germ. 638495) of—
  Electrolyte for electrolytic condenser.
Suggested plasticizer for—
  Casein in insulating compositions for coating wires and parts of electrical machinery and equipment.

Firefighting
Ingredient (U.S. 1278714, 1278715, and 1306707) of—
  Fire-extinguisher.

Food
Ingredient (U.S. 1450865) of—
  Candies and other confections.
Source of—
  Lactic acid.
Sterilizing agent and ingredient (U.S. 1374141) in—
  Cheese.

Glue and Adhesives
Suggested plasticizer for casein in—
  Adhesive compositions of various sorts and for various purposes.
  Compositions for making cardboard boxes.
  Compositions for cementing cork or paper discs to metal shells in bottle caps.
  Compositions for sealing paper on cigarets.
  Glues for attaching linoleum to wood or cement.
  Glues for making plywood and veneered panels and furniture.
  Glues for attaching heels to shoes.
  Labeling glues.
  Mending compositions for china, glass, porcelain, and meerschaum.
  Water-resistant glues.
  Wood glues.

Insecticide
Ingredient (U.S. 1499164) of exterminants for—
  Bedbugs.
  Bugs.
  Flour moths.
  Lice.
  Scabmites.

Leather
Glycerin substitute in—
  Finishing processes for soft leather.
Suggested plasticizer for casein in—
  Finishing processes.

Miscellaneous
Glycerin substitute claimed to offer following advantages—
  Cheaper than glycerin.
  Completely soluble in water.
  More hygroscopic.
  Nonvolatile.
  Stable in steam.
  Viscous liquid.
Inhibitor (U.S. 1927842) of—
  Corrosion of metal containers by industrial alcohol (results obtained by dosage).
Suggested plasticizer for—
  Casein in various processes.

Paint and Varnish
Suggested plasticizer for—
  Casein.

Paper
Suggested plasticizer for—
  Casein in sizing, coating, finishing, greaseproofing, and waterproofing compositions.
Substitute for—
  Glycerin.

Photographic
Inhibitor (U.S. 1927842) of—
  Blueprint paper composition.

Plastics
Suggested plasticizer for—
  Casein.

Soap
Ingredient of—
  Special soaps.

Soft Drinks
Fortifying agent for—
  Lactic beverages.

Textile
Glycerin substitute in—
  Finishing compositions.
  Printing processes.
  Sizing processes.

Wood
Suggested plasticizer for—
  Casein in plastic wood compositions.
  Plywood and veneer glues.

Sodium Laurylsulphate

Miscellaneous
As a wetting agent.
For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

Sodium Laurylsulphonate

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given Volume 1.)

Agricultural
Emulsifying agent in—
  Mineral oil horticultural sprays.

Insecticide and Fungicide
Emulsifying agent in—
  Mineral oil sprays.

Textile
Dispersing, emulsifying, leveling, penetrating, or scou ing agent in—
  Bleaching processes.
  Boiling operations.
  Coating processes.
  Degreasing operations.
  Degumming fibers.
  Dyeing operations.
  Kier boiling.
  Mercerizing.
  Scouring fibers.
  Sizing processes.
  Soaking processes.
  Washing operations.
Processing agent claimed to—
  Assist in production of level dyeings.
  Impart good handle and feel to wool.
  Minimize the danger of rancid fabric and spots upon subsequent dyeing.
  Possess good detergent properties.
  Promote easy rinsing.
  Resist oxidation and hard water.
  Resist precipitation by acids.

Sodium Metanitrobenzenesulphonate

Dye
In dyestuffs syntheses.
Process material (U.S. 1255719) in making—
  Beta-aminoanthraquinone.

Textile
Assistant in preventing—
  Facing in discharge printing.
Bucking agent (U.S. 1156048) for—
  Vegetable dye.
Kier-boiling assistant for—
  Printed materials.
  Vat-dyed materials.
Protective oxidizing agent.

Sodium-1-Metasulphophenyl-3-parastearamidophenyl-5-pyrazolone

Photographic
Ingredient (Brit. 489162) of—
  Color-sensitive layers in color photography.

Sodium-N-stearyl-N′-1-hydroxy-2-naphthoylparaphenylenediamine Sulphonate

Photographic
Ingredient (Brit. 489162) of—
  Color-sensitive layers in color photography.

Sodium Octylsulphate

Miscellaneous
Claimed to be effective in high concentrations of trolytes.
  Dispersing agent.
  Emulsifying agent.
  Leveling agent.
  Penetrating agent.
  Scouring agent.

Sodium Octylsulphate (Continued)

Textile
Dispersing, emulsifying, leveling, penetrating, and scouring agent in—
  Bleaching processes.
  Boiling operations.
  Coating processes.
  Degreasing operations.
  Degumming fibers.
  Dyeing operations.
  Kier boiling.
  Mercerizing.
  Scouring fibers.
  Sizing processes.
  Soaking processes.
  Washing operations.

Sodium-Oleic Acid Methyltauride

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Miscellaneous
Claimed (Brit. 503235) as—
  Washing agent stable to hard water.
Ingredient (Brit. 503235) of—
  Washing preparations for natural or artificial cellulose materials, consisting of water-soluble aluminates and washing agents stable to hard water.

Sodium Orthoiodohippurate

Pharmaceutical
Contrast medium (Brit. 498801) in—
  X-ray photography of the urinary system (used in aqueous solutions in the presence of urethanes or water-soluble pyrazolones).

Sodium Orthophenylphenate

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)
Synonyms: Sodium 2-phenylphenate.

Animal Husbandry
Disinfectant and germicide for—
  Premises which have been contaminated by infected cattle.

Disinfectant
Germicide.

Fungicide
Fungicide.

Miscellaneous
Controller and inhibitor of—
  Mold growth in various products.
Ingredient (U.S. 1870123) of—
  Embalming fluid, containing also an alkaline soap solution.
Preservative for—
  Casein preparations.
  Various products.
Preventer of—
  Spoilage by bacterial decomposition.
  Spoilage by mold growth.
  Spoilage by putrefaction.

Paint and Varnish
Preservative for—
  Distempers.
  Glue.
  Sizes.
  Water paints.

Sodium-Parachlorometacresol

Adhesives
Preservative for—
  Adhesives.

Disinfectant
Inhibitor of—
  Bacterial attack.
  Micro-organism formation.
  Mold formation.

Fur Processing
Eliminator of—
  Grain blistering.
  Hail slips.
Preservative in—
  Soaking operations.

Glue
Preservative for—
  Gelatin.
  Glue.

Gums
Preservative for—
  Dextrin.
  Gum arabic.
  Other gums.
  Tragacanth.

Ink
Preservative for—
  Inks.

Insecticide and Fungicide
Inhibitor of—
  Micro-organism formation
  Mildew growth.

Leather
Inhibitor of—
  Bacterial attack.
  Grain blistering in soaking operations.
  Loss of hide substance.
  Mildewing.
  Mold formation.
Preservative for—
  Belting leather.
  Chrome-tanned leather.
  Leathers.
  Leather finishes.
  Sole leather.

Miscellaneous
Inhibtor of—
  Bacterial action.
  Micro-organism formation.
  Mildewing.
  Mold formation.
  Slime formation.
Preservative for—
  Albumin.
  Blood.
  Carbohydrates.
  Casein.
  Flaxseed.
  Industrial pastes.
  Industrial sludges.
  Moss.
  Proteins.
  Starch.
  Various products.

Paint and Varnish
Preservative for—
  Distempers.
  Paints.
  Water paints.

Paper
Preservative for—
  Finishes.

Rubber
Preservative for—
  Latex.

Textile
Inhibtor of—
  Bacterial action.
  Micro-organism formation.
  Mildewing.
  Mold formation.
Preservative for—
  Dextrin.
  Fabrics.
  Finishes.
  Sizings.
  Starch.

Sodium Parastearamidobenzoacetanilide-4-carboxylate

Photographic
Ingredient (Brit. 489162) of—
  Color-sensitive layers in color photography.

Sodium-Pentachlorophenol

Adhesives
Preservative for—
  Adhesive compositions.

Disinfectant
Inhibitor of—
  Bacterial attack.
  Micro-organism formation.
  Mold formation.

Fur
Preservative in—
  Soaking operations.

Glue
Preservative for—
  Gelatin.
  Glue.

Gum
Preservative for—
  Dextrin.
  Gum arabic.
  Other gums.
  Tragacanth.

Ink
Preservative for—
  Inks.

Sodium-Pentachlorophenol (Continued)

Insecticide and Fungicide
Inhibitor of—
  Micro-organism formation.
  Mildew growth.

Leather
Inhibitor of—
  Bacterial attack.
  Mildewing.
  Mold formation.
Preservative for—
  Leathers.
  Leather finishes.

Miscellaneous
Inhibitor of—
  Bacterial action.
  Micro-organism formation.
  Mildewing.
  Mold formation.
  Slime formation.
Preservative for—
  Albumin.
  Blood.
  Carbohydrates.
  Casein.
  Industrial pastes.
  Industrial sludges.
  Proteins.
  Starch.
  Various products.
Preventer of—
  Spoilage by bacterial decomposition.
  Spoilage by mold growth.
  Spoilage by putrefaction.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Ingredient of—
  Fungiproof coatings.
Preservative for—
  Distempers.
  Paints.
  Water paints.

Paper
Preservative for—
  Finishes.
  Paper.
  Pulp.

Rubber
Preservative for—
  Latex.

Textile
Inhibitor of—
  Bacterial action.
  Micro-organism formation
  Mildewing.
  Mold formation.
Preservative for—
  Dextrin.
  Fabrics.
  Finishes.
  Sizings.
  Starch.

Water and Sanitation
Inhibitor of—
  Algae formation.
  Slime formation.

Wood
Preservative for—
  Wood.
  Wood products.

Sodium-Piperidylpentamethylene Dithiocarbamate

Rubber
Accelerator in—
  Vulcanizing processes.

Sodium-Potassium Molybdate

Chemical
Catalyst (Brit. 408304) in hydrating—
  Amylene.
  Butylene.
  Cerotene.
  Decylene.
  Dodecylene.
  Eicosylene.
  Ethylene.
  Heptylene.
  Hexadecylene.
  Hexylene.
  Melene.
  Nonylene.
  Octodecylene.
  Octylene.
  Pentadecylene.
  Propylene.
  Tetradecylene.
  Tridecylene.
  Undecylene.
Catalyst (Brit. 408304) in making—
  Alcohol from ethylene.
  Ether from ethylene.

Petroleum
Catalyst (Brit. 408304) in hydrating—
  Amylene.
  Butylene.
  Cerotene.
  Decylene.
  Dodecylene.
  Eicosylene.
  Ethylene.
  Heptylene.
  Hexadecylene.
  Hexylene.
  Melene.
  Nonylene.
  Octodecylene.
  Octylene.
  Pentadecylene.
  Propylene.
  Tetradecylene.
  Tridecylene.
  Undecylene.
Catalyst (Brit. 408304) in making—
  Alcohol from ethylene.
  Ether from ethylene.

Sodium Propylate

Chemical
Reagent (Brit. 304118) in making—
  Ketonic acid esters with the aid of allyl, amyl, butyl, heptyl, hexyl, propyl, and other alkyl esters of the following acids:—
  Acetic.
  Anthranilic.
  Benzoic.
  Butyric.
  Camphoric.
  Capric.
  Caproic.
  Caprylic.
  Chloracetic.
  Cinnamic.
  Citric.
  Cresylic.
  Gallic.
  Lactic.
  Maleic.
  Malic.
  Malonic.
  Metanilic.
  Mucic.
  Naphthionic.
  Oxalic.
  Palmitic.
  Phenylacetic.
  Phthalic.
  Picramic.
  Picric.
  Propionic.
  Pyrogallic.
  Salicylic.
  Succinic.
  Sulphanilic.
  Tartaric.
  Trichloroacetic.
  Valeric.

Sodium Ricinoleate

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Glues and Adhesives
Wetting agent (Brit. 411908) in—
  Adhesive compositions, containing also a solution, of at least 15°Bé, of an alkali-metal silicate (1.5 to 3.5 mols. of silica per mol. of alkali oxide) and a thickening agent; used for general purposes.

Metallurgical
Wetting agent (Brit. 411908) in—
  Adhesive compositions, containing also a solution, of at least 15°Bé, of an alkali-metal silicate (1.5 to 3.5 mols. of silica per mol. of alkali oxide) and a thickening agent; used for joining insulating materials to enamelled steel.
  Coating compositions, containing also a solution, of at least 15°Bé, of an alkali-metal silicate (1.5 to 3.5 mols. of silica per mol. of alkali oxide) and a thickening agent; used for coating the inner surfaces of steel drums.

Paper
Wetting agent (Brit. 411908) in—
  Adhesive compositions containing also a solution, of at least 15°Bé, of an alkali-metal silicate (1.5 to 3.5 mols. of silica per mol. of alkali oxide) and a thickening agent; used for coating and joining waxed, water-repellent paper.

Miscellaneous
Wetting agent (Brit. 411908) in—
  Coating compositions, containing also a solution, of at least 15°Bé, of an alkali-metal silicate (1.5 to 3.5 mols. of silica per mol. of alkali oxide) and a thickening agent; used for general purposes.

Paint and Varnish
Wetting agent (Brit. 411908) in—
  Coating compositions, containing also a solution, of at least 15°Bé, of an alkali-metal silicate (1.5 to 3.5 mols. of silica per mol. of alkali oxide) and a thickening agent.
  Paint vehicles, containing also a solution, of at least 15°Bé, of an alkali-metal silicate (1.5 to 3.5 mols. of silica per mol. of alkali oxide) and a thickening agent.

Textile
Ingredient of—
  Stripping composition for dyed fabrics, containing also sodium hydrosulphite and petrolatum.

Sodium Selenocyanate

Agriculture
Sterilizer (Brit. 490436) for—
  Grain.

Sodium Selenocyanate (Continued)

Insecticide and Fungicide
- As a parasiticide.

Paint and Varnish
- Ingredient (Brit. 490436) of—
  - Antifouling paints.

Sodium Silicofluoride

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Abrasives
- Etching agent for—
  - Corundum.
  - Emery.
  - Garnet.
  - Quartz.
  - Sand.
  - Silica.
- Ingredient (French 547234) of—
  - Abrasive compositions.

Adhesives
- Preservative for—
  - Cold-water glues.

Chemical
- Extractant for—
  - Potassium compounds for its silicate minerals.
- Reactant in making—
  - Silicon tetrafluoride.
- Substitute for—
  - Hydrofluoric acid.

Clay Products.
- Decomposer of—
  - Kaolin.
- Process material in—
  - Weatherproofing clay.

Glass
- Substitute for—
  - Cryolite.

Insecticide
- Toxic agent for—
  - Grasshoppers.

Laundering
- As a detergent.
- Ingredient of—
  - Detergent mixtures.
  - Souring preparations.

Metallurgical
- Aid (French 626709) in producing—
  - Decorative coatings of nickel or cobalt on aluminum or its alloys.
- Decomposer for—
  - Cerium minerals.
  - Titanium ores.
  - Zirconium ores.
- Substitute for—
  - Cryolite.

Miscellaneous
- Decomposer of—
  - Clays.
- Ingredient (Brit. 440703) of—
  - Cements, containing also aluminum oxide and sodium silicate, for joining constructional parts made from metallic and ceramic materials.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
- Coating agent (Brit. 448345) for—
  - Titanium pigments.

Rubber
- Retarder of—
  - Bubble effects in smoked crepe.
  - Violet coloration effects when coagulating caoutchouc latex in the presence of paranitrophenol.

Wood
- Process material in—
  - Wood preserving treatments.

Sodium Sulphoantimoniate

Synonyms: Schlippe's salt; Sodium sulphantimoniate; Sodium sulphantimonate; Sodium thioantimoniate; Sodium thioantimonate.

Analysis
- Reagent in—
  - Analytic processes involving control and research in science and industry.
- Reagent in testing for—
  - Alkaloids.

Photographic
- Reagent for—
  - Varying porosity of films.

Sodium Sulphosuccinate Diamylester

Chemical
- Wetting agent in making—
  - Emulsions of various chemicals.
  - Textile lubricants.
- Wetting agent offering the following properties—
  - Decomposed by strong bases.
  - Extremely soluble in nonpolar organic solvents.
  - Moderately stable in acid solutions and in mild alkalies.
  - Nonvolatile.
  - Practically odorless.
  - Readily soluble in polar organic solvents.
  - Resistant to precipitation by hard waters.
  - Soluble in water at room temperature up to the following concentration: 40 grams per 100 milliliters of water.
- For other uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

Sodium Sulphosuccinate Dihexylester

Chemical
- Wetting agent having following properties—
  - A practically pure chemical substance.
  - Decomposed by strong bases.
  - Extremely soluble in nonpolar organic solvents.
  - Moderately stable in acid solutions and in mild alkalides.
  - Physical state, waxy lumps.
  - Readily soluble in polar organic solvents.
  - Resistant to precipitation by hard waters.
  - Solubility in water at room temperature, 40.0 grams per 100 cc (pH 6.5 to 7.0).
  - White color.
- Wetting agent in making—
  - Emulsions of various chemicals.
  - Textile lubricants.
- For other uses see under heading: "Wetting agents."

Sodium-Sulphosuccinic Acid Dioctylester

Miscellaneous
- As a wetting agent (U.S. 2028091).
- For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

Sodium Tetraphosphoglucosate

Chemical
- Chemical agent said to offer following properties—
  - Colloid.
  - Forms suspensoids with heavy metals preventing precipitation and stablizing supersaturated solutions.
  - Goes into solution readily with hot water.
  - Greenish-brown to yellowish-brown color.
  - Keeps indefinitely, but solution hydrolizes on standing.
  - Mildly acid but gives a weakly alkaline solution.
  - Viscous.

Mechanical
- Inhibitor of—
  - Depositions from lime-softened waters.
  - Scale formation in boilers and cooling water systems.
  - Sludge in boilers.
- Remover of—
  - Scale from boiler systems.
  - Scale from cooling water systems.

Miscellaneous
- Corrosion inhibitor in—
  - Water systems.

Sod Oil

Synonyms: Degras; Moelion degras; Wool fat; Wool grease.
French: Dégras; Moellon dégras.
German: Gerberfett; Lederfett; Weissbruhe; Weissgerberdegras; Weissgerberfett.
Spanish: Grasso de conciatori.
Italian: Unto di pelli degras.

(Data cover applications of both sod oil and moellon degras.)

Fats and Oils
- Ingredient of—
  - Cutting oils.
- Starting point in making—
  - Lanolin.

Ink
- Thickener in—
  - Duplicator inks.

Sod Oil (Continued)
  Printing inks.
  Typewriter inks.

Leather
Currying agent.
Dressing agent.
Ingredient of—
  Compositions for dressing, lubricating, waterproofing, softening, stuffing, and currying leather.
Lubricant.
Softener.
Stuffing agent.
Waterproofing agent.

Lubricant
Lubricant and thickener in—
  Glass mold oils (admixtures with graphite and naphthalene pale oils).
  Hot-roll mill greases (starting up greases and hot neck greases, and the like).

Mechanical
Lubricant, softener, and thickener in—
  Belt-dressing compositions.

Military
Anticorrosive protectant for—
  Guns and other steel equipment.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Thickener in—
  Paints and varnishes.

Soap
Thickener and fatting agent in—
  Soaps.

Textile
Retting agent for—
  Flax.

Softening Agents

Substances used (in many industries) for the purpose of promoting and increasing softness. They may be added during the processing for facilitating operations or they may be present in the finished product.

Rubber softeners are usually used to lubricate the rubber mass on the compounding mills, thus effecting reduction in power consumption in the milling operation, to increase the dispersion of pigments, or to prevent premature vulcanization during processing. Greater smoothness of finish may also result from their use. Rubber softeners are composed chiefly of the following single materials or their mixtures: coal-tar resins (indenecoumarone types), mixtures of mineral and vegetable oils, asphalts and pitches, petroleum derivatives, etc.

Textile softeners are used primarily to counteract the stiffness and harshness which may be imparted to yarns and fabrics by other finishing materials or operations. For a long time such softeners were based on solubilized castor and olive oils and tallow. The newer softeners, however, may be grouped into four general classes: (a) those based on emulsions or dispersions of synthetic fatty bodies; (b) highly sulfonated oil types; (c) sulfated fatty alcohol types; (d) quaternary ammonium salt types, usually referred to as "cation-active bodies."

Softeners of the (a) class have powerful softening action on all types of animal and vegetable fibers and are especially suited for soft-finishing rayons.

Those of the (b) class may be regarded as generally superior to Turkey Red Oil (sulfonated oil) and possess excellent stability in hard water, in the presence of mineral and organic acids and in concentrated solutions of Epsom salts. Their use is indicated in any class of finishing work where a soluble oil type is desirable, and they give the added assurance that such finished white goods on storage will not develop rancidity or discoloration.

Sulfated fatty alcohol types of softeners (c) are essentially powerful detergents, possessing a high degree of stability to hard water, acids and alkalies. While they possess well defined softening powers, only the longer-chain members of this class are said to be really good softeners since softening power increases with chain length. In addition, in dye baths they simultaneously give excellent leveling and penetration. They give particularly soft effects to cotton and rayon.

(d) *Cation-Active Types.* All the foregoing products are described as anion-active materials, which means that the portion of softener molecule which produces the desired effect has a negative charge considered from the standpoint of dissociation. It is well known that when cellulosic fibers are immersed in water they also acquire a negative charge; hence there is relatively little affinity between anion-active materials and the fiber. Useful effects are obtained only by using relatively large quantities of materials and their attachment to the fiber is only of a temporary nature. In cation-active softeners the useful part of the molecule is the cation, which carries a positive charge and, therefore, is powerfully attracted to the wet fiber with its negative charge. As a result, a practically permanent bond is established between the two, which renders the finish of the fabric highly resistant to laundering, thus giving a so-called permanent finish. Thus, it becomes evident that softeners based on quaternary ammonium salts are most novel and useful. In addition to producing extreme softness and permanence of finish, they also are used to fix the dyes in direct color printing, giving increased fastness to water, eliminating bleeding, and promoting a good resistance to perspiration, acids, cross-dyeing and wet-rubbing. On the other hand, some adverse effects have been noted; *e.g.*, bleached whites tend to be yellowed by their action and the light resistance of many dyes is reduced. However, it is thought that continued research will eliminate these difficulties. Summed up, they are claimed to give novel, soft finishes heretofore unobtainable with the older substances or, alternatively, they enable established soft effects to be produced more economically and simply.

Ceramics
Softening agent in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, as well as resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic products.

Chemical
Softening agent for—
  Cellulose derivatives.

Cosmetics
Softening agent in—
  Nail enamels and lacquers containing cellulose derivatives, as well as resins, as a base material.

Electrical
Softening agent in—
  Insulating compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, as well as resins, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass
Softening agent in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, as well as resins, used in the manufacture of nonscattering glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Glue and Adhesives
Softening agent in—
  Adhesive compositions containing cellulose derivatives, as well as resins.

Leather
Softening agent in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, as well as resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metallurgical
Softening agent in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, as well as resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous
Softening agent in—
  Coating compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, as well as resins, used for protecting and decorating various products.

Paint and Varnish
Softening agent in—
  Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes taining cellulose derivatives, as well as resins.

Softening Agents (Continued)

Paper

Softening agent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, as well as resins, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating products made of paper or pulp.

Photographic

Softening agent in making—

Films from cellulose derivatives.

Plastics

Softening agent in making—

Laminated fiber products, molded products, plastics from cellulose derivatives, as well as resins.

Resins

Softening agent for—

Resin-cellulose derivative compositions and solutions.

Rubber

Softening agent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, as well as resins, used as coatings for decorating and protecting rubber products.

Stone

Softening agent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, as well as resins, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial stone and natural stone.

Textile

Softening agent for—

Textile fabrics.

Softening agent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, as well as resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Woodworking

Softening agent in—

Compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, as well as resins, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Plastic compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, as well as resins, used for many filling and repairing purposes on wood.

(Various substances used for this purpose will be found in this book at appropriate points.)

Solvents

This covers applications for those solvents used principally in paints, varnishes, lacquers and various coating and decorative uses. For those solvents having a wider commercial application the uses are given in full under the product heading. The applications for "Diluents" are similar to those given below.

Ceramics

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as natural or artificial resins, used for protecting and decorating ceramic ware.

Chemical

As a general solvent.

Electrical

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as natural or artificial resins, used for insulating wire and in making electrical apparatus and equipment.

Glass

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as natural or artificial resins, used for the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and for decorating glassware.

Glues and Adhesives

Solvent in—

Adhesive preparations containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as natural or artificial resins.

Leather

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as natural or artificial resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and also for decorating and coating leather goods.

Metallurgical

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as natural or artificial resins, used for coating metals and metal products.

Miscellaneous

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as natural or artificial resins, used for insulating purposes and also for coating and decorating various products.

Paint and Varnish

Solvent in making—

Lacquers, paints, varnishes, dopes, and enamels, containing nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as artificial or natural resins.

Paper

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as natural or artificial resins, used in the manufacture of coated papers and also in coating and decorating pulp and paper products.

Plastics

Solvent in making—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as natural or artificial resins.

Rubber

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as natural or artificial resins, used for coating and decorating rubber merchandise.

Stone

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as natural or artificial resins, used for protecting and decorating natural and artificial stone.

Textile

Solvent in—

Coating compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as natural or artificial resins.

Waxes and Resins

Solvent for—

Artificial resins, natural resins.

Woodworking

Solvent in—

Compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, as well as natural or artificial resins, used in coating and decorating wood products.

Sorbic Acid Isopropylbutylester

Miscellaneous

As an emulsifying agent (Germ. 626880).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

Sorbitolglyceryl Laurate

Synonyms: Sorbite glyceryl laurate.

French: Laurate de sorbite et de glycérine; Laurate de sorbite glycérique; Laurate de sorbite et de glycéryle; Laurate de sorbite glycérylique; Laurate de sorbitol et de glycérine; Laurate de sorbitol glycérique; Laurate de sorbitol et de glycéryle; Laurate de sorbitol glycérylique.

German: Laurinsaures Sorbitglyzerin; Laurinsäuresorbitglyzerinester; Laurinsaures Sorbitglyzeryl; Laurinsäueresorbitglyzerylester; Laurinsaures Sorbitolglyzerin; Laurinsäuresorbitolglyzerinester; Laurinsaures Sorbitolglyzeryl; Laurinsäuresorbitolglyzerylester.

Cosmetic

Emulsifying agent in making—

Emulsified creams, ointments, and the like.

Food

Emulsifying agent for—

Alcohol.
Fats.
Oils.
Various food products and ingredients.

Sorbitolglyceryl Laurate (Continued)

Miscellaneous
Emulsifying agent claimed to offer the following properties—
  Completely dispersible in water, forming milky emulsions whose concentration is easily controlled.
  Edible.
  Light-amber color.
  Neutral.

Pharmaceutical
Suggested emulsifying agent in making—
  Compounded preparations.

Sorbitol Hexa-acetate

Synonyms: Sorbite acetate; Sorbite hexa-acetate; Sorbitol acetate.
French: Acétate sorbique; Acétate de sorbite; Acétate de sorbitol; Hexa-acétate sorbique; Hexa-acétate de sorbite; Hexa-acétate de sorbitol.
German: Essigsauressorbitester; Essigsäuresorbitolester; Sorbitacetat; Sorbitazetat; Sorbitolacetat; Sorbitolazetat.

Cellulose Products
Stiffening modifier for—
  Cellulose acetate articles.

Chemical
Latent organic soluble form of sorbitol for use in organic synthesis.

Paint and Varnish
Stiffening modifier for—
  Cellulose acetate lacquers.

Plastics
Stiffening modifier for—
  Cellulose acetate plastics.

Sorbitol Hexachloroacetate

Cellulose Products
Plasticizer (U.S. 1947008) for—
  Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."

Sorbitol Laurate

Synonyms: Sorbite laurate.
French: Laurate sorbique; Laurate de sorbite; Laurate de sorbitol.
German: Laurinsaures Sorbit; Laurinsäuresorbitester; Laurinsaures Sorbitol; Laurinsäuresorbitolester.

Cosmetic
Emulsifying agent in making—
  Emulsified toilet preparations, creams, ointments, and the like.

Food
Emulsifying agent for—
  Alcohol.
  Fats.
  Oils.
  Various food products and ingredients.

Miscellaneous
Emulsifying agent claimed to offer the following properties—
  Acid number 6 to 7.
  Completely dispersible in water, forming milky emulsions.
  Light-amber liquid.
  Nontoxic.

Pharmaceutical
Suggested emulsifying agent in making—
  Pharmaceutical preparations.

Sorbitol Oleate

Miscellaneous
Emulsifying agent for forming—
  Water-in-oil emulsions.

Soybean Fiber

(A synthetic fiber reported to be made from the protein of soybean meal in the United States, England, and Japan, where it is reported as being marketed under the name of "Silkool".)

Textile
New fiber said to have the following characteristics—
  Mothproof.
  Resembles casein wool generally in physical, chemical, and dyeing properties.

Soybean Oil Fatty Acids

Synonyms: Bean oil fatty acids; Chinese bean oil fatty acids; Sojabean oil fatty acids; Soj oil fatty acids.
French: Acides gras d'huile de soja; Acides d'huile de soya.
German: Chinesisches Bohnenfettsäure; Soja fettsäure; Sojabohnenoelfettsäure.
Spanish: Acidos grassos de aceite de soja hispida.
Italian: Acidi grassi di olio di soja.

Resins
Raw material in making—
  Alkyd resins.

Soybean Protein-Formaldehyde Dispersions

(Dispersions of soybean protein in concentrations up 10 percent in formaldehyde solutions.)

Paper
Surface-sizing agent for—
  Glassine paper.

Plastics
Reported promising as—
  Impregnating agent in making—
    Laminated plastics.

Leather
Reported promising as—
  Dressing and surfacing agent (claimed to give to and elastic surface films).

Spearmint Oil

Synonyms: Oil of spearmint; Oil of crispmint.
Latin: Oleum menthae viridis.
French: Huile volatile de menthe verte; de menthe verte.
German: Römischminzöl; Römischminzoel; Kra minzöl; Krauseminzoel.
Spanish: Aceite de hierbabuena puntiaguida.

Chemical
Denaturant for—
  Alcohol.

Cosmetic
Flavoring agent in—
  Dentrifrices.
  Mouthwashes.
  Ices.
  Pomades.

Distilled Beverage
Flavoring agent in—
  Cordials and liqueurs.
Starting point in making—
  Essence of spearmint.

Food
Flavoring agent for—
  Candy.
  Chewing gum.
  Icings.

Miscellaneous
Masking agent for—
  Products having unpleasant taste.

Pharmaceutical
Flavoring agent for—
  Lozenges.
  Medicines.
  Tablets.
  Water.
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Substitute for—
  Oil of peppermint as a flavor or carminative.

Spiegeleisen

French: Fonte miroitante.
German: Spiegel.

(A special alloy of manganese and iron which from ferromanganese principally in having a manganese content; it may, perhaps, be more termed a high-manganese pigiron.)

Metallurgical
Cleanser in—
  Steel manufacture.
Deoxidizer in—
  Steel manufacture.
Desulphurizer in—
  Steel manufacture.
Improver of—
  Steel in—
    Ductility.
    Forging properties.
    Grain-fineness.
    Rolling properties.
    Strength.

Spiegeleisen (Continued)

Manganese introducer in—
  Bessemer steel.
  Electrical-furnace steel.
  Open-hearth steel.
Recarburizing agent in—
  Steel manufacture.
Remover of—
  Hot-brittleness in steel manufacture.
Scavenger in—
  Steel manufacture.

Spotting Agents (Stain removers)

Products used in the dry-cleaning industry for removing spots from fabrics. According to the nature of the stain the removal is accomplished by treating the fabrics with one or more such agents,—either alone, in combination, or in series. For example, argyrol can be removed from "Celanese" by treating it with: (1) soap and water, or sulfonated oil and water, (2) ammonia. Typical spotting agents are Stoddard Solvent, acetic acid, formic acid, dilute alkalies, ammonia, carbon tetrachloride, gasoline, glycerin, oxalic acid, sodium hydrosulfite, Javalle water, soluble oils. "An ideal dry-cleaning solvent should have the following attributes: it should not affect the garmen or he dye; it should be chemically inert, stable, odorless nontoxic and immiscible with water; its distillation range should be close; it should be volatile but not too volatile; and it should have a high flash-point or be non-inflammable." Such agents will be found at various appropriate points in this book.

Star Anise

Synonyms: Chinese aniseed; Indian anise; Star anise seed; Star aniseed.
Latin: Cardamomum siberiense; Fructus anisi stellati; Illicium; Semen badiani.
French: Anis de Chine; Anis étoilé; Annis de Sibérie; Badiane.
German: Badian; Sternanis.
Spanish: Badiana; Semilla de anis estrellado.
Italian: Badiana; Anice stellata.

(The fruit of Illicium verum Hooker filius (Fam. "Magnoliacea"). Seven species of the genus Illicium are known, of these, two are found on the southern Atlantic coast of North America, two in Hindostan, and three in China and Japan. The tree yielding star anise is indigenous to southeastern Asia and is extensively cultivated in subtropical countries. "Shikimmi fruits" or "Skimmi fruits" are obtained from Illicium religiosum Sieb., a tree which is extensively cultivated in the groves of the Buddhist temples in Japan. There is also an Illicium religiosum Sieb. of India; its fruits are very poisonous. Information at hand does not state whether the Japanese "Shikimmi" are also poisonous, but this is probably so. I. floridanum Ell. (poison bay, sweet laurel) is a small evergreen tree or shrub indigenous to Florida and the coastal parts of the Gulf of Mexico. Its seeds are probably analogous to those of anise in tastes and odor. I. parviflorum Vent. (I. anisatum Bartr.) is a shrub indigenous to the hilly regions of Georgia and Carolina. Its seeds are said to give a flavor like that of sassafras root and they are very poisonous if a decoction in sufficient concentration is imbibed.)

romatics
ource of—
  Star anise oil (oil of badiane).
istilled Beverages
arting point in making—
  Essence of star anise (essence of badiane).
  Flavoring agents for cordials and liqueurs.
ood
s a flavoring.
arting point in making—
  Flavoring agents for candy, cakes, and the like.
armaceutical
eported useful as—
  Aromatic.
  Carminative.
  Corrigent of griping or unpleasant medicines.
  Stomachic.
ported useful in treating—
  Colic. Coughs.

ar Anise Oil

Synonyms: Chinese aniseed oil; Indian anise oil; Oil of star aniseed.
Latin: Oleum badiani; Oleum fructus anisi stellati; Oleum illicii; Oleum semen badiani.
French: Huile d'anis de Chine; Huile d'anis étoilé; Huile d'anis de Sibérie; Huile de badiane; Huile volatile d'anis.
German: Badianoel; Sternanisoel.
Spanish: Aceite de badiana; Aceite de semilla de anis estrellado.
Italian: Olio di anice stellata; Olio di badiana.

(A volatile oil distilled from the ripe fruit of Illicium verum Hooker filius (Fam. Magnoliacea). Japanese star anise oil is reported to be obtained from the leaves instead of from the fruit. There is said to be no known chemical difference between star anise oil and anise oil, but dealers claim to be able to distinguish between them by their odor and taste.)

Cellulose Products
Ingredient (U.S. 1199800) and 1388472) of—
  Cellulose acetate solvent.
Plasticizer (U.S. 1388472) for—
  Cellulose acetate.
Cosmetic
Flavoring agent (U.S. 1488097) for—
  Dentifrice.
Distilled Beverages
Flavoring agent for—
  Cordials and liqueurs.
Ingredient of—
  Flavoring agents.
Exterminant
Flavoring agent (U.S. 1507029) in—
  Rat poison.
Firefighting
Ingredient (U.S. 1270395) of—
  Carbon tetrachloride fire-extinguisher.
Food
Flavoring agent for—
  Candy, cakes, and the like.
  Coffee substitute (U.S. 1519789).
  Licorice substitute (U.S. 1519789).
Insecticide
Vermicide for—
  Body vermin.
Miscellaneous
Flavoring agent for various products.
Pharmaceutical
Flavoring agent (U.S. 1375154) in—
  Epsom salt preparation.
Flavoring agent in compounding and dispensing practice.
Reputed useful in—
  Colic.
Reputed useful as—
  Expectorant.
Photographic
Ingredient (U.S. 1199800 and 1388472) of—
  Solvent for photographic film.
Textile
Ingredient (U.S. 1164037) of—
  Printing composition for fabrics.
Veterinary
Ingredient (U.S. 1470795) of—
  Preparation for treating contagious abortion in cows.

Starch Acetate

French: Acétate d'amidon; Acétate de amidon; Acétate de fécule.
German: Azetatstärke; Stärkemehlessigsäurerester.
Spanish: Acetato de almidon.
Italian: Acetato di amido.

Adhesives
Substitute for—
  Dextrin. Vegetable gums.
  Starches.
Dye
Substitute for—
  Dextrin.
Valuable vehicle for—
  Dyestuffs.
Food
Starch addition agent in—
  Confectionery filling and coatings.
  Various food processings.

Starch Acetate (Continued)

Mining
Promoter of—
Water film adherence in "Sink-and-Float" process for the separation of coal from slate.

Miscellaneous
Addition agent in—
Starches from various sources.
Base for—
Films and coatings (it is soluble in many of the common organic solvents and may be used and formulated in practically the same manner as the cellulose esters and ethers).

Paper
Base for—
Grease and oilproof coatings for paper (solution in methyl acetate, plasticized with triacetin).
Substitute for—
Casein in sizings and coatings.
Chrome glue in sizings and coatings.
Starch in sizings and coatings.

Textile
Addition agent in—
Starches.
As a finishing agent.
Sizing agent in—
Textile printing.
Stiffening agent for—
Collar, tie, and similar fabrics.
Substitute for—
Dextrin.
Vegetable gums and resins in textile finishes.

Stearic Acid Chloride

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Emulsifying agents by sulphonating products of its reaction with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Lubricants with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

Stearic Acid Nitrile

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 438793) in making—
Higher aliphatic amines used as textile auxiliary agents and as pharmaceutical agents.

Stearic Aldehyde

Chemical
Reagent in—
Organic syntheses.

Textile
Water-repelling agent (Brit. 477029) for—
Acetate rayon.
Cotton.
Cuprammonium rayon.
Hemp.
Jute.
Linen.
Viscose rayon.
Wool.

Stearylacetanilideparacarboxylic Acid

Photographic
Nondiffusible color-former (Brit. 502665) in—
Color photography.

Stearylaminoaminooxazolidin Hydrochloride

Rayon
Delustering agent (Brit. 503548) for—
Viscose rayon.

Stearylaminoaminooxazolidin Sulphate

Rayon
Delustering agent (Brit. 503548) for—
Viscose rayon.

Stearyl-7-diethylaminoethoxy-1-naphthylamine Hydrochloride

Pharmaceutical
Suggested thickener for—
Medicinal oils.

Stearyldiethylaminoethylaminoanilide Hydrochloride

Pharmaceutical
Suggested thickener for—
Medicinal oils.

Stearylureidomethylpyridinium Chloride

Textile
Claimed to make fabrics—
Creaseproof.
Fast to dry-cleaning solvents and spotting agents.
Fast to washing.
Soft handling.
Waterproof.
Waterproofing agent (Brit. 497856) for—
Textiles.

Steffens Waste Liquors

(Refuse products from sugar factories.)

Chemical
Source of—
Potash.
Soda.

Fertilizer.
Ingredient of—
Fertilizer compositions.

Sterculia Oil

(An oil from the seedcoats and kernels of Sterculia foetida, Linn., indigenous to West and East Africa. India, Ceylon, Malay Archipelago, and Northern Australia.)

Fats and Oils
Suggested for use as a vegetable oil offering the following properties—
Pale, greenish-yellow color.
Iodine value 83 to 84.
Saponification value 191 to 198.

Food
Suggested for use as—
Edible oil (refined product).

Soap
Suggested for use as—
Soapstock.

Sterculia Oilcake

Fertilizer
Suggested for use as—
Fertilizer ingredient rich in protein.

Stilbene

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Cosmetic
Protective (Brit. 435811) in—
Sun-tan lotions (solution or dispersion in a compatible solvent, for example, glycerin or wool-fat but not water, alcohol, benzene, carbon tetrachloride chloroform, or acetone), said to prevent formation of painful erythemas whilst enabling the skin to grow brown in sunlight, by virtue of high absorption of ultraviolet rays.

Stilbene Diamidine

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice. Suggested for use in treating—
Leishmaniasis (also known as Oriental Sore, a tropical disease characterized by great swellings and caused by trypanosomes injected by insect bite).
Malaria.

Stillingia Oil

Synonyms: Oil of Sapium Sebiferum seed; Tallowseed oil.

Fats and Oils
Vegetable oil offering the following properties—
Limpid liquid.
Mustardlike taste.
Pale yellow color.
Peculiar odor.
Vegetable oil offering the following characteristics—
Refractive index at 25°C., 1.4817.
Acid value, 3.7.
Saponification value, 206.2.
Reichert-Meissl value, 1.64.
Polenske value, 0.97.
Iodine value (Hanus), 169.0.
Thiocyanogen value, 100.7.
Unsaponifiable matter, 0.78 percent.
Saturated acids (Bertram), 8.67 percent.
Unsaturated acids, 85.7 percent.

Stillingia Oil (Continued)

Fuel
Component of—
  Candles.

Soap
Raw material in making—
  Soap.

Textile
Dressing agent in various processes.

Strontium Borosilicate

French: Borosilicate de strontiane; Borosilicate strontianique; Borosilicate strontique; Borosilicate de strontium.
German: Borsauressiliciumstoffsaures Strontium; Borsauresiliciumstoffsaure Strontianerde.

Ceramic
Replacer (Germ. 653230) of—
  Borax in frits for ceramic enamels.

Strontium Carbide

French: Carbure de strontiane; Carbure strontianique; Carbure strontique; Carbure de strontium.
German: Strontiumcarbid.
Spanish: Carburo estrontico; Carburo de estrontio.
Italian: Carburo di stronzio.

Chemical
Catalyst (U.S. 1234156 and 1437139) in making—
  Aldol.
Process material (U.S. 1160811) in making—
  Sodium cyanamide.
  Sodium cyanide.

Metallurgical
Alloying agent (Germ. 381577 and 381602) with—
  Lead.

Strontium Carbonate

Synonyms: Carbonate of strontia; Strontianite.
French: Carbonate de strontiane; Carbonate strontianique; Carbonate strontique; Carbonate de strontium.
German: Kohlensaures Strontium.
Spanish: Carbonato de estrontiana; Carbonato estrontico; Carbonato de estrontio.
Italian: Carbonato di stronzio.

Abrasives
Controller (U.S. 1339344) of—
  Aluminum oxide crystal size in making abrasive.

Cement and concrete
ngredient (U.S. 1194344) of—
  Portland cement.

Chemical
Neutralizer (U.S. 1298553 and 1298554) for—
  Hydrochloric acid.
Process material in making—
  Aluminum fluoride (U.S. 1518872).
  Ethyleneglycol (U.S. 1259757 and 1259758).
  Potassium chloride (U.S. 1194344).
  Propyleneglycol (U.S. 1259757 and 1259758).
  Quebracho tanning compound (U.S. 1241950).
tarting point in making—
  Ammonia catalyst (U.S. 1483412).
  Catalyst used in making—
    Alcohol from ethylene (Brit. 407944).
    Ethylene from alcohol (Brit. 407944).
  Compound used in purifying gases used in making ammonia (U.S. 1483413).
  Strontium fluosilicate.
  Strontium hydroxide.
  Strontium manganate.
  Strontium permanganate.
  Strontium salts.

ectrical
lament coating agent (U.S. 1419530) for—
  Vacuum tube cathode.
  Vacuum tube filaments.

xplosives and Matches
gredient of—
  Flares.
  Incendiary compositions.
  Pyrotechnic compositions.
  Railroad signal fuses.
  Signalling compositions.

ass
gredient of—
  ridescent glass batches.

Ink
Ingredient (U.S. 1131578) of—
  Lithographic ink.

Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
  Heat-producing compounds (U.S. 1126055).
Process material in making—
  Arc-welding composition (U.S. 146-7825).

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Starting point (Brit. 400799) in making—
  Driers for paints with the aid of—
    Acids from oxidizing paraffin or petroleum.
    Fatty acids of wool-grease.
    Linoleic acid.
    Naphthenic acids.
    Resin acids.
Strontium source in making—
  Luminous compositions.
  Phosphorescent compounds.
  Pigments.

Petroleum
Starting point (U.S. 1152765) in making—
  Catalyst for hydrogenation of petroleum derivatives.

Sugar
In refining processes.

Strontium Chloride

Synonyms: Chloride of strontia.
French: Chlorure de strontiane; Chlorure strontianique; Chlorure strontique; Chlorure de strontium.
German: Chlorstrontium; Strontiumchlorid.
Spanish: Chloruro de estrontiana; Chloruro estrontico; Chloruro de estrontio.
Italian: Chloruro di stronzio.

Chemical
Process material in making—
  Aluminum fluoride (U.S. 1518872).
  Magnesium chloride (U.S. 1262939).
  Sodium cyanamide (U.S. 1160811).
  Sodium cyanide (U.S. 1160811).
Starting point in making—
  Strontium salts.
Strontium source in making—
  Strontium acetylsalicylate (U.S. 1217862).
  Strontium fluosilicate.

Electrical
Filament-coating agent (U.S. 1453267) for—
  Vacuum tube filament.

Explosives and Matches
Ingredient of—
  Flares.
  Pyrotechnics.

Metallurgical
Process material in making—
  Bearing metal (U.S. 1520254).
  Silicon alloy (U.S. 1518872).
Strontium source in making—
  Copper-strontium alloy (U.S. 1258886).
  Lead-strontium alloy (U.S. 1447143).

Miscellaneous
Ingredient (U.S. 1365077) of—
  Cement, containing also waste asbestos.

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer
Ingredient (U.S. 1145186) of—
  Antifouling paint.
Reactant (U.S. 1484088) in making—
  Chrome yellow.
  Lead chromate.

Paper
Pigment and bleaching agent (U.S. 1147996) in making—
  Coated paper.

Petroleum
Ingredient (U.S. 1452463) of—
  Cement used in grouting oil wells.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.

Refractory
Ingredient (U.S. 1156018) of—
  Kiln lining.
  Refractory.

Refrigeration
Ingredient (U.S. 1792628) of—
  Ammonia absorbent.

Textile
Bleaching agent (U.S. 1155102) for—
  Cotton.
  Linen.

Strontium Chromate

French: Chromate de strontiane; Chromate strontianique; Chromate strontique; Chromate de strontium.
German: Chromsaures Strontium; Strontiumchromat.
Spanish: Cromato de estrontiana; Cromato estrontico; Cromato de estrontio.
Italian: Cromato di stronzio.

Metallurgical
Process material (U.S. 1287605) in—
Rustproofing iron.

Miscellaneous
Ingredient (U.S. 1291352) of—
Rustproofing compound.

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer
Ingredient (Brit. 403762) of—
Chrome yellow pigment.

Strontium Double Salt of Para-aminobenzoic Acid and Adipic Acid Monoanisylester

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 467080) to have therapeutic properties.

Strontium Double Salt of Parahydroxybenzoic Acid and Malonic Acid Monoethylester

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 467080) to have therapeutic properties.

Strontium Hydroxide

Synonyms: Hydrate of Strontia; Strontia Hydrate.
French: Hydrate de strontiane; Hydrate strontianique; Hydrate strontique; Hydrate de strontium; Hydroxyde strontianique; Hydroxyde strontique; Hydroxyde de strontium; Strontiane hydratée; Strontium hydratée.
German: Hydrasierte Strontium; Strontiumhydrat; Strontiumhydroxyd.
Spanish: Hidrato de estrontiana; Hidrato estrontico; Hidrato de estrontio.
Italian: Idrato di stronzio.

Adhesives
Process material in making—
Glue (U.S. 1192783).
Vegetable glue (U.S. 1275799).

Chemical
Catalyst promoter (U.S. 1148570 and 1152930) in making—
Ammonia.
Neutralizing agent (U.S. 1298552, 1298553, and 1298554) for—
Hydrochloric acid in bleach solution.
Hypochlorous acid in bleach solution.
Process material in making—
Antimony sulphide (U.S. 1415127).
Inulin (U.S. 1399544).
Quebracho tanning compound (U.S. 1241950).
Reactant (U.S. 1302937) in making—
Potassium hydroxide from potassium carbonate or potassium sulphate.
Sodium hydroxide from sodium carbonate or sodium sulphate.
Reagent (U.S. 1500994) for separating—
Sodium carbonate from sodium hydroxide.
Regenerating agent (U.S. 1349750) for—
Ammonium hydroxide.
Remover (Brit. 400984 and 404028) of—
Silica and carbon dioxide in making—
Sodium aluminate from bauxite.
Starting point in making—
Strontium acetylsalicylate (U.S. 1217862).
Strontium dioxide.
Strontium manganate.
Strontium 4-methyl-2-trimethylacetovybenzoate.
Strontium permanganate.
Strontium trimethylacetylmetacresotinate.
Strontium salts.

Electrical
Filament-coating agent (U.S. 1209324 and 1467398) for—
Vacuum tube.
Process material (U.S. 1228369) in making—
Storage battery separators.

Leather
Bating agent (U.S. 1170426) for—
Hides.
Ingredient (U.S. 1435876) of—
Depilatory solution.

Lubricant
Process material (U.S. 1200617) in making—
Lubricants.

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer
Starting point (Brit. 400799) in making—
Driers for paints with the aid of—
Acids from oxidizing paraffin or petroleum.
Fatty acids of wool-grease.
Linoleic acid.
Naphthenic acids.
Resin acids.

Plastics
Solvent ingredient (U.S. 1146299) for—
Resin used in phonograph record composition.

Printing
Solvent ingredient (U.S. 1146299) for—
Resin used in making printing plates.

Resins
Solvent ingredient (U.S. 1146299) for—
Phenol-aldehyde condensate.

Sugar
Extractant and separating agent in—
Purifying and refining processes.
Extractant for—
Sugar from beet molasses.
Refining agent (U.S. 1476242) for—
Sugar.

Textile
Bleaching agent (Germ. 147821) for—
Cotton.

Strontium Nitrate

Synonyms: Nitrate of strontia.
French: Azoate de strontiane; Azoate strontiani ; Azoate strontique; Azoate de strontium; Azotate de strontiane; Azotate stronianique; Azotate stroni ; Azotate de strontium; Nitrate de strontiane; Nitrate strontianique; Nitrate strontique; Nitrate de strontium.
German: Salpetersaures Strontium; Strontiumnitrat.
Spanish: Nitrato de estrontiana; Nitrato estront Nitrato de estrontio.
Italian: Nitrato di stronzio.

Cement
Process material (U.S. 1519285) in waterproofing—
Cement.
Mortar.
Concrete.

Chemical
Process material in making—
Manganese dioxide (U.S. 1415395).
Starting point in making—
Catalysts used in making ammonia (U.S. 114 1152930, and 1491588).
Hexamethylenetetramine-strontium compound (U S 1423264).
Strontium acetylsalicylate (U.S. 1217862).
Strontium oxide.
Strontium salts.

Electrical
Coating agent (U.S. 1915186) for—
Electrode for gaseous-discharge tubes.
Process material (U.S. 1376604 and 1376606) in maki
Photoelectric cell.

Explosives and Matches
Light-producer in—
Explosives.
Flarelights.
Flashlight powders.
Impact illuminating bullets.
Pyrotechnics.
Railroad signal fuses.
Red-light-producer in—
Marine signals.
Pyrotechnics.
Railroad flares.
Signal lights.
Tracer bullets.

Meat-Packing
Pickling agent (U.S. 1259377) in making—
Corned beef.
Ham products.

Metallurgical
Electrolyte ingredients (U.S. 1314839, 1314840, 131 and 1314842) in etching—
Brass.
Steel.
Copper.
Zinc.
Nickel.
Reagent (U.S. 1493012) in
Rustproofing iron.

Strontium Nitrate (Continued)

Miscellaneous
- Ingredient (U.S. 1506322 and 1506323) of—
  - Chemical heating agent.
- Process material (U.S. 1213403) in making—
  - Felt.

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer
- Reactant in making—
  - Chromates used as anticorrosion agents (Brit. 406445).
  - Chrome yellow (U.S. 1484088).

Strontium Nitrite

Synonyms: Nitrite of strontia; Nitrite of strontium.
French: Nitrite de strontiane; Nitrite strontianique; Nitrite strontique.
German: Salpetrigsaure Strontianerde; Salpetrigsaures Strontium.

Chemical
- Starting point (U.S. 1217862) in making—
  - Strontium acetylsalicylate.

Explosives and Matches
- Color producer in—
  - Explosive compositions.
  - Flares.
  - Pyrotechnic compositions.

Food
- Curing agent (U.S. 1259377) for—
  - Beef.
  - Ham.
  - Meat.

Strontium Oxalate

Synonyms: Oxalate of strontia.
French: Oxalate de strontiane; Oxalate strontianique; Oxalate strontique; Oxalate de strontium.
German: Oxalsaure Strontianerde; Oxalsaures Strontium; Strontiumoxalat.

Chemical
- Starting point (U.S. 1473543) in making—
  - Catalyst used in making ammonia.

Leather
- Process material (U.S. 1241950) in making—
  - Quebracho tanning compound.

Miscellaneous
- Ingredient (U.S. 1273432) of—
  - Etching electrolyte.

Strontium Oxide

Synonyms: Anhydrous strontium oxide; Oxide of strontia; Strontia; Strontium monoxide.
French: Oxyde de strontiane; Oxyde strontianique; Oxyde strontique; Oxyde de strontium.
German: Strontiumoxyd.
Spanish: Oxido de estrontiana; Oxido estrontico; Oxido de estrontio.
Italian: Ossido di stronzio.

Chemical
- Catalyst in—
  - Organic synthesis.
- Catalyst (special) (U.S. 1124364, 1144800, and 1144801) in making—
  - Acetylene.
  - Ethylene.
  - Methane.
- Catalyst (special) (Brit. 415417) in making—
  - Alcohols from—
    - Amylene.
    - Butylene.
    - Cerotene.
    - Decylene.
    - Dodecylene.
    - Eicosylene.
    - Heptylene.
    - Hexadecylene.
    - Melene.
    - Nonylene.
    - Octadecylene.
    - Octylene.
    - Pentadecylene.
    - Propylene.
    - Tetradecylene.
    - Tridecylene.
    - Undecylene.
- atalyst promoter (U.S. 1148570 and 1152930) in making—
  - Ammonia.
- rocess material in making—
  - Quebracho tanning compound (U.S. 1241950).
- urifying agent (Brit. 414497) in making—
  - Potassium hydroxide.
  - Sodium hydroxide.
- emover (Brit. 404028) of—
  - Silica and carbon dioxide in making—
    - Sodium aluminate from bauxite.
- arting point in making—
  - Catalysts for ammonia synthesis (U. S. 1489497 and 1491588).
  - Strontium salts, especially strontium hydroxide.

Dentistry
- Constituent (U.S. 1408960) of—
  - Dental cement.

Electrical
- Ingredient of—
  - Cathode-coating composition for audion (U.S. 1419530).
  - Electric insulation (U.S. 1131578).
  - Electric insulator (U.S. 1143885).
  - Electrode composition for vapor gas electric devices, such as mercury vapor lamps (U.S. 1902936).
  - Light-sensitive agent for photoelectric cell (U.S. 1376604, 1376605, and 1376606).
- Offsetting preventer (U.S. 1363162) for—
  - Tungsten filaments.

Explosives and Matches.
- Color producer in—
  - Flares.
  - Incendiary compositions.
  - Pyrotechnic compositions.
  - Tracer compositions.

Fertilizer
- Ingredient (U.S. 1126408) of—
  - Fertilizer.

Glass
- Coloring agent in—
  - Iridescent glass batches.

Ink
- Pigment (U.S. 1131578) in—
  - Lithographic ink.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
- Pigment in—
  - Paints, enamels, lacquers, and the like.
- Filler in—
  - Paints, enamels, lacquers, and the like.
- Starting point (Brit. 400799) in making—
  - Driers for paints with the aid of—
    - Acids from oxidizing paraffin or petroleum.
    - Fatty acids or wool-grease.
    - Linoleic acid.
    - Naphthenic acids.
    - Resin acids.
- Strontium source in making—
  - Luminous compositions for blackout purposes.

Petroleum
- Starting point (U.S. 1152765) in making—
  - Catalysts for hydrogenation of petroleum.

Pharmaceutical
- In compounding and dispensing practice.

Photographic
- Reagent in—
  - Special processes.

Plastics
- Ingredient (U.S. 1146299 and 1183446) of—
  - Molded article.
  - Plastic product.

Printing
- Process material (U.S. 1146299) in making—
  - Printing plate.

Textile
- Bleaching agent in—
  - Textile processes.

Water
- Process material (U.S. 1343927) in making—
  - Base-exchanging material.

Strontium Sulphate

Synonyms: Celestite; Sulphate of strontia.
French: Sulphate de strontia; Sulphate de strontiane; Sulphate strontianique; Sulphate strontique; Sulphate de strontium.
German: Schwefelsäures Strontianerde; Schwefelsäures Strontium; Strontiumsulfat.
Spanish: Solfato de estrontiana; Solfato estrontico.
Italian: Solfato di stronzio.

Chemical
- Purifying agent in lowering—
  - Iron content of soda solutions.
  - Manganese content of soda solutions.
  - Silica content of soda solutions.
- Starting point in making—
  - Strontium salts.

Explosives
- Constituent of—
  - Pyrotechnic compositions.
- Starting point in making—
  - Strontium salts for pyrotechnical use.

Strontium Sulphate (Continued)

Glass
Opaquing agent in—
  Opaque glass (U.S. 1245487).
  Translucent glass (U.S. 1192048).

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Pigment in—
  Paints and enamels.
Starting point (Brit. 403762) in making—
  Chrome yellow pigments.

Strontium Sulphide

Synonyms: Sulphide of strontia.
French: Sulfure de strontiane; Sulfure strontianique; Sulfure strontique; Sulfure de strontium.
German: Schwefelstrontium.
Spanish: Solfuro de estrontiana; Solfuro estrontico; Solfuro de estrontio.
Italian: Solfuro di stronzio.

Chemical
Starting point in making—
  Strontium hydroxide.
  Strontium nitrate.
  Strontium oxide.

Electrical
Ingredient (U.S. 1316760) of—
  Battery composition.

Explosives and Matches
Reactant (Germ. 406412) in making—
  Strontium nitrate for pyrotechnic and incendiary compositions, flares, and the like.

Miscellaneous
Ingredient (U.S. 1166569) of—
  Motion-picture screen composition.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Phosphorescent material in—
  Luminous paints for signs, traffic signals, and blackout conditions.
Remover (U.S. 1260812) of—
  Zinc sulphate from lithopone.

Sugar
Starting point (Brit. 227666; Germ. 404769 and 432114) in making—
  Strontium hydroxide used in extracting sugar from beet molasses.

Strychnine Glycerophosphate

Synonym: Strychnine glycerinophosphate.
Latin: Strychninœ glycerophosphas.
French: Glycérophosphate de strychnine.
German: Glycerinphosphorsaures Strychnin; Strychninglycerinphosphat.
Spanish: Glicerofosfato de estricnina.
Italian: Glicerofosfato di stricnina.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reported useful as—
  Nerve tonic.
Reported useful in treating—
  Debility.
  Nervous conditions.
  Neurasthenia.

Styralyl Acetate

Cosmetic
Odorant in—
  Creams.
  Other preparations.
  Lotions.

Perfume
Note donator in—
  Gardenia odors.
Odorant in—
  Perfumes.
  Toilet waters.

Soap
Odorant in—
  Toilet soaps.

Substitutes, miscellaneous

The following information has been taken from various commercial and technical journals, trade papers, and the like. The data are given here for the information of the readers of this book but the Editor cannot assume any responsibility for accuracy or applicability. Nor can any supplementary data be given, such as information source and the like. Since it was abstracted from responsible journals it is, however, assumed that it will prove valuable to readers seeking substitute materials (The index in this book also lists other data on substitute materials). When a patent number covering the was given, this number has been reproduced for the benefit of the reader. Finally, both the editor and the publisher caution the reader that the existence of this information in this book in no way authorizes the reader to use these products in defian of a patent, which may or may not exist, coverin their use for the purpose indicated. Neither th editor nor publisher assumes any responsibility legal or otherwise, with respect to these data.

Acrylic resin plastics instead of rubber.
  Indentures.
Algoraba instead of Far Eastern tanstuffs.
Aluminum alloy AN 2.5 (contains 2.5 percent of nickel) instead of tin babbitt metal.
  In machine bearings.
Aluminum sulphate instead of aluminum chloride.
  In body deodorants.
Amylphosphoric acid instead of olive oil.
  As a fiber lubricant in wool spinning.
Anabasine instead of rotenone.
  As a contact insecticide.
Animal sterol (activated by ultra-violet radiations or X-rays) instead of fish liver oils.
  As a source of Vitamin D.
Antimony instead of tin.
  As a component of soft solders.
Antimony oxide instead of stannic oxide.
  In enamels and glazes.
Apricot kernel oil instead of sweet almond oil.
  In ointments and creams.
Aquamel as an extender for carnauba wax.
Asarinin instead of pyrethrum.
  In fly sprays and the like.
Barytes (in combination with carbon black in a alkyd medium) instead of aluminum paint.
  For various purposes.
Barium-calcium compound, precipitated, instead o blanc fixe.
  In various applications.
Benzol instead of toluol.
  As a solvent in making insulating varnish for wire (said to speed production and improve the produc but the hazard of its vapors must be overcome
Benzyl salicylate instead of copper oxide.
  In the control of plant mildews.
Bismuth subsalicylate instead of copper oxide.
  In the control of plant mildews (suspended wit a wetting agent).
Brea gum instead of acacia.
  In various applications.
Butyloleate instead of dibutyl phthalate.
  As a plasticizer for nitrocellulose.
Butylphosphoric acid instead of olive oil.
  As a fiber lubricant in wool spinning.
Butyl stearate instead of dibutyl phthalate.
  As a plasticizer for nitrocellulose.
Cabbage seed oil instead of olive oil.
  In various applications.
Cadmium instead of tin.
  As a component of soft solders.
Calcium thiocyanate instead of sodium chlorate.
  As a herbicide.
Camphene instead of camphor.
  In various applications.
Capric acid instead of naphthenic acids.
  In rubber compounding.
Casein instead of shellac.
  In various applications.
Casein instead of tapioca starch.
  In various applications.
Castor plant extracts instead of lead arsenate.
  As an insecticide for army worms.
Celestine instead of barytes.
  As a diluting filler in rubber batches.
Cellulose acetate plastics instead of tin.
  In the manufacture of collapsible tubes.
Charcoal instead of barytes.
  As a diluting filler in rubber batches.
Cherry kernel oil instead of sweet almond oil.
  In ointments and creams.
Chestnut instead of Far Eastern tanstuffs.
Chlorinated rubber compositions instead of drying
  In protective coatings.
Cinella instead of citronella oil.
  As an odorant in various applications, esp in soaps.
Cottonseed oil, hydrogenated, instead of castor
  As a base material in lipstick.

Substitutes, Miscellaneous (Continued)

Cotton wax instead of carnauba wax.
  In unsaponified polishing compositions.
Cucaracha plant instead of pyrethrum.
  As a household insecticide.
Cumic acid instead of benzoic acid.
  In various applications.
Decahydronaphthalene instead of turpentine oil.
  As a solvent in various compositions.
Dehydranone (dehydracetic acid) instead of camphor.
  As a plasticizer.
Devil's shoestring instead of derris.
  As a source of rotenone.
Dichloroethyl phosphate instead of dibutyl phthalate.
  As a plasticizer for nitrocellulose.
Dichloroisopropyl ether instead of benzol.
  In paint and varnish removers.
Diethyl adipate instead of citronella oil.
  As insect repellent (U.S. 2273860).
Diethylene glycol monolaurate instead of castor oil.
  In hair dressings.
Diglycol laurate instead of olive oil.
  In technical applications.
Diglycol laurate instead of sulphonated oils.
  In treating furs and leathers.
Di-isopropyl-metacresol instead of thymol.
  As an odorizing antiseptic.
Dika fat instead of cocoa butter.
  As a base material in cosmetic preparations.
Dolomite instead of magnesite.
  As a material in basic linings for furnaces.
Earthenware scrap, ground instead of barytes.
  As a diluting filler in rubber batches.
Esparto wax instead of carnauba wax.
  In unsaponified polishing compositions.
Esparto wax instead of camphor.
  As a plasticizer for nitrocellulose.
Ethylbutyl acetate instead of amyl acetate.
  As a solvent in pyroxylin lacquers and synthetic resin varnishes.
Ethylcellulose, plasticized, instead of rubber.
  In various applications.
Ethyl formate instead of ethyl acetate.
  As a solvent in the preparation of diethyl mercury.
Ethylphosphoric acid instead of olive oil.
  As a fiber lubricant in wool spinning.
Feculose instead of acacia.
  In various applications.
Feculose instead of gelatin.
  In various uses.
Ferric dimethyl dithiocarbamate instead of copper salts.
  As fungicides.
Ferrichrome glucosate (in a paint composition) instead of chromium.
  As a protective coating against corrosion.
Ferrichromgucosate instead of aluminum powder.
  In anti-corrosion paints.
Flax shives, ground refuse from the treatment of, instead of wood flour.
  As a filler in plastic compositions, linoleum, and other products.
Flax wax instead of beeswax.
  In various uses.
Foamglas instead of cork.
  For buoyancy and insulation.
Furfural instead of phenol.
  As a selective solvent in petroleum refining.
Furfuryl alcohol-lignin resins instead of phenol-aldehyde resins.
  In various applications.
Furoyl chloride instead of chloropicrin.
  In fumigation of grain elevators.
Glass instead of steel.
  In the manufacture of precision gauges.
Glass, drops of fused hard, instead of industrial jewels.
  As bearings.
Glass fiberboard instead of aluminum coatings.
  As a heat repelling material.
Glaurin instead of beeswax.'
  In varnish removers.
Glycerol phthalate instead of shellac.
  In thermosetting cements.
Glyceraid instead of glycerine.
  As a humectant in technical processes.
lyceryl monoricinoleate instead of castor oil.
  In hair dressings and other cosmetics.
lyceryl monoricinoleate instead of glycerin.
  In stamp pad inks.
lyceryl monostearate, water insoluble instead of shellac.
  As an enteric coating for pills.
Glycol diformate instead of formaldehyde.
  As an embalming agent.
Glycollic acid instead of tartaric acid.
  In the printing of cotton fabrics.
Grapeseed oil instead of castor oil.
  As a lubricant.
Grapeseed oil instead of olive oil.
  As a soap stock.
Gypsum, instead of wood.
  In building construction.
Gypsum instead of cast iron.
  As construction material of textile machine drums.
Hemlock instead of Far Eastern tanstuffs.
Hexachloroethane instead of camphor.
  As a plasticizer for cellulose products.
Horse chestnuts instead of soap bark.
  As a source of technical saponin.
Hydrofuramide instead of hexamine.
  As a hardening agent in phenol-aldehyde resins.
Hydrofluoric acid, anhydrous, instead of aluminum chloride.
  As a catalyst in the production of 100-octane gasoline and styrene.
Hydroresin A instead of gum arabic.
  As a binder.
Hydroxyacetic acid instead of tartaric acid.
  In the printing of cotton fabrics.
Iron phosphate pigments instead of red lead.
  As a rustproofing coating on structural steel.
Iron salts instead of zinc salts.
  As weighting fillers in rubber compounding.
Isobutyl undecyleneamide instead of pyrethrum.
  In fly sprays and the like.
Isophorone instead of cyclohexanone.
  As a solvent for synthetic resins.
Isopropyl alcohol instead of ethyl alcohol.
  As an antiseptic and disinfectant in surgery. Also in rubbing compounds.
Kukui oil instead of tongue oil.
  As a hard drying oil in coatings.
Lactic acid instead of citric acid.
  In food or drink products.
Lactic acid lacquer instead of tin.
  As a coating for containers.
Larch instead of Far Eastern tanstuffs.
Lead aluminate instead of chrome pigments.
  In rust preventing prime coatings.
Lead salts instead of zinc salts.
  As weighting fillers in rubber compounding.
Lead styphnate-hypophosphite instead of mercury fulminate.
  As a detonator for explosives (U.S. 2292956).
Lignin derivatives instead of phenolic resins.
  As extenders for such resins in various applications.
Linseed oil, isomerized, instead of tongue oil.
  In paints, and varnishes.
Litharge instead of carbon black.
  As a reinforcing agent in rubber compounding.
Lithium hydroxide instead of caustic potash.
  As an absorption medium for carbon dioxide.
Magnesium silicate, synthetic, instead of mica.
  In mechanical and radio application.
Maleic resin (with colesterol) instead of alkyd resins.
  In varnishes.
Malva fiber instead of jute.
  As an industrial fiber.
Mangrove instead of Far Eastern tanstuffs.
Mesitol instead of orthocresol.
  As a gum inhibitor in cracked gasolines.
Methane, propane, and ethane mixed chlorides, instead of benzol.
  In paint and varnish removers (with acetone and denatured alcohol).
Methylcellulose instead of tragacanth.
  In pharmaceutical applications.
Methylcellulose instead of latex.
  In cosmetic preparations.
Methylcellulose instead of glycerin.
  In toothpastes.
Methylcellulose instead of vegetable gums.
  In pharmaceutical compounding, as a thickener in textile printing, as a binder for pigments in pencils and crayons.
Methylphosphoric acid instead of olive oil.
  As a fiber lubricant in wool spinning.
Methylsilicon halides, hydrolized, instead of nitrocellulose plastics.
  In coatings, cements and insulations.
Mexicain instead of papain.
  As a digesting ferment, especially in the destruction of intestinal worms in animals.

Substitutes, Miscellaneous (Continued)

- Micarta instead of tin.
  - As a bearing material.
- Micarta (paper or cloth laminated with a phenol-formaldehyde resin) instead of nickel.
  - In the construction of corrosion-resisting equipment.
- Milkweed floss instead of cork.
  - For buoyancy and insulation.
- Milkweed stem fiber instead of hemp.
  - For cordage.
- Mineral oil emulsions instead of castor oil.
  - As a component of hair dressings.
- Mixtures of oxidizing agents (such as chloric acid or hydrogen peroxide) and hydrolizing acids (such as sulphuric or phosphoric) instead of mercury salts.
  - In carroting fur to make felt.
- Molochite instead of barytes.
  - As a diluting filler in rubber batches.
- Molybdenum instead of platinum.
  - In devices for making and breaking electrical contacts.
- Molybdenum black coatings instead of cadmium.
  - As a protective metal plating.
- Monoglycollin instead of dibutyl phthalate.
  - As a plasticizer in rubber substitutes.
- Monostearin instead of vegetable waxes.
  - In waterproofing or polishing compositions.
- Neatsfoot oil instead of castor oil.
  - As a component of hair dressings.
- Nicotine (fixed, such as nicotine-bentonite) instead of lead arsenate.
  - For control of coddling moth.
- Nitroethane instead of chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents.
  - As solvents for cellulose esters and ethers.
- Nitromethane instead of chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents.
  - As solvents for cellulose esters and ethers.
- Nitromannite instead of mercury fulminate.
  - As a detonator of explosives.
- Nitropropane instead of chlorinated hydrocarbon solvents.
  - As solvents for cellulose esters and ethers.
- Oil of American pennyroyal instead of citronella oil.
  - As an insect repellent.
- Oil of Eucalyptus instead of citronella oil.
  - As an insect repellent.
- Orthoaminodiphenyl, technical, instead of anilin.
  - In various applications where a high molecular weight amine is advantageous.
- Ozowax instead of ozokerite.
  - In inks.
- Ozowax instead of ozokerite.
  - In various applications.
- Paraffin wax instead of beeswax.
  - In various applications.
- Peachkernel oil instead of sweet almond oil.
  - In ointments and creams.
- Peanut oil instead of olive oil.
  - As a medicinal agent.
- Peanut oil, hydrogenated, instead of castor oil.
  - As a base material in lipstick.
- Pectin instead of gum arabic.
  - As an emulsifier for petroleum oils.
- Petrolatum, liquid, instead of cedar wood oil.
  - As an immersion medium in microscopy.
- Phenol-formaldehyde molding compounds instead of aluminum.
  - As base materials of fuses for trench mortars.
- Phenothiazin instead of copper salts.
  - As fungicides.
- Phenothiazin instead of rotenone.
  - As mosquito larvae insecticide.
- Phosphoric acid instead of citric acid.
  - In food or drink products.
- Phthalonitrile instead of lead arsenate.
  - As an insecticide for coddling moth and similar larvae.
- Pineapple fiber, wild, instead of jute.
  - In making manilla paper.
- Polyglycol ethers instead of castor oil.
  - As a component of hair dressings.
- Polyvinylbutyral instead of rubber.
  - As a material for making hose and impregnating fabrics.
- Polyvinyl chloride instead of zinc.
  - As a corrosion-resisting coating for iron.
- Po-yok oil instead of tongue oil.
  - In paints, and varnishes.
- Propane instead of butane.
  - As an additive in motor fuels.
- Propyleneglycol instead of glycerin.
  - In toothpastes.
- Propylene glycol (in alcohol) instead of acetone.
  - As a solvent in various applications.
- Propylphosphoric acid instead of olive oil.
  - As a fiber lubricant in wool spinning.
- Pulegone instead of peppermint oil.
  - As a source of menthol.
- Quebracho instead of Far Eastern tanstuffs.
- Sapphire, synthetic, instead of diamonds.
  - In cutting, grinding and wire-drawing apparatus.
- Saw fish liver oil instead of cod liver oil.
  - As a source of Vitamin A.
- Sericite, ground, instead of aluminum powder.
  - In paints and other coatings.
- Sesamin instead of pyrethrum.
  - In fly sprays and the like.
- Shark liver oil instead of cod liver oil.
  - As a source of Vitamin A.
- Silicon-aluminum alloys instead of red lead.
  - In rustproofing coatings for iron and steel.
- Silicon-bronze alloy instead of tin.
  - In bearing metals.
- Slate flour instead of barytes.
  - As a diluting filler in rubber batches.
- Sodium-antimony lactophenolate instead of tartar emetic.
  - For the control of gladiolas thrips.
- Sodium-cellulose Glycollate instead of vegetable gums.
  - In textile, paint, and adhesive industries.
- Sodium lactate instead of glycerin.
  - In textile processing.
- Solvent # 50 instead of diethyl phthalate.
  - As a solvent in various applications.
- Soybean lecithin instead of egg yolk.
  - In ice cream, candies, and similar food products.
- Soybean oil, sulphonated instead of castor oil, sulphonated.
  - In various applications.
- Soybean protein instead of tapioca starch.
  - In various applications.
- Soybean protein derivative instead of egg albumen.
  - In confectionery.
- Stearic acid instead of naphthenic acids.
  - In rubber compounding.
- Stroba wax instead of aluminum stearate.
  - As a flattener in paints.
- Strontium sulphate instead of barytes.
  - As a diluting filler in rubber batches.
- Styrene resinous compounds instead of rubber.
  - As an insulator for wire.
- Sucrose octa-acetate instead of aloes.
  - As a deterrent of finger-sucking by children.
- Sucrose octa-acetate instead of bitter drugs.
  - As stomachic tonics.
- Sugarcane wax instead of beeswax.
  - In various applications.
- Sumach instead of Far Eastern tanstuffs.
- Sunflower seed oil instead of sesame oil.
  - For various purposes.
- Sunflowerseed oil, hydrogenated, instead of castor oil.
  - As a base material in lipstick.
- Tall oil, sulphonated, instead of pine oil.
  - In the manufacture of coated paper.
- Tall oil, sulphonated, instead of castor oil, sulphonated.
  - In the manufacture of coated paper.
- Tara instead of Far Eastern tanstuffs.
- Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol instead of sulphonated lauryl alcohol.
  - As a wetting or washing agent in textile processes.
- Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol instead of trichlorethylene.
  - As a wetting and cleansing agent in textile processing.
- Tetrahydronaphthalene instead of turpentine oil.
  - As a solvent in various compositions.
- Tetramethylthiuram disulphide instead of copper salts.
  - As fungicides.
- Titanium compounds instead of steatite.
  - In electrical equipment.
- Titanium compounds instead of mica.
  - In electrical equipment.
- Titanium dioxide instead of borax.
  - In ceramic processes.
- Titanium dioxide instead of antimony oxide.
  - In ceramic processes.
- Tung oil fatty acids instead of shellac.
  - In various applications.
- Totaquine instead of quinine.
  - As an anti-malarial medicine.

Substitutes, Miscellaneous (Continued)

Tripterygium alkaloid instead of lead arsenate.
  As an insecticide for coddling moth and similar larvae.
Ursolic acid instead of zinc oxide.
  In cosmetic powders.
Vegetable oils, stearins instead of cocoa butter.
  In candies and the like.
Vinyl acetate, polymerized, instead of rubber.
  In cements, gaskets, and coatings.
Vinyl resin adhesive instead of rubber.
  In cements for fixing leather or textiles to metal or glass.
Vulcanized fiber instead of phenolic resins.
  In laminated plasters.
Whey instead of molasses.
  In animal feeds.
Whiting instead of feldspar.
  In ceramic glazes.
Witherite instead of barytes.
  As an extender for basic pigments in paints.
Wool grease instead of cod oil.
  In currying and stuffing leather.
Xanthone instead of rotenone.
  As a mosquito larvae insecticide.
Yucca fiber instead of hemp.
  For cordage.
Zinc instead of aluminum.
  In dye-casting shapes.
Zinc foil instead of tinfoil.
  As moisture-proof packing material.
Zinc oxide, chromatized, instead of chrome pigments.
  In rust preventing prime coatings.
Zinc tetraoxychromate instead of red lead.
  In rust preventing prime coatings.
Zirconium compounds instead of mica.
  In electrical equipment.
Zirconium compounds instead of steatite.
  In electrical equipment.
Zirconium oxide instead of antimony oxide.
  In ceramic processes.
Zirconium oxide instead of stannic oxide.
  In enamels and glazes.
Zirconium silicate instead of stannic oxide.
  In enamels and glazes.

Succinic Acid Ester of Ricinoleic Alcohol

Bituminous Products
Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—
  Asphalt and other bituminous bodies.
Dye
Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—
  Dyestuffs, particularly oil-soluble coaltar dyes.
Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—
  Fats. Waxes.
  Oils.
Resins
Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—
  Oil-soluble glycerol-phthalic acid resins.
  Polymerized vinyl compounds, synthetic resins.
Rubber
Solvent (Brit. 445223) for—
  Rubber.

Sucrose Octa-acetate

Synonym: SOA.

Adhesives
Ingredient of—
  Anhydrous adhesive compositions.
Modifying agent for—
  Adhesive preparations.
Plasticizer in—
  Adhesive compositions containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.
Cellulose Products
Plasticizer for—
  Cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, and other esters or ethers of cellulose.
Ceramic
Plasticizer in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for protecting and decorating ceramic products.
Chemical
Denaturant authorized for—
  Industrial alcohol.

White, crystalline product offering following characteristics—
  Boiling point of 260°C. (0.1 mm Hg).
  Intensely bitter taste (one part in 100,000 parts of water is easily detected by most persons).
  Its film when molten is very tacky and adhesive, but loses this property when cooled below the melting point.
  Rate of hydrolysis is almost nil.
  Soluble in acetic acid, acetone, benzene, ethylene, dichloride, methyl acetate, toluene, and other solvents.
White crystalline product offering following characteristics—
  When once melted does not recrystallize on cooling, but remains as a transparent film.
Cosmetic
Denaturant in—
  Alcohol formulas authorized as solvents in making—
    Body deodorants.
    Deodorant creams.
    Face and hand lotions.
    Hair and scalp preparations.
Disinfectant
Denaturant in—
  Alcohol formulas authorized as solvents in making—
    Disinfectants.
Dry Cleaning
Denaturant in—
  Alcohol formulas authorized as solvents in making—
    Cleaning solutions.
Electrical
Plasticizer in—
  Insulating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.
Glass
Plasticizer in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of non-scatterable glass and for coating and decorating glassware.
Insecticide
Denaturant in—
  Alcohol formulas authorized as solvents in making—
    Insecticides.
Impregnating agent for—
  Book papers used in tropical countries (to prevent insect attack).
Repellent for—
  Termites.
Leather
Plasticizer in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and for coating and decorating leathers and leather goods.
Metal Fabricating
Plasticizer in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for coating and decorating metallic articles.
Miscellaneous
Denaturant in—
  Alcohol formulas authorized as solvents in making—
    Incense.
    Theater sprays.
Plasticizer in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for protecting and decorating products of various sorts.
Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Plasticizer in—
  Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.
Paper
Glossing agent for—
  Paper.
Imparter of surface repellence to—
  Grease. Oil.
  Water.
Impregnating agent for—
  Boxboard. Other products.
  Cardboard.

Sucrose Octa-Acetate (Continued)
Parchmentizing agent for—
  Paper (high grade).
Plasticizer in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of coated papers and for coating and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.
Suggested as useful in making—
  Insulating papers for electrical purposes.
Transparentizing agent for—
  Paper (high grade).

Pharmaceutical
Denaturant in—
  External alcoholic pharmaceuticals (not U.S.P. or N.F.)
  Rubbing alcohol formulas.

Photographic
Plasticizer in making -
  Films from cellulose acetate, nitro-cellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose.

Plastics
(Note:—When sucrose octa-acetate is mixed with cellulose acetate and other plastic materials the bitter taste is eliminated; so that in resin and other plastic formulation this physical property is not objectionable.)
Increaser of resistance to—
  Attack by acids or alkalies.
  Penetration by moisture.
Modifying agent for—
  Synthetic plastics.
Plasticizer for—
  Laminated fiber products.
  Molded products.
  Plastics from nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, or resins.
Softening agent for—
  Synthetic plastic compositions.

Resins
Modifying agent for—
  Resinous compositions.
Plasticizer for—
  Resin-nitrocellulose compositions and solutions.
Softening agent for—
  Resins and resinous compositions.

Rubber
Plasticizer in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

Stone
Plasticizer in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile
Plasticizer in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood
Plasticizer in—
  Compositions, containing cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or other esters or ethers of cellulose, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Sugar

Latin: Saccharum.
French: Sucre.
German: Zucker.
Spanish: Azucar.
Italian: Zucchero.

Adhesives
Preservative in—
  Adhesive preparations.
Taste-masking agent in—
  Adhesive preparations.
Thickener in—
  Adhesive preparations.

Agriculture
Preservative and sweetener for—
  Fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, peaches, and the like, gathered at crop picking seasons and barrelled for use by ice-cream manufacturers, frozen food plants, and the like.

Animal Husbandry
Nutrient in—
  Cattlefeeds.

Beekeeping
Food for—
  Bees.

Beverages
Sweetener in—
  Soft beverages, fruitades, colas, and the like.
Sweetener in making—
  Flavoring extracts.
  Syrups.
  Fruit syrups.
Starting point in making—
  Sugar coloring (caramel).

Brewing
Nutrient in making—
  Yeast.
Starting point in making—
  Sugar coloring (caramel).

Building Construction
Strength-promoter in—
  Sand-lime mortar (addition of 6 percent of the calcium oxide content of the lime increases the tensile strength about 60 percent).

Cellulose Products
Ingredient of—
  Viscose-precipitating baths.
Precipitating agent for—
  Viscose.

Cosmetics
Preservative, thickener, and sweetener in various preparations.

Chemical
Starting point in making—
  Alcohol.
  Calcium levulinate.
  Calcium saccharate.
  Citric acid (by fermentation).
  Copper saccharate.
  Formic acid (as by-product in making levulinic acid).
  Humic acid (as by-product in making levulinic acid).
  Levulinic acid (and ultimatelv) its methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, isopropyl, isobutyl, and other esters.
  Oxalic acid (by fermentation).
  Sucrose benzoates.
  Sucrose octa-acetate.
  Sucrose octabutyrate.
  Sucrose octanitrate.
  Sucrose octapropionate.
Substrate in—
  Investigations of the products evolved by microorganisms.

Clay Products
Compressive strength increaser for—
  Sand-lime brick.
Transverse strength increaser for—
  Sand-lime brick.

Dairying
Ferment in—
  Cheese.
Preservative, sweetener, thickener in—
  Cheese.
  Condensed milk.
  Cream.
  Frozen custards.
  Ice cream.
  Ices.
  Infant milks.
  Powdered milks.
  Sherbets.
  Whipped cream.

Distilled Beverage
Starting point in making—
  Sugar coloring (caramel).

Dye
Process material in making—
  Dyestuffs.

Explosives
Process material in making—
  Smokeless powders.

Fertilizer
Nutrient and preservative in—
  Fertilizer compositions.

Food
Ferment-assistant in making—
  Bread
Preservative for—
  Organic products.
Curing agent for—
  Meat and fish.

Sugar (Continued)

Process material in making—
  Dry yeast.
  Yeast.
  Yeast substitutes.
Starting point in making—
  Sugar coloring (caramel).
Sweetener and preservative in making—
  Beverages.
  Bakery products.
  Breads.
  Cakes.
  Candies.
  Canned fruits.
  Catsups and chili sauces.
  Cereal preparations.
  Chewing gum.
  Chocolates.
  Condiments.
  Custards.
  Desserts.
  Flavors.
  Fruit butters.
  Fruit juices.
  Glacéd fruits.
  Icings.
  Infants' foods.
  Invalids' foods.
  Jams.
  Jellies.
  Mincemeat.
  Pickles.
  Pies.
  Prepared flours.
  Preserves.
  Puddings.
  Salad dressings.
  Sauces.
  Syrups.
Thickener for—
  Many products.

Ink—
Thickener in—
  Inks.
  Marking inks.
  Stamp-pad inks.
  Printing inks.
  Safety inks.

Insecticide
Bait in—
  Insecticidal preparations.
  Rodent exterminators.
  Vermicidal preparations.

Leather
Lime-remover for—
  Hides (after dehairing operations).
Process material in making—
  Tanning agents.

Metallurgical
Preventer of—
  Splashed metal from solidifying on the walls of molds during pouring.

Mineral
Lime-remover for—
  Minerals (solvent and formation of monocalcium saccharate).

Pharmaceutical
Covering agent for—
  Unpleasant-tasting substances.
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Miscibility promoter for—
  Oils with water.
Oxidation retarder for—
  Ferruginous preparations.
Preserver for—
  Organic substances.
Promoter of—
  Consistency.
Starting point in making—
  Sugar coloring (caramel).
Sweetening agent in various preparations.

Plastics
Process material in making—
  Plastics.

Printing
Ingredient of—
  Hectograph pad impregnating compositions.
  Printers' roller compositions.

Resins
Base in making—
  Synthetic resins.

Soap
Constituent of—
  Shaving soap (liquid).
  Soap pellets.
  Transparent soaps.

Surgical
Antiseptic agent in—
  Wound treatment (used in World War I).

Tobacco
Preservative in—
  Snuff mixes.
  Tobacco products.
Starting point in making—
  Sugar coloring (caramel).
Sweetener in—
  Snuff mixes.
  Tobacco products.

Wood
Impregnating agent for—
  Wood.
Preventer of—
  Attacks by termites.
  Seasonal checking.
  Shrinkage.

Sugarbeet Waste

Animal Husbandry
Sugar source and roughage in—
  Cattle feeds.

Fertilizer
Ingredient of—
  Fertilizer mixtures.

Metallurgical
Case-hardening agent in—
  Surface hardening steel.
Ingredient of—
  Case-hardening mixtures.

Sugarcane Wax

French: Cérosie; Cérosine; Cire de canne à sucre.
German: Zuckerrohrwachs.
Spanish: Cera de azucar.
Italian: Cera di canna di zucchero.

Cosmetic
Substitute for other waxes in—
  Creams.
  Lipsticks.
  Pomades.

Electrical
Substitute for other waxes in—
  Insulating compositions.

Food
Substitute for other waxes in—
  Chewing gum compositions.
  Sealing compositions.

Leather
Substitute for other waxes in—
  Finishing compositions.
  Polishing compositions.

Miscellaneous
Substitute for other waxes in—
  Artificial flowers and fruit.
  Anatomical specimens.
  Candles.
  Dolls and toys.
  Pearl (synthetic) compositions.
  Sealing wax.
  Shoe polishes.
  Tapers.

Paper
Substitute for other waxes.

Plastics
Substitute for other waxes in—
  Phonograph record compositions.

Pharmaceutical
Substitute for other waxes in—
  Cerates, plasters, and other pharmaceutical preparations.

Printing
Substitute for other waxes in—
  Lithography.

Rubber
Suggested as filler and extender in—
  Rubber batches for special articles.

Textile
Substitute for other waxes in—
  Finishing compositions.
  Sizing compositions.
  Thread lubricants.

Sulfa—. See: Sulpha—.

Sulpha Drugs

Synonym: Sulfa drugs.
A group of drugs which are proving very valuable in medicinal practice, particularly in military treatment of wounds in the present war.
They are claimed to be very valuable in treating dysentery, preventing gas gangrene, curing blood poisoning, streptococcal sore throats, childbed fever, scarlet fever,

Sulpha Drugs (Continued)
erysipelas, gonorrhea, and peritonitis. Also, sinus, pneumonia, the common cold, and others.
There now are a large number of these drugs, or variations thereof, but the only ones in current use are: sulphanilamide, sulphapyridine, sulphathiazole, sulphadiazine, and sulphaguanidine. The newest of all are: sulphanilycyanamide and sulphanilyaminoguanidine.
Each of these drugs has its own particular field of application. For example, sulphanilamide is of no use in intestinal infections. On the other hand, sulphaguanidine and its variants are. Sulphapyridine, sulphathiazole and sulphadiazine are very successful in pneumonia, and so forth.

Sulphadiazine
Pharmaceutical
New drug (of the sulphonamide group) reported to be a cure for—
  Sinus infections.
  Streptoccocus infections.
See also: Sulpha drugs.

Sulphaguanidine
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (U.S. 2218490) as—
  Efficacious agent against infections, such as bacillary dysentery.
See also: Sulpha drugs.

Sulphametazine
Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
New sulphatype drug reported useful in treating—
  Gonorrhea.
  Lobar pneumonia.
  Meningococcal meningitis.
New sulphatype drug reported as having—
  Good solubility.
  High therapeutic efficiency.
  Low kidney damaging after effects.
  Low nausea and vomiting effects (claimed to be less than with sulphapyridin).

Sulphamic Acid
  French: Acide sulfamique.
  German: Sulfaminsäure.
Analysis
Reagent in—
  Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.
Reagent for removing—
  Nitrites.
Standard in—
  Acidmetric methods.
Chemical
Intermediate in—
  Organic synthesis.
Reactant in making—
  Chemicals with aldehydes.
Reagent for—
  Removing nitrites in organic synthesis.
Starting point in making—
  Salts, such as ammonium sulphamate, calcium sulphamate, sodium sulphamate, and the like.
Strong mineral acid offering the following properties—
  Aqueous solutions are highly ionized, giving pH values lower than solutions of formic, citric, oxalic, or phosphoric acid and approaching pH values of hydrochloric and sulphuric acids.
  Forms salts which are extremely soluble in water.
  Melting point, 205° C. (decomposes).
  Moderately soluble in water.
  Nonhygroscopic.
  Nonvolatile.
  Not oxidized by such common oxidizing agents as chromates, permanganates, or ferric chloride.
  Odorless.
  Oxidized to sulphuric acid (with liberation of nitrogen) by bromine, chlorine, and chlorates.
  Reacts instantly with nitrous acid or nitrites, liberating nitrogen.
  Slightly soluble in organic solvents.
  White, crystalline solid.
Sulphating or sulphonating agent for—
  Phenols.
  Primary alcohols.
  Unsaturated organic compounds.

Dye
Reagent for—
  Removing nitrites (following diazotization reactions in making dyes and color lakes).
Firefighting
Starting point in making—
  Salts useful as flameproofing agents for paper, textiles and the like.
Herbicide
Starting point in making—
  Salts useful as weedkillers.
Leather
Process material in—
  Bating (said to result in a silkier and tighter grain which is maintained throughout the other steps in leather processing).
  Tanning operations.
Remover of—
  Nitrite in developed color processes for leather.
Textile
Remover of—
  Nitrite in developed color processes on various fabrics
  Nitrites following diazotization reactions in making dyes and color lakes.

Sulphanilamide
Pharmaceutical
Claimed as cure for—
  Streptococcus.
  Various infections.
Reported widely used in treating—
  Combat wounds and after-conditions.
See also: Sulpha drugs.

Sulphanilyaminoguanidine
Pharmaceutical
Claimed as cure for—
  Infections of various kinds.
See also: Sulpha drugs.

Sulphanilycyanamide
Pharmaceutical
Claimed as cure for—
  Infections of various kinds.
See also: Sulpha drugs.

Sulphapyridine
Pharmaceutical
Claimed as cure for—
  Infections of various kinds.
See also: Sulpha drugs.

Sulphathiazole
Pharmaceutical
Claimed as cure for—
  Infections of various kinds.
See also: Sulpha drugs.

Sulphonated Coal
  Synonyms: Granular sulphonated coal.
(Products obtained by treating coal—including anthracite but not lignite—with a sulphonating agent, such as sulphuric acid or chlorosulphonic acid, until base exchange properties have developed. For adsorbent purposes the sulphonated coal can be, and in practice preferably is, employed in the "spent" condition, that is after its base exchange properties have been exhausted.)
Sanitation and Water
Decolorizing agent (Brit. 450574, 455374, and 484669) for—
  Sewage effluents.
  Water-borne trade wastes.
Softening agent (Brit. 450574, 455374, and 484669) for—
  Water (in removing calcium and magnesium salts)

Sulphonated Oils
(Animal or vegetable oils which have been treated with strong sulphuric acid, washed, and then neutralized. The use of these oils is very widespread and new uses for them in industry are being found every day.)
Adhesives
Dispersing, plasticizing, and softening agent in—
  Adhesive preparations.
Building construction
Emulsifier for—
  Asphalt used in cement waterproofing, roofing compounds, and the like.

Sulphonated Oils (Continued)

Ceramic
Mold lubricant in making—
  Clay insulators.
Reducer of—
  Rejects (because of sticking effects) in making molded clay products.

Cosmetic
Base and emulsifying agent in making—
  Hair slicking preparations.
  Hand lotions.
  Permanent wave preparations.
  Shampoos.
  Toilet lotions.
Emulsifier and softening agent in making—
  Cold creams.
  Lipsticks.
  Massage creams.
  Theatrical make-up greases.
  Wax grease paints.

Disinfectant
Emulsifying agent for—
  Deodorizing compositions.
  Disinfecting compositions.
  Germicidal compositions.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Emulsifying agent in making—
  Buffing compounds.

Gums
Plasticizer and softening agent for—
  Gums.

Ink
Emulsifying agent in—
  Inks.

Insecticide
Emulsifying agent in making—
  Spray products (said to be less apt to injure plants by reason of extreme dilution due to dispersion).

Laundering
Lubricating agent for—
  Starch.
Promoter of—
  Antisticking in ironing operations.

Leather
Dispersing, emulsifying, penetrating, and leveling agent in—
  Dyeing processes.
Emulsifier and softening agent in—
  Dressing compositions.
  Finishing compositions.
Emulsifying agent in making—
  Fat liquors used to replace lost natural oils.

Lubricant
Emulsifying agent in making—
  Cutting oils (said to permit giving twofold effect both as lubricant and heat conductor).
  Lubricants of various kinds.

Miscellaneous
Cleansing agent for—
  Tanks, kettles, agitators, autoclaves, mixing machines and other processing equipment smeared, dirtied, or coated with fats, greases, glues, gummy residues, and various kinds of sludges, and like substances.
Defoaming agent in—
  Various processes for nitrogenous bodies.
Dispersing, emulsifying, penetrating, and leveling agent in—
  Dyeing processes for furs.
Emulsifying and dispersing agent in—
  Automobile polishes.
  Floor polishes.
  Furniture polishes.
  Shoe polishes and creams.
  Wood polishes.
Lubricant for—
  Furs.
  Starch.
  Gums.
  Various materials which tend to become dry and friable.
Plasticizer and softening agent for—
  Starch.
  Various materials which tend to become dry and friable.

Oral Hygiene
Emulsifier and softening agent in making—
  Dentifrices.
Tartar-film remover in—
  Dentifrices (by emulsification).

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Emulsifying agent in making—
  One-coat wall primers and other paints containing a certain amount of water emulsion.

Paper
Consistency improver for—
  Sizing compositions.
Defoaming agent for—
  Coating compositions.
Dispersing, emulsifying, penetrating, and leveling agent in—
  Dyeing processes.
Flow improver for—
  Sizing compositions.
Lubricant for—
  Sizing compositions.
Spreading-quality improver for—
  Sizing compositions.

Printing
Defoaming agent for—
  Glue in decalcomania processes.

Soap
Base and dispersing agent in—
  Detergent preparations.
Base, emollient, emulsifier, and softening agent in—
  Brushless shaving creams.
  Lathering shaving creams and soaps.

Textile
Dispersing, emulsifying, penetrating, and leveling agent in—
  Dyeing processes for textile fabrics.
  Oiling preparations for use in winding, weaving, and knitting.
  Scouring compositions.
Lubricant for—
  Silk stock during carding and spinning operations.
  Wool stock during carding and spinning operations.
Plasticizer and softening agent for—
  Silk.
  Sizing compounds.
Reducer of—
  Static electricity, fly, and waste creation during carding and spinning operations.

Theatrical
Emulsifying agent in making—
  Aromatic sprays for treating air in theaters, auditoriums, concert halls, and the like.

Sulphur Chloride, Yellow

Synonyms: Sulphur monochloride; Sulphur subchloride.
French: Jaune chlorure de soufre; Monochlorure de soufre; Souschlorure de soufre.
German: Chlorschwefel; Gelbes Schwefelchorid; Gelbes Chlorschwefel; Schwefelchlorür.

Analysis
Reagent in—
  Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.

Chemical
Chlorinating agent in—
  Manufacturing and processing operations.
Process material in making—
  Acetic anhydride (U.S. 1403920, 1425500, and 1912747).
  2 - Acetylamino - 1 - naphthylthioglycollic acid (U.S. 1498913).
  Acetylene (U.S. 1418882).
  Aluminum chloride (U.S. 1320193 and 1489021).
  2 - Amino - 5 - chlorometatolylthioglycollic acid (U.S. 1498913).
  2-Amino-1-naphthylthioglycollic acid (U.S. 1498913).
  Carbon tetrachloride (U.S. 1204608, 1260621, 1260622, and 1311329).
  Chloroform (U.S. 1311329).
  Chlorohydrins from glycerin, glycol, and the like.
  6:6-Diamino-3:3′-dichlor-5:5′-dimethylithionindigo (U.S. 1498913).
  Flotation agents from phenols (U.S. 1912538).
  Hydrochloric acid (U.S. 1489021).
  Iron chloride (U.S. 1320193).
  Pyridin derivatives, such as 4-aminopyridin and 4-oxypyridin (Brit. 346246, 379316, and 382327).
  Silicon dioxide (U.S. 1489021).
  Silicon tetrachloride (U.S. 1489021).
  Sulphur dichloride.
  Thionyl chloride.
  Tin tetrachloride (U.S. 1260621).

Sulphur Chloride, Yellow (Continued)
Reactant in making—
Mustard gas.
Solvent for—
Sulphur.
Dye
Process material in making various synthetic dyestuffs.
Electrical
Process material (U.S. 1316760 and 1500220) in making—
Battery separators.
Insecticide and Fungicide
Ingredient of—
Emulsified sulphur preparations for use as insecticides, fungicides, and ovicides (Brit. 420068).
Insecticidal agent.
Leather
Ingredient of—
Tanning compound (U.S. 1203069).
Tanning compound with a condensation product of a nonsulphonated dihydroxydiphenylsulphone and an aromatic sulphonic acid (Brit. 397672).
Process material (Brit. 454549; U.S. 1395242) in—
Waterproofing leather.
Lubricant
Process material (U.S. 1971243) in making—
Lubricant from mixtures of fish oils, vegetable oils, mineral oils, and greases.
Metallurgical
Reactant in extracting—
Gold from its ores.
Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
Glazier's putty for fixing windows in metal frames (Germ. 595813).
Vulcanizing agent (U.S. 1900951) in—
Rubber-impregnating fibrous sheet material, such as cellulose products.
Paint and Varnish
Treating agent for—
Vegetable oils in varnish making.
Paper
Process material (U.S. 1395242) in—
Waterproofing paper.
Petroleum
Catalyst (Brit. 328618, 311031, and 406006).
Destructive hydrogenation processes.
Purifying mineral oils.
Treating agent for—
Petroleum fractions in lubricant manufacture.
Plastics
Vulcanizing agent in making—
Vulcanized oils.
Resins
Catalyst (Brit. 397096; U.S. 1448556) in making—
Artificial resins.
Starting point (U.S. 1897977) in making—
Synthetic resins.
Rubber
Solvent for—
Sulphur.
Vulcanizing agent in making—
Rubber. Rubber goods.
Sugar
Defecating agent for—
Sugar juices.
Textile
Process material in—
Dyeing processes.
Finishing processes.
Waterproofing processes for cotton, duck, linen, silk (U.S. 1395242).
Wood
Hardening agent for—
Soft woods (used in solution in carbon bisulphide).

Sulphur Hexafluoride
Agriculture
Fumigant against—
Corn-infesting insects (reported to be completely harmless to warm-blooded animals).

Sunflowerseed
Fats and Oils
Source of—
Sunflower seed oil (useful for edible and many industrial purposes).

Sunflowerseed Oilcake
Animal husbandry
Nutrient in—
Cattlefeeds.
Source of—
Proteins, fats, fibrous roughage, and moisture for feeds.
Fertilizer
As a fertilizer.
Ingredient of—
Fertilizer compositions.

Sunflower-Seed Oil Fatty Acids
Resins
Raw material in making—
Alkyd resins.

Superphosphate
(A term which has now replaced (the archaic) acid phosphate. This product is made by the action of sulphuric acid on insoluble phosphate rock. The essential constituent of the rock is tricalcium phosphate. The amount and action of the acid are so regulated that the water-soluble monocalcium phosphate is formed together with calcium sulphate. The latter, in the form of gypsum, remains mixed with the monocalcium salt and it is this mixture which constitutes the superphosphate of commerce. A certain amount of dicalcium phosphate (insoluble in water but soluble in ammonium citrate) is also formed. The mono- and dicalcium phosphates together constitute the so-called "available phosphate" in superphosphate and amount to approximately 16 to 18 percent P_2O_5. In stating the grade of various phosphatic materials used in the arts and industries the value is usually expressed in terms of P_2O_5 (phosphoric anhydride or, synonymously, phosphorus pentoxide) and thus this product is commonly, though erroneously, known as phosphoric acid. Another point to be understood in this connection is "reversion" or "reverted phosphoric acid." This term has a different meaning in the United States than it has in Europe. The phosphoric acid in superphosphate may be divided into three parts: (1) water-soluble, (2) insoluble in water but soluble in neutral ammonium citrate, and (3) insoluble in both water and neutral ammonium citrate. When superphosphate is first made nearly all of the phosphoric acid, except that insoluble in neutral ammonium citrate solution, is water-soluble. As the superphosphate cures, the water-soluble portion usually decreases, the citrate-soluble portion increases, and the citrate insoluble decreases. In Europe the water-soluble phosphoric acid alone is given value and is called "available." In the United States both the water-soluble and the ammonium citrate-soluble are counted available. Therefore, in Europe, reverted phosphoric acid means that which has been changed from the water-soluble to either the citrate-soluble or citrate-insoluble form. In the United States, the term may mean the same, but more often it refers to an increase of the citrate-insoluble phosphoric acid, with a corresponding reduction of the available portion. The addition of lime, limestone, cyanamide or similar materials causes some reversion of phosphoric acid to the citrate-insoluble form, but more to the citrate-soluble, with a corresponding reduction of the water-soluble.)
Fertilizer
As a fertilizer.
Ingredient of—
Fertilizer mixtures.

Tallow
(Beef and Mutton.)
Illuminant and Fuel
Raw material in making—
Candles.
Ink
Ingredient of—
Printing inks.
Leather
Ingredient of—
Dressings for shoes, belts, bags, and other leather goods.
Lubricant for—
Leather.
Softener for—
Leather.

Tallow (Continued)
Waterproofing agent for—
  Leather.
Lubricant
Ingredient of—
  Castor machine oils.
  Cup and other greases.
  Lubricating compositions.
  Railway axle greases.
Metallurgical
Base and vehicle in—
  Soldering flux compositions.
Miscellaneous
Compounding agent in making—
  Dressing compositions.
  Finishing compositions.
  Impregnating compositions.
  Sizing compositions.
  Waterproofing compositions.
Ingredient of—
  Stenciling compositions.
Process material in—
  Engraving.
  Lithography.
Oils, Fats, and Waxes
Source of—
  Fatty acids.
  Glycerin.
Starting point in making—
  Lard substitutes, butter substitutes, and the like.
Paper
Ingredient of—
  Coating compositions.
Soap
As a soapstock.
Source of—
  Fatty acids.
  Glycerin.
Starting point in making—
  Hydrogenated products.
Textile
Lubricant for—
  Fabrics.
  Thread.

Tallow Oil
Leather
Compounding agent in making—
  Dressings.
  Finishes.
  Impregnating compounds.
  Waterproofings.
Lubricant
Compounding agent in making—
  Steam cylinder oils.
Soap
As a soapstock.

Tannery Waste Liquors
Chemical
Source (U.S. 1201392) of—
  Potassium bichromate (recovered).
  Sodium bichromate (recovered).
Fertilizer
Ingredient (U.S. 1269189) of—
  Fertilizer compositions.
Road Building
Ingredient (U.S. 1213555) of—
  Paving composition.

Tapioca Flour
Synonyms: Bahia arrowroot; Brazilian arrowroot; Cassava flour; Manioca starch; Para arrowroot; Rio arrowroot; Tapioca meal.
French: Farine de tapioca; Farine de tapioka; Moussache.
German: Tapioka Mehl.
Spanish: Harina de tapioca.
Italian: Farina di tapioca; Fiore di tapioca.
(Starch grains obtained from the roots of the bitter cassava and the sweet cassava, which are cultivated in Brazil, other parts of tropical America, the West Indies, West Africa, the East Indies, and the Straits Settlements. Tapioca meal is an impure or rather less properly prepared product. Pearl tapioca is an inferior product sometimes said to be prepared from potato starch.)
Adhesives
Ingredient of—
  Adhesive pastes and other compositions.
  Special adhesives.
Animal Husbandry
Ingredient of—
  Hog feeds.
Electrical
Ingredient (U.S. 1445503) of—
  Battery electrolyte.
Process material (U.S. 1201481) in making—
  Primary battery.
Fats and Oils
Ingredient (U.S. 1318106) of—
  Emulsifier for oil.
Food
Ingredient of—
  Bakery products.
  Butter substitute (U.S. 1403122).
  Candies.
  Coffee extract (U.S. 1229052).
  Confectionery.
  Food product (U.S. 1304679 and 1401498).
  Icing (U.S. 1507374).
  Pudding compositions (U.S. 1426006).
  Puddings.
  Various food preparations.
  Yeast (U.S. 1479502).
Leather
Process material (U.S. 1288458) in—
  Hide tanning.
Mining
Process material (U.S. 1499872) in separating—
  Coal from other minerals.
Miscellaneous
As a starch.
Ingredient of—
  Doll and statuette molding compositions (U.S. 1256621).
  Fish bait (U.S. 1291614).
  Heat insulation (U.S. 1218679).
Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Binder (U.S. 1318106) for—
  Calcium color composition.
Paper
Ingredient of—
  Safety paper (U.S. 1269863).
  Wallpaper coating (U.S. 1358151).
Plastics
Ingredient (U.S. 1256621) of—
  Button molding composition.
Textile
Sizing agent for—
  Fabrics.
Thickener in—
  Printing and dyeing processes.

Tartaric Dialdehyde
French: Dialdéhyde tartarique; Dialdéhyde tartrique.
German: Tarteraldehyd; Tartrylaldehyd; Tartersaures Aldehyd; Tartrylsaures Aldehyd; Weinsaures Aldehyd; Weinsteinsaures Aldehyd.
Spanish: Aldehido tartrico.
Italian: Aldeide tartarica; Tartaraldeide.
Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Photographic
Hardening agent (Brit. 463427) for—
  Gelatin.

Terephthalanilide Chloride
Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
  Synthetic dyestuffs.
Chemical
Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
  Pharmaceutical chemicals.
Textile
Assistant (Brit. 489430) in—
  Textile processing.

Terephthalbetanaphthylamide Chloride
Chemical
Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
  Medicinal chemicals.

Terephthalbetanapthylamide Chloride (Continued)

Dye

Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
- Synthetic dyestuffs.

Textile

Assistant (Brit. 489430) in—
- Textile processing.

Terephthal-4-chloroalphanaphthylamide Chloride

Chemical

Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
- Medicinal chemicals.

Dye

Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
- Synthetic dyestuffs.

Textile

Assistant (Brit. 489430) in—
- Textile processing.

Terephthalcyclohexylamide Chloride

Chemical

Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
- Medicinal chemicals.

Dye

Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
- Synthetic dyestuffs.

Textile

Assistant (Brit. 489430) in—
- Textile processing.

Terephthal-2:4-dichloroanilide Chloride

Chemical

Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
- Medicinal chemicals.

Dye

Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
- Synthetic dyestuffs.

Textile

Assistant (Brit. 489430) in—
- Textile processing.

Terephthalethylanilide Chloride

Chemical

Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
- Medicinal chemicals.

Dye

Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
- Synthetic dyestuffs.

Textile

Assistant (Brit. 489430) in—
- Textile processing.

Terephthalmetanitroanilide Chloride

Chemical

Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
- Medicinal chemicals.

Dye

Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
- Synthetic dyestuffs.

Textile

Assistant (Brit. 489430) in—
- Textile processing.

Terephthalpara-anisidide Chloride

Chemical

Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
- Medicinal chemicals.

Dye

Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
- Synthetic dyestuffs.

Textile

Assistant (Brit. 489430) in—
- Textile processing.

Terephthalparanitroanilide Chloride

Chemical

Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
- Medicinal chemicals.

Dye

Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
- Synthetic dyestuffs.

Textile

Assistant (Brit. 489430) in—
- Textile processing.

Terephthaltetrahydrobetanaphthylamide Chloride

Chemical

Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
- Medicinal chemicals.

Dye

Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
- Synthetic dyestuffs.

Textile

Assistant (Brit. 489430) in—
- Textile processing.

Terne Plate

Building

As a roofing tin.

Metal Fabrication

Metal for making—
- Gasoline tanks.
- Products by deep-stamping operations.

Terpenyl Caprylate

French: Caprylate de terpényle.
German: Caprylsäureterpenylester; Terpinylcaprylat.
Spanish: Caprilato de terpenil; Caprilato terpenilico.
Italian: Caprilato di terpenil.

Perfume

Odorant in—
- Cajuput preparations.
- Eucalyptus preparations.
- Other perfume preparations.

4-Tertiary-Butylphenol Betathiocyanoethylether

Insecticide

Claimed (U.S. 2185183) as—
- Insecticidal toxicant soluble in petroleum distillates.

2:2′:4:4′-Tetra-amino-5:5′-dimethyldiphenylmethane

Photographic

Fog inhibitor (Brit. 481699) for—
- Ultrasensitive silver salt emulsions.

Tetra-amylthiuram Monosulphide

Rubber

Accelerator and improver (Brit. 499935) in—
- Vulcanizing process (without trouble from prevulcanization).

Tetrabromo-Copper-Phthalocyanin

Dye

Starting point (Brit. 471435 and 470079) in making—
- Dyestuffs with—
  - 1-Aminoanthraquinone.
  - 1-Amino-4-methylbenzene.
  - 1-Aminonaphthalene.
  - 2-Aminonaphthalene.
  - Benzylamine.
  - Dodecylamine.
  - 1:4-Diaminoanthraquinone.
  - Mixtures of alpha-aminonaphthalene and paratoluidin.
  - Paraphenetidin.
  - Paratoluidin.

Tetrabromophthalocyanin

Dye

Starting point (Brit. 471435 and 470079) in making—
- Dyestuffs with—
  - 1-Aminoanthraquinone.
  - 1-Amino-4-methylbenzene.
  - 1-Aminonaphthalene.
  - 2-Aminonaphthalene.
  - Benzylamine.
  - Dodecylamine.
  - 1:4-Diaminoanthraquinone.
  - Mixtures of alpha-aminonaphthalene and paratoluidin.
  - Paraphenetidin.
  - Paratoluidin.

Tetrachlorobenzyl Cyanide

Chemical

In organic synthesis.

Electrical

Fixative (Brit. 473441) in—
- Dielectric insulating materials made with—
  - Chlorinated diphenyl.
  - Chlorinated diphenyl oxide.
  - Chlorinated naphthalenes.
  - Trichlorobenzene.

Tetrachloro-Copper-Phthalocyanin

Dye

Starting point (Brit. 471435 and 470079) in making—
  Dyestuffs with—
    1-Aminoanthraquinone.
    1-Amino-4-methylbenzene.
    1-Aminonaphthalene.
    2-Aminonaphthalene.
    Benzylamine.
    Dodecylamine.
    1:4-Diaminoanthraquinone.
    Mixtures of alpha-aminonaphthalene and paratoluidin.
    Paraphenetidin.
    Paratoluidin.

Tetrachlorodibenzyl

Electrical

Dielectric (Brit. 433070).
Insulating medium (Brit. 433070).

Tetrachlorodinitroethane

Chemical

Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.

Military

As a military poison gas (more powerful than chloropicrin).

Tetrachloroethylbenzene

Chemical

Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 497580 and 497581) in making—
  Heat-transfer mediums by distilling and collecting the fractions with boiling ranges 260°-270° C.; 270°-280° C. (?285° C.) and 285°-305° C.

Tetrachloromethyl Ether

Military

As a poison gas (lachrymator).

Tetrachlorophthalocyanin

Dye

Starting point (Brit. 471435 and 470079) in—
  Making dyestuffs with—
    1-Aminoanthraquinone.
    1-Amino-4-methylbenzene.
    1-Aminonaphthalene.
    2-Aminonaphthalene.
    Benzylamine.
    1:4-Diaminoanthraquinone.
    Dodecylamine.
    Mixtures of alpha-aminonaphthalene and paratoluidin.
    Paraphenetidin.
    Paratoluidin.

Tetradecylbenzylmethylsulphonium Methosulphate

Cosmetic

Preservative (Brit. 464330) for—
  Cosmetic preparations.

Fungicide

Mold inhibitor (Brit. 464330).

Miscellaneous

Disinfectant and preservative (Brit. 464330) for—
  Protein-containing products.
  Starch-containing products.

Tetradecylsulphonylsulphanilic Acid

Miscellaneous

As a wetting agent (Brit. 413457).
For uses, see under general heading: "Wetting agents."

Tetradecylthiuram Monosulphide

Rubber

Accelerator and improver (Brit. 499935) in—
  Vulcanizing process (without trouble from prevulcanization).

Tetradodecylthiuram Monosulphide

Rubber

Accelerator and improver (Brit. 499935) in—
  Vulcanizing process (without trouble from prevulcanization).

Tetraethylenepentamine

Chemical

New amine which combines—
  High boiling point.
  Hygroscopic properties.
  Moderate viscosity.
  Multiplicity of reactive amine groups.
  Solubility in most organic solvents.
  Water-solubility.
Saponifying agent for—
  Acidic materials, such as fatty acids.
Solvent for—
  Acid gases.
  Resins.
  Sulphur.
Suggested for use as reactant or starting material in making—
  Synthetic organic chemicals.
  Textile specialties.

Dye

Suggested for use in making—
  Synthetic dyestuffs.

Fats and Oils

Suggested saponifying agent for—
  Fatty acids.

Resins

Suggested for use as reactant in making—
  Synthetic resins.

Rubber

Suggested for use in making—
  Vulcanization accelerators.

Tetraglycol Dichloride

Chemical

Suggested as intermediate in making—
  Pharmaceutical chemicals.

Dye

Suggested as intermediate in making—
  Dyestuffs.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes

Suggested as high-boiling extractant and solvent for—
  Fats.
  Greases.
  Oils.
  Waxes.

Resins

Suggested as intermediate in making—
  Resins.

Tetraheptylthiuram Monosulphide

Rubber

Accelerator and improver (Brit. 499935) in—
  Vulcanizing process (claimed to be without trouble from prevulcanization).

Tetrahexylthiuram Monosulphide

Rubber

Accelerator and improver (Brit. 499935) in—
  Vulcanizing process (claimed to be without trouble from prevulcanization).

Tetrahydrofurfuryl Acetate

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical

Starting point (Brit. 393164 in making—
  Cleansing, emulsifying, and dispersing agents by mixture with soaps, sulphonated oils, sulphonated higher alcohols, or aromatic sulphonic acids.

Leather

Ingredient (Brit. 393164) of—
  Cleansing mixture with Marseilles soap.
  Mixture with trichloroethylene for removing fat from tanned sheepskins.

Miscellaneous

Efficiency promoter (Brit. 393164) in—
  Liquid cleansing and dispersing preparations for treating fibrous materials.
  Plastic cleansing and dispersing preparations for treating fibrous materials.

Textile

Efficiency promoter (Brit. 393164) in—
  Dispersions used for washing wool and degreasing raw wool.
  Emulsified washing compositions.
  Emulsions for degumming silk.
  Emulsions for kier-boiling cotton to aid in the removal of the natural gums, fats, waxes, and hemicellulose.
  Emulsions for soaking silk.
  Scouring preparations.
Ingredient (Brit. 393164) of—
  Cleansing mixtures with Marseilles soap.

Tetrahydrofurfuryl Acetate (Continued)
- Cleansing mixtures with curd soap (particularly for textiles soiled by mineral oil).
- Cleansing mixtures with sodium salt of sulphonated lauryl alcohol (for raw wool).

Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 393164) in making—
- Cleansing, emulsifying, and dispersing agents by mixture with soaps, sulphonated oils, sulphonated higher alcohols, or aromatic sulphonic acids.

Leather
Ingredient (Brit. 393164) of—
- Cleansing mixture with Marseilles soap.
- Mixture with trichloroethylene for removing fat from tanned sheepskins.

Miscellaneous
Efficiency promoter (Brit. 393164) in—
- Liquid cleansing and dispersing preparations for treating fibrous materials.
- Plastic cleansing and dispersing preparations for treating fibrous materials.

Textile
Efficiency promoter (Brit. 393164) in—
- Dispersions used for washing wool and degreasing raw wool.
- Emulsified washing compositions.
- Emulsions for degumming silk.
- Emulsions for kier-boiling cotton to aid in the removal of the natural gums, fats, waxes, and hemicellulose.
- Emulsions for soaking silk.
- Scouring preparations.

Ingredient (Brit. 393164) of—
- Cleansing mixtures with Marseilles soap.
- Cleansing mixtures with curd soap (particularly for textiles soiled by mineral oil).
- Cleansing mixtures with sodium salt of sulphonated lauryl alcohol (for raw wool).

Tetrahydro-2-furfurylamine

Rubber
Accelerator (U.S. 2070524) in—
- Vulcanizing processes.

Tetrahydrofurfuryl Xanthate

Mining
Collector (U.S. 1933179) for—
- Copper sulphide ores.

Tetrahydronaphthalene-Sodium Sulphonate

Synonym: Tetralin sodium sulphonate.

Miscellaneous
As an emulsifying agent.
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

Tetrahydroparamethylquinolin

Perfumery
Odorant offering civet-like note.
Producer of—
- Top note of indole or skatole when it is desired to avoid the use of these materials.

Tetrahydroquinolin

Chemical
In organic syntheses.

Dye
In dye synthesis.
Starting point (Brit. 448936) in making—
- Dyestuffs for tannin-mordanted cotton with—
  - 2-Aldehydomethylene-1:3:3-trimethylindole.
  - 5-Methoxy-2-aldehydomethylene-1:3:3-trimethylindole.

3:5:8:10-Tetrahydroxypyrene

Chemical
Reactant in—
- Organic syntheses.

Dye
Starting point (Brit. 481364) in making—
- Dyestuffs for feathers, hair, pelts, skins, and the like, such as white lamb and rabbit skins.

Tetralin Peroxide

Fuel
Ignition accelerator for—
- Diesel engine fuels (No. 13 in the Nygaard, Crandall, and Berger list, which is arranged in the order of decreasing effectiveness at a concentration of 0.5 weight-percent in straight-run diesel fuels).

Tetralylquinol

Pharmaceutical
As a vermicide (U.S. 2151370).
Starting point (U.S. 2151370) in making—
- Derivatives useful as vermicides.

Tetramethylbenzidin

Photographic
Fog inhibitor (Brit. 481699) for—
- Ultrasensitive silver salt emulsions.

4:4′-Tetramethyldiaminodiphenylsulphone

Chemical
Intermediate (Brit. 490043) in making—
- Medicinal chemicals.

Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 490043) in making—
- Dyestuffs.

Tetramethylthiuram Bisulphide

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Oils, Fats, and Waxes
Starting point (Brit. 440175) in making—
- Addition agents for high-pressure lubricating oils or greases, by mixing and reacting with organo-metallic compounds.

Petroleum
Stabilizing agent (Brit. 462146) for—
- Viscous, highly refined mineral oils, such as transformer oils, lubricating oils, and the like.

Tetramethylthiuram Monosulphide

(Additional uses — supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Rubber
Accelerator in—
- Vulcanizing processes.

Improver in vulcanizing—
- Rubber.
- Rubber-latex compounds.

Tetranitromethane

Fuel
Ignition accelerator for—
- Diesel engine fuels (No. 13 in the Nygaard, Crandall, and Berger list, which is arranged in the order of decreasing effectiveness at a concentration of 0.5 weight-percent in straight-run diesel fuels).

Tetranonylthiuram Monosulphide

Rubber
Accelerator and improver (Brit. 499935) in—
- Vulcanizing process (without trouble from prevulcanization).

Tetraoctylthiuram Monosulphide

Rubber
Accelerator and improver (Brit. 499935) in—
- Vulcanizing process (without trouble from prevulcanization).

Tetraphthal-2:5-diethoxyanilide Chloride

Chemical
Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
- Medicinal chemicals.

Dye
Intermediate (Brit. 489430) in making—
- Synthetic dyestuffs.

Textile
Assistant (Brit. 489430) in—
- Textile processing.

Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate, Anhydrous

Soap
Builder added for—
- Doubling amounts of suds.
- Eliminating lime curd rings seen as after-effects in laundry tubs, wash basins, sinks, bathtubs.
- Eliminating gray after-effects in domestic washing of clothes.

Tetrasodium Pyrophosphate, Anhydrous (Continued)
- Eliminating soaplike after-odor on products.
- Eliminating masking after-effects on products.
- Obtaining low alkalinity.
- Prolonging life, or physical state of suds.
- Promoting cleansing action.
- Promoting water-softening action of soaps.
- Producing quick, rich lathering properties.
- Reducing caustic effect of soaps on hands ("dishpan hands").

Detergent, emulsifier, and water-softener in—
- Cleaning compounds.
- Dairy-cleaning soaps and compounds.
- Dishwashing soaps and compounds.
- Laundry soaps and compounds.
- Metal-cleansing soaps and compounds.
- Paint-cleansing soaps and compounds.
- Scouring soaps and compounds.
- Soaps.
- Soap powders.
- Textile-cleansing soaps and compounds.

Tetrolic Acid Isopropylbutylester

Miscellaneous

As an emulsifying agent (Germ. 626880).

For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

Thallium Formate-Malonate

Analysis

Flotation agent in determining—
- Density of mineral specimens (said to offer advantages when samples are small).

Mining

Flotation agent in separating—
- Silver, gold, platinum, and other metals from their ores (said to offer advantages in treating ores where the metal is in the free state).

(See also: "Analysis" above).

Thallium Malonate

Analysis

Flotation agent in determining—
- Density of mineral specimens (said to offer advantages when samples are small).

Mining

Flotation agent in separating—
- Silver, gold, platinum, and other metals from their ores (said to offer advantages in treating ores where the metal is in the free state).

(See also: "Analysis" above).

Thiocyanacetone

Paper

Inhibitor (Brit. 466877) of—
- Deterioration of paper by the action of light or during storage.

Thiocyanic Acid

Paper

Inhibitor (Brit. 466877) of—
- Deterioration of paper by the action of light or during storage.

Thiouracil

Photographic

Antifogging agent (Brit. 452043) in—
- Photographic processes (can be added (a) to the emulsion; (b) to an adjacent layer; (c) to the wrapping paper; (d) to the developer).

Stabilizer (Brit. 452043) for—
- Emulsions.

Starting point (Brit. 452043) in making—
- Derivatives and salts useful as emulsion stabilizers and antifogging agents.

Thorium Polymethylenedicarboxylate

Chemical

Starting point (U.S. 1702850) in making—
- Monocyclic ketones and their alkyl derivatives having more than nine ring members.

Thymol

Synonyms: 2-Isopropyl-5-methylphenol; Thymic acid.
Latin: Acidum thymicum; Thymolum.
French: Acide thymique.
German: Thymiansäure; Thymolkampher.
Spanish: Timol.
Italian: Timole.

Adhesives

Antioxidant, disinfectant, and preservative for—
- Adhesive composition (U.S. 1498270).
- Adhesive compositions containing gums, Irish moss, or starch.

Chemical

Stabilizer (Brit. 397914) for—
- Chlorinated hydrocarbons.

Starting point in making—
- Chlorothymol.
- Fatty acid esters.

Thymol acetate.
- Thymol cinnamate.
- Thymol cyclopentenylacetate.
- Thymol iodide.
- Thymol sulphonate (U.S. 1449121).
- Thymol-paracarboxylphenylphosphoric acid (U.S. 1125081).

Cosmetic

Antioxidant, disinfectant, and preservative in—
- Products containing—
  - Fats and greases.
  - Gums of various sorts.
  - Starch and starch base products.
- Vegetable oils.

Starting point in making—
- Thymoloform used as a component of antiperspiration dusting powders and liquids.

Dentistry

Ingredient of—
- Dentine desensitizer, containing also alcohol and ether.

Disinfectant

Germicide reported as offering—
- Antiseptic efficiency higher than that of phenol, restraining the growth of pus organisms in 1:3000 dilution (Sollmann).
- Characteristic, clean odor.
- Disinfecting efficiency which can be greatly improved by dispersing it in a magnesium soap.
- High phenol coefficient (28 against *E. typhi*), but its germicidal action is greatly impaired by the presence of organic matter (Sollmann).
- Low solubility in water.
- Low toxicity.
- Power to kill and inhibit the growth of bacteria and fungi.

Ingredient (U.S. 1346337) of—
- Deodorizer.

Starting point in making—
- Thymoloform said to be useful for disinfecting instruments and as substitute for paradichlorobenzene for cleansing and deodorizing the air.

Fats and Oils

Antioxidant, disinfectant, and preservative for—
- Fats.
- Greases.
- Sulphonated oils.
- Vegetable oils.

Firefighting

Stabilizer (U.S. 1243149) for—
- Chemical fire-extinguisher.

Food

Antioxidant, antiseptic, and preservative (U.S. 1171392 and 1396641) in—
- Chewing gum.

Preservative (U.S. 1460736) in—
- Enzyme extract.

Fur

Antioxidant, disinfectant, and preservative in—
- Soaking operations.

Glue and Gelatin

Antioxidant, disinfectant, and preservative for—
- Gelatin
- Glue

Gums

Antioxidant, disinfectant, and preservative for—
- Dextrin.
- Gum arabic.
- Tragacanth.
- Other gums.

Horticulture

Accelerator of processes such as—
- Bud blossoming.
- Germination.
- Growth.

Ink

Preservative for—
- Inks.

Ingredient of—
- Ink (U.S. 1325971).
- Printing ink for selvage of cloth (U.S. 1162027).

Thymol (Continued)

Insecticide and Fungicide
Fungicide for certain organisms.
Ingredient (U.S. 1270630) of—
Croton bug-repelling composition.
Fly-repelling composition.
Roach-repelling composition.

Leather
Antioxidant, disinfectant, and preservative for—
Finishes and dressings.

Miscellaneous
Antifermentative for—
Solutions (possibly of use in brewing, distilling, wineries, extracts, and similar manufacturing processes.
Antioxidant, disinfectant, and preservative for—
Products containing—
Gums.
Paste.
Vegetable oils.
Starch.
Sulphonated oils.
Ingredient of—
Embalming fluid (U.S. 1150688).
Inhibitor (Brit. 452536) of—
Oxidation and polymerization in process for thickening vegetable oils to form jointing compositions.

Oral Hygiene
Ingredient of—
Antiseptic and deodorant mouthwashes.
Dentifrices (U.S. 1435498, 1445351, 1445352, 1471987, 1484415, 1516398, and Re-15691).

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Antioxidant, disinfectant, and preservative for—
Distempers.
Paints.
Paint vehicles.
Drying retardant for—
Paints.
Ingredient (U.S. 1189804) of—
Paint remover.
Varnish remover.

Paper
Antioxidant, disinfectant, and preservative for—
Finishes.
Sizes.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Ingredient of—
Antiseptic (U.S. 1129321 and 1471987).
Antiseptic mixtures intended for use in mucous cavities.
Mucin solvent for use in nasal douche, feminine-hygiene douches (U.S. 1471987).
Reported useful as—
Anthelmintic.
Antifermentative for solutions.
Antioxidant.
Antipyretic.
Antiseptic.
Gastro-intestinal disinfectant.
Intestinal antiseptic.
Skin disinfectant in dermatological practice.
Strongly secretomotory and expectorant action in the lungs, exercising an antiseptic action (Gordonoff and Janett).
Vermifuge.
Reported useful in treating—
Bronchitis and bronchopneumonia.
Discharging wounds.
Enteritis and similar conditions.
Fermentative gastritis.
Hookworm.
Intestinal parasites.
Mucous infections.
Pyemic and septic diseases, including peritonitis and pelveoperitonitis.
Pyrogenic organisms.
Skin disease caused by pathogenic fungi (epidermomycoses).
Skin disease suffered by people handling fruit in the Northwestern States.
Tapeworm.
Trichinosis.
Uncinariasis (anemia caused by parasitic worms in the intestines).
Starting point in making—
Thymol iodide.
Thymoloform said to be useful for disinfecting instruments and as a substitute for paradichlorobenzene for cleansing and deodorizing the air.
Sterilizing agent (U.S. 1495180) for—
Surgical ligatures.

Soap
Antioxidant, disinfectant, and preservative for—
Soapstocks (animal oils, fish oils, greases, vegetable oils).
Antioxidant and preservative in—
Brushless shaving soaps.
Cream shaving soaps.
Emulsions.
Toilet soaps.

Textile
Antioxidant, disinfectant, and preservative for—
Dextrin.
Finishes.
Gums.
Sizings.
Starch.
Sulphonated oils.
Textile emulsions.
Textile processing agents.
Throwing agents.
Twist setting agents.
Ingredient of—
Waterproofing bath for textiles (said also to render them insensible to soaps) (Brit. 490215).

Thymol Fatty Acid Esters

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reported as useful in treating—
Bronchitis.
Bronchopneumonia.
Cholera.
Dysentery.
Intestinal bacterial infections.

Tiglic Acid Isopropylbutylester

Miscellaneous
As an emulsifying agent (Germ. 626880).
For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents."

Tin

Latin: Stannum.
French: Étain.
German: Zinn.
Spanish: Estano.
Italian: Stagno.

(In speaking of fabricated articles "tin" is often incorrectly used when tinplate (thin sheets of steel coated with tin) is meant, for example, "a tin can," or even terneplate (coated with tin-lead alloy), for example, "tin roof"; to distinguish articles, such as condenser coils, actually made of solid tin these are said to be made of "block tin.")

Adhesives
Construction metal for—
Collapsible tubes used as containers for rubber cement, library pastes, glues, mending cements, and rubber adhesive compositions.

Automotive
Closing agent for—
Radiator cement containers.
Constituent of—
Babbitt metals for bearings and bushings.
Brasses for cocks, fittings, valves.
Bronzes for bearings, rocks, fittings, valves.
Solders.
Tinplate for pressed and formed parts.
Construction metal for various parts.
Tinning agent for—
Construction metals.
Parts.
Wire.

Aviation
As a solder.
Constituent of—
Bearing alloys.
Bronzes (bronze bearings of various types, g bolts, electrical contacts, small springs, valve d flexible bronze cable).
Bushing alloys.
Solders for joining small engine components particularly for making electrical connections in th motor, the instrument panel, and the radios, eith field base or airplane assemblies.
Tinplate for containers of various kinds.
White metals (tin-base or lead-base babbitts specialized bearing applications).

Brewing
Capping agent for—
Bottles.

Tin (Continued)

Chemical

Basic starting point in making chemical salts, such as—
  Stannic anhydride (also known as stannic oxide, tin peroxide, tin dioxide, flowers of tin, tin ash, tin anhydride).
  Stannic bromide (tin bromide, tin tetrabromide).
  Stannic chloride (tin chloride, tin tetrachloride, sometimes erroneously called tin bichloride, butter of tin, tin "nitro and oxymuriate," tin oxymuriate).
  Stannic chromate (tin chromate).
  Stannic iodide (tin iodide, tin tetraiodide).
  Stannic phosphide (tin phosphide).
  Stannic sulphide (tin bisulphide, tin bronze, tin disulphide).
  Stannous bromide (tin bromide, tin dibromide, tin bibromide).
  Stannous chloride (tin crystals, tin bichloride, tin dichloride, tin salt, tin protochloride).
  Stannous chromate (tin chromate).
  Stannous fluoride (tin difluoride, tin fluoride).
  Stannous oxalate (tin oxalate).
  Stannous oxide (tin oxide, tin protoxide).
  Stannous sulphate (tin sulphate).
  Stannous sulphide (tin monosulphide, tin protosulphide, tin sulphide).
  Stannous tartrate (tin tartrate).
Closing agent for—
  Dry-cleaning solution containers.
  Specialty product containers.
Construction metal for—
  Chemical apparatus and equipment.
Lining agent for—
  Agitators.
  Chemical equipment.
  Cocks.
  Coils.
  Corrosion-resisting equipment.
  Distilled water equipment.
  Fittings.
  Pipe.
  Pumps.
  Soil pipe.
  Tanks.
  Valves.
Reducing agent in—
  Organic synthesis.

Cosmetic

Construction metal for—
  Collapsible tubes (used in normal times—as containers for greases, creams, ointments, lipsticks, rouges, make-ups, and the like).

Dairy

(See under "Mechanical" and "Metal Fabricating.")

Electrical

Component of—
  Condensers.
Constituent of—
  Solders.
Construction metal for—
  Small parts and devices.
Tincoating agent for—
  Tinning and retinning operations.
  Wire and apparatus.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes.

(See under "Mechanical" and "Metal Fabricating.")

Food

Capping and closing agent for—
  Containers.
Construction metal for—
  Collapsible tubes used as containers (fish pastes, meat extracts, honey, and other food products).
Wrapping foil for—
  Candy.
  Cheese.
  Chocolate.
  Tea.
(See also under "Mechanical" and "Metal Fabricating.")

Glass

Silvering agent for—
  Mirrors (used in the form of amalgams).

Insecticide

Closing agent for—
  Containers for spraying agents.
Construction metal for—
  Collapsible tubes used as containers for insecticidal preparations.
  Spray guns.
(See also under "Metal Fabricating.")

Jewelry

Constituent of—
  Jewellers' alloys and solders.

Lubricant

Construction metal for—
  Collapsible tubes used as containers for special lubricants.
(See also under "Metal Fabricating.")

Meat Packing

Construction metal for—
  Collapsible tubes used as containers for potted meats, pastes, and the like.
(See also under "Mechanical" and "Metal Fabrication.")

Mechanical

Constituent of—
  Babbitt metals.
  Bearing alloys.
  Brasses.
  Bronzes.
  Bushing alloys.
  Solders.
Lining agent for—
  Agitators.
  Cocks.
  Coils.
  Corrosion-resisting equipment.
  Fittings.
  Pipe.
  Pumps.
  Soil pipe.
  Tanks.
  Valves.

Metal Fabricating

Coating agent in making—
  Tinplate used either for (1) parts, or (2) containers—for example, tin cans—in the following industries—
  Dairy products.
  Fats, oils, and greases.
  Fruit and vegetable products.
  Furniture.
  Greases and lubricants.
  Machinery and hand tools.
  Marine products.
  Meat products.
  Oil, gas, and water companies.
  Paint and varnish.
  Parts manufacture.
  Pharmaceutical products.
  Pressed and formed metal products.
  Soap and by-products.
  Stoves.
Constituent of—
  Coatings for terneplate used as roofing tin and now in increasing amounts for other purposes, such as deep stamping operations, gasoline tanks.
  Solders.
Construction metal for—
  Distilled water apparatus.
  Various purposes.
Tincoating agent for—
  Copper vessels for culinary use.
  Equipment requiring resistance to chemical attack.
  Lead sheet and equipment.
  Other metals.
  Tinning and retinning operations.
  Wire of various metals, principally copper wire.
Lining agent for—
  Equipment requiring resistance to chemical attack.

Metallurgical

Constituent of—
  Alloys.
  Babbitt metals.
  Brasses.
  Britannia metal.
  Bronzes.
  Minting alloys.
  Pot and pan alloys.
  Solders.
  Tableware alloys.
  Type metals.

Military

Constituent of—
  Solders for various purposes in automotive, radio signalling, locating, or control devices.
(See also under "Aviation," "Automotive," and "Electrical.")

Miscellaneous

Coating agent for—
  Pins.
  Uniformed buttons.
  Utensils.
  Various articles.
Construction metal for—
  Cooking utensils.
  Hotel, restaurant, and industrial kitchen installations.
  Small gadgets.
  Toys.

Tin (Continued)
Wrapping foil for—
Spoilable products (generally known in this application as "silver-paper").

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquers
Construction metal for—
Cans for various products.
Collapsible tubes used as containers for artists' colors.
(See also under "Metal Fabricating.")

Paper
Cutting edge material for—
Waxed paper containers.

Pharmaceutical
Construction metal for—
Collapsible tubes used as containers."
(See also under "Metal Fabricating" and "Chemical.")

Plumbing and Pipefitting
(See under "Mechanical.")

Printing
Constituent of—
Toning metal (used to compensate for type metal variation under reuse treatment).
Type metals for monotype, linotype.

Railroading
Construction metal for—
Kitchen installations and washroom installations.

Soap
Construction metal for—
Collapsible tubes used as containers for shaving soaps.
Perforated tops for containers for soap powder and general detergent preparations.
(See also under "Mechanical" and "Metal Fabrication.")

Tobacco
Container metal for—
Chewing tobacco.
Cigars.
Cigarets.
Pipe tobaccos.
Snuff.
Wrapping foil for—
Tobacco products for chewing, smoking, snuffing.

Tin Iodomethylate

Lubricant
Addition agent (Ger. 643508) for—
Lubricants.

Tin Naphthylate

Lubricant
Addition agent (Ger. 643508) for—
Lubricants.

Tin Peroxide

Synonyms: Flowers of tin; Polishing powder; Putty powder; Stannic anhydride; Stannic oxide; Tin anhydride; Tin ash; Tin dioxide; Tin oxide; Tinstone.
Latin: Cinis Jovis.
French: Anhydride d' étain; Anhydride stannique; Dioxide d' étain; Fleurs d' étain; Oxyde d' étain; Oxyde stannique; Peroxyde d' étain; Peroxyde stannique.
German: Zinnblumen; Zinnhyperoxyd; Zinnoxyd; Zinnsaeureanhydrid; Zinnstein.
Spanish: Peroxido estanico; Peroxido de estano.
Italian: Biossido di stagno; Perossido di stagno.

Building Material
Ingredient of—
Compositions for producing glazes on—
Brick.
Tile.

Ceramic
Ingredient of—
Compositions for producing glazes and enamels on—
Chinaware.
Porcelain.
Earthenware.
Pottery.

Chemical
Catalyst in—
Organic synthesis.
Stabilizer (U.S. 1213921) for—
Hydrogen peroxide.
Starting point in making—
Tin salts.

Cosmetic
Ingredient of—
Cosmetic preparations.
Nail polishes.

Dye
Base (U.S. 1431081) in—
Lakes.

Glass
Constituent of—
Batches used in making—
Alabaster glass.
Enamel glass.
Milk glass.
Opaque glass.
Ruby glass.
Strass glass.
Ingredient of—
Polishing powders for glass and glassware.

Metallurgical
Constituent of—
Polishing powders.
Tinning compositions.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Ingredient of—
Putty.
Putty powders.
Pigment in—
Paints, varnishes, enamels, and other coatings.

Textile
Filler in—
Fabrics.
Mordant in—
Dyeing processes.
Printing processes.
Weighting agent for—
Fabrics.

Tin Phenylate

Lubricant
Addition agent (Ger. 643508) for—
Lubricants.

Tin Protoxide

Synonyms: Black oxide of tin; Stannous oxide; Tin monoxide; Tin oxide.
French: Monoxyde d' étain; Oxyde stanneux; Protoxyde d' étain.
German: Zinnoxydul.
Spanish: Oxido estanico; Oxido de estano.
Italian: Ossido di stagno.

Chemical
Reducing agent in—
Organic syntheses.
Stabilizer (U.S. 1213921) for—
Perborate solutions.

Electrical
Constituent (U.S. 1299693) of—
Negative element for storage batteries.

Metallurgical
Tin source (U.S. 1487135) in—
Tin-iron alloy.
Tinning agent (U.S. 1197616) for—
Iron and iron alloy in bronze-coating process.

Textile
Ingredient (U.S. 1431136) of—
Fabric printing composition.

Tin Ricinoleate

Lubricant
Addition agent (Ger. 643508) for—
Lubricants.

Titanium see Addenda, p. 353.

Titanium carbide see Addenda, p. 354.

Titanium Formate

French: Formiate de titane; Formiate titanique.
German: Ameisensaures Titan; Formylsaures Titan; Titanformiat.
Spanish: Formiato titanico; Formiato de titanio.
Italian: Formiato di titanio.

Electric
Process material (U.S. 1216404) in making—
Self-igniting electric-arc lamp.

Textile
Mordant (Germ. 248251) in—
Dyeing processes.
Printing processes.

Titanium Phthalate

French: Phtalate de titane.
German: Phtalsaures Titan.

Cellulose Products
Suggested as durability promoter for—
Cellulose compounds.

Titanium Phthalate (Continued)

Food

- Suggested as retarder of ultraviolet light transmission in—
  - Cellulose wrappings for butter and other foodstuffs which are made rancid rapidly through the action of light.

Glass

- Suggested as retarder of ultraviolet light transmission in—
  - Automobile, truck, and aviation non-scatterable glass.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

- Donator of—
  - Good consistency.
  - High oil absorption.
  - Thixotropic properties.
- Improver of—
  - Tint retention.
- Increaser of—
  - Light-fastness of colored pigments.
- Pigment (Brit. 455717) in—
  - Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and the like.
- Reducer of—
  - Chalking in paints.
- Starting point (Brit. 455717) in making—
  - Pigment compositions.

Rubber

- Strength increaser for—
  - Tire stock.

Titanium Tetrachloride

French: Tetrachlorure de titane.
German: Tetrachloritital; Titantetrachlorid.
Spanish: Cloruro de titanio.
Italian: Cloruro di titanio.

Cellulose Products

- Starting point (U.S. 1906148 and 1906149) in making—
  - Delustering agents for acetate rayon.

Ceramic

- Process material in making—
  - Iridescent and luster colors on ceramic products.

Chemical

- Catalyst in making—
  - Metaldehyde (U.S. 1467733).
- Process material in making—
  - Catalysts used in making ammonia (U.S. 1141948 and 1159365).
  - Glutaric acid (U.S. 1315011).
- Reactant (Brit. 479470) in making—
  - Titanic acid tetraesters with—
    - Amyl alcohol.
    - Butyl alcohol.
    - Decyl alcohol.
    - Dodecyl alcohol.
    - Ethyl alcohol.
    - Heptyl alcohol.
    - Hexyl alcohol.
    - Methyl alcohol.
    - Nonyl alcohol.
    - Octyl alcohol.
    - Propyl alcohol.
- Starting point in making—
  - Titanium dichloride (U.S. 1173012).
  - Titanium dioxide (U.S. 1189229 and 1223358).
  - Titanium hydroxide (U.S. 1504673).
  - Titanium oxide (U.S. 1315011, 1343446, 1389191, and 1504673.
  - Titanium salts.
  - Titanium trichloride (U.S. 1173012).

Dye

- Precipitant (Brit. 462968) for dyes in making—
  - Color lakes (used alone or in conjunction with other precipitants).
- Precipitant (Brit. 462968) in making color lakes having—
  - Excellent fastness to light.
  - Improved brilliance.
  - New properties in the case of acid dyestuffs, such as very attractive hues, which may differ from those otherwise obtainable, improved brightness, greater fastness to light.
  - New properties in the case of basic dyestuffs or their leuco compounds, such as excellent fastness to light and particularly improved color strength and brilliance and other desirable qualities.
  - Splendid color strength.
  - Very desirable texture.
- Precipitant (Brit. 462968) in making—
  - Color lakes, with glycerin, glycol, or other organic hydroxy compounds (claimed to give considerable increase in the percentage of the dyestuff precipitated over that obtainable by precipitants previously employed).

Electrical

- Process material in making—
  - Electrodes for arc lamps (U.S. 1158997).
  - Filaments for electric lamps (U.S. 1149701).

Glass

- Process material in making—
  - Iris glass.
  - Iridescent effects on glass.

Metallurgical

- Starting point (U.S. 1173012, 1306568, 1373038, and 1497417) in making—
  - Titanium.

Military

- Smoke-producing agent (U.S. 1338343, 1433732, and 1619183) in—
  - Protective smoke screens and clouds (said not to develop quite so dense a cloud as does white phosphorous, but the cloud is formed without the evolution of heat and thus is said to be more stable and less likely than clouds formed from white phosphorus to be dissipated by air currents set up by the heating effects.)

Mining

- Process material (U.S. 1425185) in—
  - Ore flotation.

Miscellaneous

- Process material in making—
  - Artificial pearls.
- Smoke-producing agent in—
  - Sky writing (U.S. 1619183).
  - Study of air currents and air circulation.

Paint and Varnish

- Base material in making—
  - Delustering agents for varnishes and lacquers containing cellulose acetate (U.S. 1906148 and 1906149).
  - Metallic soaps with fatty acids.
  - Pigments.
  - Titanium dioxide (U.S. 1189229 and 1223358).
  - Titanium pigments (Brit. 395265).

Petroleum

- Catalyst in cracking—
  - Hydrocarbons (U.S. 1381098).
  - Oil (U.S. 1424574).
- Ingredient (Brit. 406963) of—
  - Catalytic mixtures used in—
    - Destructive hydrogenation processes.
    - Hydrogenation processes.
    - Purifying mineral oils.
- Process material (U.S. 1277329) in purifying—
  - Kerosene.
  - Gasoline.
  - Lubricating oil.
  - Paraffin.

Rubber

- Process material (U.S. 1846247) in making—
  - Resinous materials from rubber.

Textile

- Mordant in—
  - Dyeing and printing processes (used in combination with cream of tartar).

Tobacco

Latin: Tabacum.
French: Tabac.
German: Tabak.
Spanish: Tabacco.
Italian: Tabaco.

(Uses given are for any of the following physical forms: Leaf, dust, powder, stems, aqueous extract.)

Animal Husbandry

- Ingredient of—
  - Dust baths.
  - Salt block for cattle (U.S. 1229317).
  - Special feeds.
- Toxicant-dusting agent for—
  - Birds.
  - Nests.
  - Roosts.
- Toxicant for—
  - Lice in safeguarding—
    - Birds.
    - Chickens.
    - Dogs.
    - Ducks.
    - Goats.
    - Sheep.
    - Turkeys.
  - Round worms in safeguarding—
    - Birds.
    - Chickens.
    - Ducks.
    - Turkeys.

Tobacco (Continued)

Stomach worms in safeguarding—
  Animals.
  Cattle.
  Dogs.
  Goats.
  Hogs.
  Horses.
  Sheep.

Chemical
Source of—
  Nicotine and its salts.

Dye
Process material (U.S. 1244796) in making—
  Dyestuff.

Fertilizer
Ingredient of—
  Fertilizer compositions.

Insecticide
Insecticidal agent.

Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
  Antidimming composition for application to glass (used in the form of an aqueous extract) (U.S. 1238963, 1381788, and 1429824).
  Cleaning composition for windshields (U.S. 1378931).
  Composition for preventing moisture accumulation (U.S. 1381788 and 1386362).
  Snuff compositions.

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Ingredient (U.S. 1350843) of—
  Medicine for hair and scalp.

Tobacco
Base material in—
  Chewing mixtures.
  Cigarets.
  Cigars.
  Pipe mixtures.
  Smoking mixtures.
  Snuff.

Tobias Acid

Synonyms: 2:Naphthylamine-1-sulphonic acid.
French: Acide naphtylamine sulfonique, 2:1; Acide de tobias.
German: Naphtylaminsulfosäure, 2:1; Tobias Säure.
Spanish: Acido de tobias; Acido de naftilaminasulfonico, 2:1.
Italian: Acido di tobias; Acido di naftilaminsolfonico.

Dye
Intermediate in making—
  Dyestuffs, principally lithol red R and lake bordeaux B.

Toluene Ethylsulphonamides

(Mixture of Ortho and Para Types.)

Cellulose Products
Plasticizer for—
  Cellulose acetate (claimed to give a brilliance and polish not obtainable with other plasticizers).
  Ethylcellulose.
  Nitrocellulose (said to improve the flexibility, workability, and gloss, although the light-stability in nitrocellulose is not claimed to be of the highest order).

Chemical
Organic chemical offering following properties—
  Light-amber colored liquid.
  Maximum acidity (as acetic acid), 0.1 perecent.
  Readily miscible with all common organic solvents, except the petroleum hydrocarbons in which it is only very slightly soluble.

Miscellaneous
Increaser of—
  Flexibility of glue-glycerin mixtures.
  Water-resistance of glue-glycerin mixtures.
Plasticizer for—
  Casein.
  Cellulose acetate.
  Corn protein.
  Ethylcellulose.
  Glue.
  Nitrocellulose.
  Santolite resins.
  Shellac.
  Soybean protein.
  Vinyl resins.
Plasticizer in—
  Compositions, containing ethylcellulose, cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or certain resins used as coatings for protecting and decorating various products.
Special plasticizer for—
  Coatings designed to withstand gasoline and other petroleum products.
  Coatings designed to withstand corrosion by seawater, salt-bearing atmospheres, or salt solutions.

Paint and Varnish
Plasticizer for—
  Casein.
  Cellulose acetate.
  Ethylcellulose.
  Nitrocellulose.
  Santolite resins.
  Shellac.
  Vinyl resins.
Plasticizer in—
  Paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing ethylcellulose, cellulose acetate, nitrocellulose, or certain resins.

Plastics
Plasticizer in making—
  Laminated fiber products.
  Molded products.
  Plastics from ethylcellulose, nitrocellulose, cellulose acetate, or certain resins.

Resins
Plasticizer for—
  Santolite resins.
  Shellac.
  Vinyl resins.
Plasticizer in—
  Resin-nitrocellulose compositions and solutions.
(See also under general heading: "Plasticizers.")

Toluenesulphonic Acid Anilide

Dye
Starting point (Brit. 447646) in making—
  Diazotizable organic selenium compounds.

Toluene Sulphochloride

Synonyms: Toluene sulphonylchloride.

Analysis
Reagent in detecting—
  Amino acids.
Reagent in differentiating—
  Methylglycosides.

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Reactant (Brit. 469819) in making—
  Alkyl-substituted aromatic sulphones.
  Amino-substituted aromatic sulphones.
  Cyano-substituted aromatic sulphones.
  Halogen-substituted aromatic sulphones.
  Nitro-substituted aromatic sulphones.
Starting point (Brit. 469819) in making—
  Aromatic sulphones with xylene.
Starting point (U.S. 1442818) in making—
  N-(4′-Amino-1′-naphthyl)paratoluenesulphonamide.
  4-Amino-1-(paratolylsulphonamido)-naphthalene-2-sulphonic acid.
  4-Amino-1-(paratolylsulphonamido)-naphthalene-6-sulphonic acid.
  4-Amino-1-(paratolylsulphonamido)-naphthalene-7-sulphonic acid.
  4-Amino-1-(paratolylsulphonamido)-naphthalene-8-sulphonic acid.
  N-(1′-naphthyl)paratoluenesulphonamide
Starting point (U.S. 1353385, 1508928, 1454959, 14 and 1454961) in making—
  Benzenemethylethylsulphonamide.
  Benzenemethylsulphonamide.
  Diethylorthotoluenesulphonamide, N:N.
  Diethylparatoluenesulphonamide, N:N.
  Dimethylorthotoluenesulphonamide, N:N.
  Dimethylparatoluenesulphonamide, N:N.
  Ethylorthotoluenesulphonamide, N.
  Ethylparatoluenesulphonamide, N.
  Methylorthotoluenesulphonamide, N.
  Methylparatoluenesulphonamide, N.
  Orthotoluenediethylsulphonamide.
  Orthotoluenedimethylsulphonamide
  Orthotoluenemethylethylsulphonamide.
  Paratoluenediethylsulphonamide.
  Paratoluenedimethylsulphonamide.
  Paratoluenemethylethylsulphonamide.
  Xylenediethylsulphonamide.
  Xylenemethylethylsulphonamide.

Toluene Sulphochloride (Continued)
Electrical
Starting point (Brit. 469819) in making—
Aromatic sulphones, used as dielectrics, with xylene.

Tolylheptadecyl Ketone, Dichlorinated
Lubricant
Claimed (Brit. 481338 and 487642) as—
Lubricant.
Starting point (Brit. 481338 and 487642) in making—
Extreme-pressure lubricants by admixture in equal parts with Pennsylvania bright stock.

Tolylheptadecyl Ketone, Monochlorinated
Lubricant
Claimed (Brit. 481338 and 487642) as—
Lubricant.
Starting point (Brit. 481338 and 487642) in making—
Extreme-pressure lubricants by admixture in equal parts with Pennsylvania bright stock.

Tolylheptadecyl Ketone, Tetrachlorinated
Lubricant
Claimed (Brit. 481338 and 487642) as—
Lubricant.
Starting point (Brit. 481338 and 487642) in making—
Extreme-pressure lubricants by admixture in equal parts with Pennsylvania bright stock.

Tolylheptadecyl Ketone, Trichlorinated
Lubricant
Claimed (Brit. 481338 and 487642) as—
Lubricant.
Starting point (Brit. 481338 and 487642) in making—
Extreme-pressure lubricants by admixture in equal parts with Pennsylvania bright stock.

Tomatoseed
Fats and Oils
Source of—
Tomatoseed oil (useful for edible and many industrial purposes).
Tomatoseed oilcake.

Tomatoseed Oilcake
Animal Husbandry
Nutrient in—
Cattlefeeds.
Source of—
Proteins, fats, fibrous roughage, and moisture for feeds.
Fertilizer
As a fertilizer.
Ingredient of—
Fertilizer mixtures.

Totaquine
(A product made from Latin-American cinchona bark.)
Therapeutic
Suggested (quinine substitute) as—
Anti-malarial agent.

1:2:3-Triazole of 3:4-Diaminodiphenyl
Dye
Starting point (Brit. 506761) in making—
Brown vat dyes with the aid of—
1:2-Naphthoquinones which are unsubstituted in the quinonoid nucleus.
1:2-Naphthoquinones having in 4-pósition a sulphonic acid radicle and being unsubstituted in 3-position.
1:4-Naphthoquinones which are unsubstituted in the quinonoid nucleus.

1:2:3-Triazole of 1:2-Diamino-4-benzoylaminoanthraquinone
Dye
Starting point (Brit. 506761) in making—
Brown vat dyes with the aid of—
1:2-Naphthoquinones which are unsubstituted in the quinonoid nucleus.
1:2-Naphthoquinones having in 4-position a sulphonic acid radicle and being unsubstituted in 3-position.
1:4-Naphthoquinones which are unsubstituted in the quinonoid nucleus.

1:2:3-Triazole of 3:4-Diaminodiphenyl
Dye
Starting point (Brit. 506761) in making—
Brown vat dyes with the aid of—
1:2-Naphthoquinones which are unsubstituted in the quinonoid nucleus.
1:2-Naphthoquinones having in 4-position a sulphonic acid radical and being unsubstituted in 3-position.
1:4-Naphthoquinones which are unsubstituted in the quinonoid nucleus.

1:2:3-Triazole-1:2-naphthylenediamine
Dye
Starting point (Brit. 506761) in making—
Brown vat dyes with the aid of—
1:2-Naphthoquinones which are unsubstituted in the quinonoid nucleus.
1:2-Naphthoquinones having in 4-position a sulphonic acid radical and being unsubstituted in 3-position.
1:4-Naphthoquinones which are unsubstituted in the quinonoid nucleus.

1:2:3-Triazole of Phenylenediamine
Dye
Starting point (Brit. 506761) in making—
Brown vat dyes with the aid of—
1:2-Naphthoquinones which are unsubstituted in the quinonoid nucleus.
1:2-Naphthoquinones having in 4-position a sulphonic acid radical and being unsubstituted in 3-position.
1:4-Naphthoquinones which are unsubstituted in the quinonoid nucleus.

Tribromomethyl Alcohol
Synonyms: Avertin.
Pharmaceutical
Suggested for use as—
Nonvolatile anesthetic.

Tributylamine
Petroleum
Stabilizer of—
Color of gasoline.

Tributyl Phosphate
Cellulose Products
Adherence improver for—
Nitrocellulose films, coatings, and other products.
Flammability reducer for—
Nitrocellulose films, coatings, and other products.
Minimizer of—
Yellowing tendency of nitrocellulose films on exposure to light.
Plasticizer for—
Nitrocellulose.
See also under general heading: "Plasticizers."

Tributyl Phosphate, Chlorinated
Petroleum
Stabilizing agent (Brit. 448424) for—
Lubricating oils used in extreme-pressure and other exacting conditions.

Tricalcium Phosphate
Synonyms: Calcium orthophosphate; Calcium phosphate tribasic; Calcium phosphate; Neutral calcium phosphate; Normal calcium phosphate; Precipitated calcium phosphate; Precipitated phosphate; Precipitated phosphate of lime; Tertiary calcium phosphate; Tricalcic phosphate; Tricalcium hydroxyphosphate; Tricalcium orthophosphate.
Latin: Calcaria phosphorica; Calcii phosphas; Calcii phosphas praecipitatus; Phosphas calcicus praecipitatus.
French: Phosphate de chaux hydraté; Phosphate tricalcique.
German: Phosphorsaures Kalkerde.
Spanish: Fosfato de cal; Fosfato calcio; Fosfato de calcio.
Italian: Fosfato di calcio.
Abrasives
Etching agent (U.S. 1482793) for—
Abrasives.
Corundum.
Emery.
Garnet.
Quartz.
Sand.
Silica.
Silicon carbide.
Agriculture
Ingredient (U.S. 1320701) of—
Soil inoculator.

Tricalcium Phosphate (Continued)

Animal Husbandry

- Conditioner in—
  - Salt blocks for animals.
- Ingredient (U.S. 1229317) of—
  - Salt block for cattle.
- Mineral supplement in—
  - Cattle foods.

Aromatics

- Process material (U.S. 1125590) in
  - Fractionation of essential oils.

Building Construction

- Ingredient of—
  - Building block (U.S. 1157437).
  - Brick composition (U.S.1269331).

Cement

- Ingredient (U.S. 1237078 and 1245608) of—
  - Acidproof cement.
  - Waterproof cement.

Ceramic

- Ingredient of—
  - Enamels.
  - Glazes.
  - Opaque enamel (U.S. 1314831).
  - Porcelains.
  - Potteries.

Chemical

- Conditioner and anticaking agent for—
  - Salt.
  - Soda.
- Hydrolizing agent (U.S. 1439780) for—
  - Carbohydrate.
- Ingredient (U.S. 1512889) of—
  - Boneblack.
- Precipitant (U.S. 1371741) for—
  - Rare earths.
- Process material in—
  - Decolorizing process with carbon (U.S. 1447461).
  - Potassium bichromate recovery (U.S. 1201392).
  - Sodium bichromate recovery (U.S. 1201392).
- Process material in making—
  - Aluminum sulphate (U.S. 1126408).
  - Ammonium phosphate (U.S. 1129504, 1129722, 1191615, and 1251742).
  - Calcium acetylsalicylate (U.S. 1217862).
  - Calcium bisulphite (U.S. 1137806).
  - Calcium chloride (U.S. 1235025).
  - Calcium hydrogen-phosphate (U.S. 1351693).
  - Calcium oxide (U.S. 1147183 and 1468741).
  - Calcium phosphate.
  - Calcium silicate (U.S. 1126408 and 1142371).
  - Calcium sulphate (U.S. 1433136).
  - Calcium-sodium phosphate (U.S. 1360248).
  - Catalyst used in dehydrogenation processes (U.S 1215335).
  - Catalyst used in hydrogenation processes (U.S. 1215335).
  - Catalyst used in nitrogen oxidation processes (U.S. 1239125).
  - Carbon dioxide (U.S. 1167755 and 1264510)
  - Carbon monoxide (U.S. 1129504, 1129514, 1129722, 1142371, 1167755, and 1264510).
  - Cesium sulphate (U.S. 1126408).
  - Copper hydrogen-phosphate (U.S. 1388325).
  - Decolorizing carbon (U.S. 1286187, 1287592, 1308826, and 1359094).
  - Fluosilicic acid (U.S. 1264510).
  - Hydrochloric acid (U.S. 1147183, 1468741, and 1469507).
  - Hydrogen peroxide (U.S. 1210651)
  - Lithium sulphate (U.S. 1126408).
  - Phosphoric acid.
  - Phosphorus.
  - Phosphorus carbides (U.S. 1129514 and 1129722).
  - Phosphorus nitrides (U.S. 1129514 and 1129722).
  - Phosphorus oxides (U.S. 1129514).
  - Phosphorus oxychloride (U.S. 1424193, 1462732, and 1468741).
  - Phosphorus pentachloride (U.S. 1147183).
  - Phosphorus pentoxide (U.S. 1129504, 1129722, 1142371. 1167755, 1249392, 1264510, and 1497727).
  - Phosphorus trichloride (U.S. 1147183).
  - Potassium chloride (U.S. 1157437).
  - Potassium hydroxide (U.S. 1147183).
  - Potassium phosphate (U.S. 1191615).
  - Potassium sulphate (U.S. 1126408, 1157437, and 1492712).
  - Potassium-aluminum sulphate (U.S. 1126408).
  - Rubidium sulphate (U.S. 1126408).
  - Silicon tetrafluoride (U.S. 1264510).
  - Sodium phosphate (U.S. 1150899, 1150900, and 1360248).
  - Sodium sulphate (U.S. 1126408).
- Reagent for—
  - Separating potassium chloride and calcium chloride.
- Source of—
  - Phosphorus.
- Starting point in making—
  - Calcium phosphates.

Cosmetic

- Base for—
  - Beauty creams.
  - Face creams.

Dental

- Ingredient (U.S. 1408960 of—
  - Dental cement.

Fats and Oils

- Adsorbent in refining—
  - Vegetable oils.

Food

- Conditioner and anticaking agent for—
  - Salt.
- Ingredient of—
  - Coffee substitute (U.S. 1486792).
  - Treacle (U.S. 1319151).
- Leavening agent in—
  - Baking powder (U.S. 1274334 and 1427979).
  - Bread dough (U.S. 1191047 and 1539701).
- Mineral supplement in various foods.
- Process material (U.S. 1449111, 1464710, and Re-15716 in making—
  - Yeast.

Glass

- Ingredient of batches used in making—
  - Milk glass.
  - Milk glass (special) (U.S. 1314831).

Insecticide

- Adsorbent (U.S. 1347798) in making—
  - Insecticide.

Mechanical

- Ingredient of—
  - Boiler scale removing compound (U.S. 1462550).
  - Heat insulating material (U.S. 1435416).

Metallurgical

- Ingredient of—
  - Iron and steel cleaner (U.S. 1268237).
  - Rust remover (U.S. 1439780).
- Process material in—
  - Cleaning iron and steel (U.S. 1221441 and 1221442).
  - Pickling iron and steel (U.S. 1279101 and 1279331).
  - Rustproofing iron and steel (U.S. 1221441, 1221442, 1279101, and 1279331).
- Process material in making—
  - Copper phosphide coatings (U.S. 1456252).
  - Copper-phosphorus alloys (U.S. 1168495 and 12651
  - Ferrophosphorus (U.S. 1168495. 1216306, 1220416, 1264236, 1265076, 1265149, and 1492712).
  - Iron phosphide coatings (U.S. 1456252).
  - Nickel (U.S. 1168495).

Miscellaneous

- Adsorbent in purification of—
  - Air.
  - Gases.
- Conditioner and anticaking agent for—
  - Salt.
  - Soda.
- Ingredient of—
  - Bacteria compost (U.S. 1320701).
  - Composition for doll (U.S. 1199251).
  - Filtering medium (U.S. 1496229).
  - Polishing powders.
- Process material in—
  - Purification of gas (U.S. 1269795 and 1409295).
- Process material in making—
  - Casein compounds (U.S. 1381295).
  - Milk serum powder (U.S. 1246858).
  - Milk substitute (U.S. 1273145).

Oral Hygiene

- Agent (U.S. 1516140) in—
  - Treating pyorrhea.
- Ingredient of—
  - Dentifrices.
- Polishing agent in—
  - Toothpastes and powders.

Paint and Varnish

- Ingredient of—
  - Boneblack (U.S. 1518289).
  - Boneblack substitute (U.S. 1496229).
  - Rust-preventing paint for iron (U.S. 1367597).
- Process material (U.S. 1412027 and 1429841) in making—
  - Titanium pigment.

Tricalcium Phosphate (Continued)
Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Suggested for use as—
  Antacid.
  Mineral supplement.
  Pill-dusting agent.
Plastics
Process material (U.S. 1199251) in making—
  Plastic composition.
Refractory
Process material (U.S. 1420284) in making—
  Refractory compositions.
Rubber
Filler in—
  Rubber batches.
Sugar
Anticaking agent for—
  Sugar.
Clarifying agent for—
  Syrups.
Conditioner for—
  Sugar.
Process material in—
  Decolorizing glucose and beet and cane sugars (U.S. 1511472).
  Purifying glucose (U.S. 1314203 and 1511472).
  Purifying molasses (U.S. 1319151).
  Purifying sugar solutions (U.S. 1140353 and 1176999).
Textile
Mordant in—
  Dyeing with turkey red.
Reagent (U.S. 1505534) for—
  Removing starch sizing from fabrics.
Water and Sanitation
Adsorbent in removing—
  Fluorine from drinking water.

Tricetylpyridinium Phosphite
Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
  High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, boring oils, drilling oils, cutting oils, and wire-drawing oils by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal.

Trichlorobenzyl Cyanide
Chemical
In organic syntheses.
Electrical
Fixative (Brit. 473441) in—
  Dielectric insulating materials made with—
    Chlorinated diphenyl.
    Chlorinated diphenyl oxide.
    Chlorinated naphthalenes.
    Trichlorobenzene.

Trichlorodibenzyl
Electrical
Dielectric (Brit. 433070).
Insulating medium (Brit. 433070).

Trichloroethylbenzene
Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
  Starting point (Brit. 497580 and 497581) in making—
  Heat-transfer media by distilling and collecting the fractions with boiling ranges 260°-270° C.; 270°-280° C. (?285° C.); and 285°-305° C.

Trichloroethyl Phosphate
Cellulose Products
Solvent (Brit. 475523) for—
  Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents."

Trichloromethyl Ether
Military
As a poison gas (lachrymator).

Trichloromonofluoromethane
 Synonyms: Monofluorotrichloromethane.
Refrigeration
Refrigerant in—
  Industrial and commercial air-conditioning systems employing centrifugal-type compressors.

Trichloromethyl Chloroformate
 Synonyms: Diphosgene.
 French: Surpalite.
 German: Perstoff.
Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Military
As a poison gas.

Trichloronitrosomethane
Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic synthesis.
Military
As a poison gas (lachrymator).

2:4:6-Trichlorophenol Betathiocyanoethylether
Insecticide
Claimed (U.S. 2185185) as—
  Insecticidal toxicant soluble in petroleum distillates.

2:4:6-Trichlorophenol Gammathiocyanopropylether
Insecticide
Claimed (U.S. 2185185) as—
  Insecticidal toxicant soluble in petroleum distillates.

Trichlorophenyl Phosphate
Cellulose Products
Fireproofing agent (U.S. 1884433) for—
  Cellulose acetate.
Firefighting
Fireproofing agent (U.S. 1884433) for—
  Cellulose acetate.
Photographic
Fireproofing agent (U.S. 1884433) for—
  Cellulose acetate.

Trichlorotrifluoroethane
 Synonyms: Trifluorotrichloroethane.
Refrigeration
Refrigerant in—
  Industrial and commercial air-conditioning systems employing centrifugal-type compressors.

Tricresylamine Chloride
Building Construction
Fluidity promoter (Brit. 458266) for—
  Cement and concrete mixes.

Tricresyl Phosphate
Chemical
Plasticizer for—
  Cellulose acetobutyrate.
  Nitrocellulose.
  Synthetic resins.
Resins
Plasticizer for—
  Synthetic resins, particularly—
    Phenol-formaldehyde resins.
    Polystyrene.
    Polyvinyl chloride.
    Polyvinyl acetate.
Plasticizer in making—
  Artificial resins from or containing cellulose esters or ethers.
(For further uses see under general heading: "Plasticizers.")

Tricresyl Phosphate, Chlorinated
Petroleum
Stabilizing agent (Brit. 448424) for—
  Lubricating oils used in extreme-pressure and other exacting conditions.

Tricresyl Pyridinium-phosphate
Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
  High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, and boring, drilling, cutting and wire-drawing oils by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal.

Tricresylpyridinium Phosphite
Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
  High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, bor-

Tricresylpyridinium Phosphite (Continued)
ing oils, drilling oils, cutting oils, and wire-drawing oils by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal.

Tricresylpyridinium Thiophosphate
Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, and boring, drilling, cutting, and wire-drawing oils, by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal.

Tridecylic Acid Chloride
Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Emulsifying agents by sulphonating products of its reaction with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene or tetrahydronaphthalene.
Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Lubricants with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene or tetrahydronaphthalene.

1:3:5-Tri-(4:5-dihydroglyoxalyl) benzene
Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 492812 and 501522) in making—
Softening agents.
Textile assistants.

Triethanolamine Bicarbonate
Miscellaneous
Absorbent (U.S. 1934472) for—
Carbon dioxide.
Remover (U.S. 1934472) of—
Carbon dioxide gases from—
Flue gases and stack effluents.

Triethyl Arsenite
Lubricant
Antioxidant (Brit. 462793).
Starting point (Brit. 462793) in making—
Addition agents for high-pressure lubricants, with—
Antimony chloride.
Cadmium butyrate.
Cupro-acetylacetone.
Cuprous chloride, bromide, or iodide.
Cupro-rhodamide.
Nickel oleate.
Silver azide, or chloride.
Stannic chloride.

Triethylbenzene
Synonyms: Triethylbenzol.
Analysis
Solvent in—
Analytical processes involving control and research in science and industry.
Chemical
Heat-transfer medium.
Intermediate in—
Organic syntheses.
Solvent in various manufacturing processes.
Dye
Intermediate in making—
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Electrical
As a dielectric.
Miscellaneous
Heat-transfer medium.

Triethyldi-(3:4-dichlorobenzyl)aminoethyl-Ammonium Methosulphate
Insecticide
Mothproofing agent (Brit. 483368) for treating—
Feathers and fibrous materials of animal origin, such as spun or unspun wool (claim is made that it can be applied from neutral or slightly alkaline aqueous solutions and is very fast to washing).

Triethyleneglycol
Cellulose Products
Solvent for—
Cellulose nitrate.
(For uses, see under general heading: "Solvents.")
Resins
Solvent for—
Artificial resins.
Natural resins.

Triethylenetetramine
Chemical
Amine which is—
High-boiling.
Moderately viscous.
Soluble in water.
Reactant in—
Organic syntheses.
Starting point in making—
Detergents.
Softening agents.
Suggested reactant in making—
Pharmaceutical chemicals.
Dye
Suggested reactant in synthesis of—
Dyestuffs.
Rubber
Suggested reactant in syntheses of—
Vulcanization accelerators.

Triethylmethyl-Lead
Petroleum
Antiknock agent (Brit. 498509) in—
Gasoline engine fuels.

Triethylphenyl Phosphate
Miscellaneous
Plasticizer (Brit. 450454) in—
Coating compositions containing rubber or natural gums and resins.
Polishing compositions containing rubber or natural gums and resins.
Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Plasticizer (Brit. 450454) in—
Coating compositions, containing rubber or natural gums and resins, such as dammar, kauri, pontianak, and copal.
(See also under general heading "Plasticizers.")

Triethyl Phosphate
Cellulose Products
Solvent for—
Cellulose acetate.
Nitrocellulose.
Chemical
Solvent for—
Cellulose acetate.
Nitrocellulose.
Solvent which is—
Compatible with many gums and resins.
Completely miscible with water.
Mild-odored.
Soluble in most organic solvents.
Stable at ordinary temperatures.
Very difficultly flammable and may add fireproofing effects.
(See also under general heading: "Solvents.")

Triethylphosphin
Lubricant
Antioxidant (Brit. 462793).
Starting point (Brit. 462793) in making—
Addition agents for high-pressure lubricants, wit
Antimony chloride.
Cadmium butyrate.
Cuproacetylacetone.
Cuprous chloride, bromide, or iodide.
Cuprorhodamide.
Nickel oleate.
Silver azide, or chloride.
Stannic chloride.

1:3:5-Triethyl-5-piperidinobarbituric Acid
Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 414293) as—
Medicinal agent having good hypnotic properties but low toxicity.

Triethylpyridinium Phosphite
Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, boring, drilling, cutting, and wire-drawing oils by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal.

Triethyl-Tin-Diphenyl-Bismuth Compound

Lubricant
Addition agent (Brit. 445813) in—
Lubricants for motors, turbines, flushing, and high-temperature work generally.

Trifluorochloroethylene

Synonyms: Monochlorotrifluoroethylene.
Plastics
Starting point (Germ. 677071) in making—
Colorless products, by polymerization, which are claimed to be incombustible and insoluble in all solvents.

Trifluorochloromethane

Synonyms: Monochlorotrifluoromethane.
Refrigeration
Substitute for—
Ethane and ethylene in machines for obtaining low temperatures.

Trifluoronitrosomethane

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic syntheses.
Military
As a military poison gas.

Triglycolamic Acid

Cosmetic
Tartar solvent (Brit. 490384) in—
Dentifrices.

1:2:10-Trihydroxyanthracene

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic syntheses.
Dye
Starting point (Brit. 481364) in making—
Dyestuffs for feathers, hair, pelts, skins, and the like, such as white lamb and rabbit skins.

Tri-isopropanolamine

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic syntheses.
Starting point in making—
Stable, nondarkening soaps, said to be excellent emulsifying agents and completely soluble in hydrocarbons.
Various derivatives.
Cosmetic
Starting point in making—
Stable, nondarkening emulsifying agents.
Fats and Oils
Starting point in making—
Stable, nondarkening emulsifying agents.
Pharmaceutical
Starting point in making—
Stable, nondarkening emulsifying agents for use in making pharmaceutical preparations.
Soap
Starting point in making—
Stable, nondarkening emulsifying agents for oils.

Tri-isopropanolamine Amygdalate

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 496004) as—
Urinary antiseptic (used in conjunction with ammonium chloride or ammonium nitrate).

Tri-isopropanolamine Hexoate

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Claimed as—
Slightly superior as emulsifying agent to the corresponding triethanolamine salt.
Claimed as powerful emulsifier for—
Fats.
Oils.
Waxes.
(For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents.")

Tri-isopropanolamine Laurate

Miscellaneous
As an emulsifying agent.
(For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents.")

Tri-isopropanolamine Octoate

Miscellaneous
Emulsifying agent.
(For uses see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents.")

Tri-isopropanolamine Oleate

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Claimed to be—
Slightly superior as an emulsifying agent to the corresponding triethanolamine salt.
Powerful emulsifier for—
Fats.
Oils.
Waxes.
Miscellaneous
As an emulsifying agent.
(For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents.")

Tri-isopropanolamine Stearate

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Claimed to be—
Slightly superior as an emulsifying agent to the corresponding triethanolamine salt.
Claimed as powerful emulsifier for—
Fats.
Oils.
Waxes.
Miscellaneous
As an emulsifying agent.
(For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents.")

Trilaurylpyridinium Phosphate

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, boring, drilling, cutting, and wire-drawing oils by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal.

Trilaurylpyridinium Phosphite

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, boring oils, drilling oils, cutting oils, and wire-drawing oils by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal.

Trilorolamine Chloride

Building Construction
Fluidity promoter (Brit. 458266) for—
Cement and concrete mixes.

Trimetaoxyphenyl Phosphate

Cellulose Products.
Plasticizer and fireproofing agent for—
Cellulose acetate.
(For further uses see under general heading: "Plasticizers.")

Trimethoxyethylphenyl Phosphate

Miscellaneous
Plasticizer (Brit. 450454) in—
Coating compositions, containing rubber or natural gums and resins.
Polishing compositions containing rubber or natural gums and resins.
Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Plasticizer (Brit. 450454) in—
Coating compositions, containing rubber or natural gums and resins, such as dammar, kauri, pontianak, copal.
(See also under general heading: "Plasticizers.")

Trimethylaminealpha-alpha′-alpha″-tricarboxylic Acid Sodium Salt

Textile
Preventer of—
Dulling effect of iron in the dyebath (the dulling effect on dyed shades, caused by dissolved iron in the dyebath has been recognized as more pronounced in the case of dyes applied in an acid bath, such as acid and chrome dyes, than in the case of those applied from an alkaline bath, such as vat and sulphur dyes).

2:2:4-Trimethyldihydroquinolin

Rubber
Starting point (Brit. 450323) in making—
Reaction products of strong, non-oxidizing mineral acids for use as imparters of resistance to ageing and flex-cracking.

Trimethyldihydroquinolin, Polymerized

Resins
Resinous material offering following properties—
Brittleness.
Faint (nonobjectionable) odor.
Insoluble in water and petroleum hydrocarbons.
Melting point, 60° to 90° C.
Nontoxic.
Reddish-brown color.
Soluble in benzene.
Specific gravity, 1.08.

Rubber
Antioxidant in—
Air bags.
Belting.
Brake lining.
Inner tubes.
Steam hose.
Tire carcasses.
Wire insulation.

Trimethylethyl-Lead

Petroleum
Antiknock agent (Brit. 498509) in—
Gasoline engine fuels.

1:3:5-Trimethyl-5-piperidinobarbituric Acid

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 414293) as—
Medicinal agent having good hypnotic properties, but low toxicity.

Trimethyl-Tin-Diphenyl-Thallium Compound

Lubricant
Addition agent (Brit. 445813) in—
Lubricants for motors, turbines, flushing, and high-temperature work generally.

Trimethyl-Tin-Triphenyl-Lead Compound

Lubricant
Addition agent (Brit. 445813) in—
Lubricants for motors, turbines, flushing, and high-temperature work generally.

Trinaphthylamine Chloride

Building Construction
Fluidity promoter (Brit. 458266) for—
Cement and concrete mixes.

Trinaphthylpyridinium Phosphate

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
High-pressure lubricants, diemaking lubricants, boring, drilling, cutting, and wire-drawing oils by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal.

Trinaphthylpyridinium Phosphite

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, and boring, drilling, cutting, and wire-drawing oils by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal.

1:3:5-Trinaphthylsulphonylbenzene

Rayon
Delustering agent (U.S. 2069773 and 2069774) for—
Cuprammonium products.
Nitrocellulose products.
Viscose products.

Triocenolamine Chloride

Building Construction
Fluidity promoter (Brit. 458266) for—
Cement and concrete mixes.

Triocenolpyridinium Phosphite

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, and boring, drilling, cutting, and wire-drawing oils solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carri such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraf water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal.

Trioleylpyridinium Phosphite

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, boring oils, drilling oils, cutting oils, and wire-drawing oils, by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in carriers, such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraffin, water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal.

Trioleylpyridinium Thiophosphite

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 457548) in making—
High-pressure lubricants, die-making lubricants, and boring, drilling, cutting, and wire-drawing oils by solution, dispersion, or emulsification in ca such as mineral, vegetable, or animal oils, paraf water, graphite, grease, or porous bearing metal

Tri(paralaurylphenyl) Phosphate

Lubricant
Improver (U.S. 2237632) of—
Extreme-pressure characteristics of lubricating oils.

Petroleum
Improver (U.S. 2237632) of—
Extreme-pressure characteristics of lubricating oils.

Triphenylchloroethylene

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Synthetic substance claimed to produce the pharmaco-logical effect of oestradiol (the natural follicular hormone of the ovary)

Triphenyl Phosphate, Chlorinated

Petroleum
Stabilizing agent (Brit. 448424) for—
Lubricating oils used under extreme-pressure and other exacting conditions.

1:3:5-Triphenylsulphonylbenzene

Rayon
Delustering agent (U.S. 2069773 and 2069774) for—
Cuprammonium products.
Nitrocellulose products.
Viscose products.

Triple Superphosphate

(A more concentrated product than ordinary su phosphate. It is made by the action of phosp acid on phosphate rock, instead of sulphuric ac thus, no gypsum is formed but instead, more of the soluble monocalcium phosphate. It is a stable, n hygroscopic powder, with 41 to 42 percent P_2O_5 the form of water-soluble phosphate, 48 to 49 cent P_2O_5 as total available phosphate, combi calcium oxide 20.80 percent, and moisture 2.75 cent. In stating the grade of various phospha materials used in the arts and industries the valu usually expressed in terms of P_2O_5 (phosphoric hydride or, synonymously, phosphorus pentoxide) thus this product is commonly, though errone known as phosphoric acid. Another point to understood in this connection is "reversion" "reverted phosphoric acid." This term has a d meaning in the United States than it has in E The phosphoric acid in superphosphate may be into three parts: (1) water-soluble, (2) insoluble water but soluble in neutral ammonium citrate, (3) insoluble in both water and neutral amm citrate. When superphosphate is first made nearly of the phosphoric acid, except that insoluble neutral ammonium citrate solution, is As the superphosphate cures, the water-soluble usually decreases, the citrate-soluble portion inc and the citrate insoluble decreases. In Europe water-soluble phosphoric acid alone is given and is called "available." In the United States the water-soluble and the ammonium are counted available. Therefore, in Europe, phosphoric acid means that which has been from the water-soluble to either the citrate-solu citrate-insoluble form. In the United States, the may mean the same, but more often it refers to increase of the citrate-insoluble phosphoric acid,

Triple Superphosphate (Continued)

a corresponding reduction of the available portion. The addition of lime, limestone, cyanamide or similar materials causes some reversion of phosphoric acid to the citrate-insoluble form, but more to the citrate-soluble, with a corresponding reduction of the water-soluble).

Fertilizer
As a fertilizer.
Ingredient of—
Fertilizer mixtures.

Tripoli

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Construction
Ingredient of—
Cements (to increase (1) workability and flowability, (2) tensile strength, (3) plasticity, (4) activity by greater hydration; to decrease (1) setting time, (2) voids, thus forming a uniform granite-like stone with greater bearing surface between the aggregate particles; to neutralize excess of free lime).

Dry Cleaning
Absorbent for—
Fats, greases, and stains (advantages claimed are that even the most delicate silk and lace may be cleaned without injury, while gentle, brushing action freshens color and pattern, giving fabric new-like appearance).

Fats and Oils
Absorbent for—
Fats.

Laundering
Addition agent to—
Detergent baths (absorbent for grease, fats, oils, foreign matter).

Metallurgical
Dusting or facing agent for—
Foundry moulds.

Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
Liquid polishes for lacquered surfaces.
Metal polish, containing also a wetting agent, a detergent, a wax dissolved in an organic solvent, a soap, and an abrasive (Brit. 376711).
Mixtures with stearin, used as metal polishes.
Phonograph disc composition, containing also shellac, copal, barium sulphate, carbon black, and alcohol.

Petroleum
Filter agent (U.S. 1914665) for—
Breaking petroleum-water emulsions.

Tri-1:3:5-xylenol Phosphate

Chemical
Plasticizer (Brit. 450891) for—
Resins and gums.
Plasticizer miscible with—
Alcohol.
Benzene.
Butyl acetate.
Ethyl acetate.
Toluene.
Various other solvents and thinners and diluents.

Miscellaneous
Plasticizer (Brit. 450891) in—
Coating compositions, containing resins and gums, used for protecting and decorating various products.
Floor polishes.
Furniture polishes.
Shoe polishes.
Wood polishes.

Soap
Detergent (Brit. 450891) in—
Soaps.
Soap powders.
Scouring powders.
See also under general heading: "Plasticizers."

Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane

Chemical
Absorbent for—
Acidic gases.
Emulsifying agent in soap form.
Reactant in—
Organic syntheses.

Suggested as emulsifying agent in making—
Emulsions of various chemicals.
Textile lubricants in emulsified form.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Emulsifying agent for—
Fats.
Oils.
Waxes.

Miscellaneous
As an emulsifying agent.
(For uses, see under general heading: "Emulsifying agents.")

Tropine Diphenylacetate

Pharmaceutical
Claimed (Brit. 448181 and 483258) as—
Medicinal agent having an action similar to that of atropine.

Undecalactone

Synonyms: Aldehyde C-14, Peach aldehyde.

Perfume
Odorant in—
Floral bouquets.
Oriental perfumes.
Perfumes.

Undecane Diamidine

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Suggested for use in treating—
Leishmaniasis (also known as Oriental Sore, a tropical disease characterized by great swellings and caused by trypanosomes injected by insect bites).
Malaria.

Undecanol-6 Sulphate Ester

Chemical
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) for various chemicals.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in making—
Emulsions of fats, or oils, or waxes for various purposes.

Leather
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in making—
Dressing compositions.
Finishing compositions.
Soaking compositions.
Softening compositions.
Waterproofing compositions.

Miscellaneous
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in making—
Emulsions of various products.

Paper
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in making—
Coating compositions.
Sizing compositions.
Waterproofing compositions.
Waxing compositions.

Textile
Emulsifying agent (Brit. 461662) in making—
Emulsified compositions used in—
Bleaching processes.
Dyeing processes.
Finishing processes.
Manufacturing processes.
Printing processes.

Undecenoisobutylamide

Insecticide
Toxic agent (Brit. 503490 and 503507) in—
Insecticidal preparations.

Undecenoisopropylamide

Insecticide
Toxic agent (Brit. 503490 and 503507) in—
Insecticidal preparations.

Undecylic Acid Chloride

Chemical
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Emulsifying agents by sulphonating products of its reactions with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

Lubricant
Starting point (Brit. 453778) in making—
Lubricants with benzene, toluene, xylene, diphenyl, phenanthrene, naphthalene, or tetrahydronaphthalene.

Undecylureidomethylpyridinium Chloride

Textile
Waterproofing agent (Brit. 497856) for—
  Textiles (said to give water-repellent effect fast to washing and dry cleaning).

Uranium Oxide-ammonium Complex

[*A complex salt probably conforming to the formula:* $U_2O_7(NH_4)_2$]

Miscellaneous
Addition agent (Germ. 665462) to—
  Lacquer coatings for demonstrating temperature at given spots (for example, coating on an air-cooled combustion motor would permanently change to grayish-yellow in spots where the temperature became 200°C.).
Temperature indicator (Germ. 665642) offering—
  Permanent color change to grayish-yellow at 200°C.

Uranyl-polymethylene Dicarboxylate

Chemical
Starting point (U.S. 1702849) in making—
  Monocyclic ketones and their alkyl derivatives having more than nine ring members.

Urea-arabinose

(A chemical compound obtained by evaporating an aqueous solution containing equimolecular proportions of the components.)

Textile
Finishing, sizing, and weighting agent (Brit. 467749) for—
  Cotton. Wool.
  Rayon.

Urea-galactose

(Chemical compound obtained by evaporating an aqueous solution containing equimolecular proportions of the components.)

Textile
Finishing, sizing, and weighting agent (Brit. 467749) for—
  Cotton. Wool.
  Rayon.

Urea-glucose

(Chemical compound obtained by evaporating an aqueous solution containing equimolecular proportions of the components.)

Textile
Finishing, sizing, and weighting agent (Brit. 467749) for—
  Cotton. Wool.
  Rayon.

Urea-levulose

(A chemical compound obtained by evaporating an aqueous solution containing equimolecular proportions of the components.)

Textile
Finishing, sizing, and weighting agent (Brit. 467749) for—
  Cotton. Wool.
  Rayon.

Urea-maltose

(A chemical compound obtained by evaporating an aqueous solution containing equimolecular proportions of the components.)

Textile
Finishing, sizing, and weighting agent (Brit. 467749) for—
  Cotton. Wool.
  Rayon.

Urea-sucrose

(A chemical compound obtained by evaporating an aqueous solution containing equimolecular proportions of the components.)

Textile
Finishing, sizing, and weighting agent (Brit. 467749) for—
  Cotton. Wool.
  Rayon.

Ureidoacetyl-N-benzylpiperidinium Iodide

Textile
Claimed (Brit. 497368) to be—
  Highly useful agent for processing textile fabrics.

Ureidoacetylpyridinium Chloride

Textile
Claimed (Brit. 497368) to be—
  Highly useful agent for processing textile fabrics.

Ureidoethylpyridinium Chloride

Textile
Claimed (Brit. 497368) to be—
  Highly useful agent for processing textile fabrics.

Urethane

  Synonyms: Carbamic acid ethyl ester; Ethyl carbamate; Ethyl urethane.
  French: Uréthane.
  German: Urethan.
  Spanish: Uretano.

Brewing
Ingredient (Brit. 478209) of—
  Cleansing composition for removing beer scale from vessels made of aluminum or aluminum alloys.

Cellulose Products
Gelatinizer (U.S. 1348741, 1392851, 1468608, and 1468609) for—
  Nitrocellulose.

Chemical
Reactant in—
  Organic syntheses.
Reactant in making—
  Alpha(bromdiethylacetyl)betacarbethoxyurea (U.S. 1424236).
  Ethyl(alphabromisovaleryl)carbamate (U.S. 1237413).
Starting point in making (by hydrolysis with alkali)—
  Alkali carbonates. Ammonia.
  Ethyl alcohol.
Substitute for—
  Cyanic acid in syntheses.

Dairying
Ingredient (Brit. 478209) of—
  Cleansing composition for removing milk scale from vessels made of aluminum or aluminum alloys.

Explosives
Gelatinizer for—
  Nitrocellulose explosive (U.S. 1303115).
  Explosive (U.S. 1310489 and 1462093).
Stabilizer (U.S. 1462093) for—
  Nitrostarch.

Food
Ingredient (Brit. 478209) of—
  Cleansing composition for removing food stains and deposits from vessels made of aluminum or aluminum alloys.

Miscellaneous
Fixative in—
  Human hair dyeing.
Promoter of—
  Dye ink deposits in the preparation of master copies for hectographic processes.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Ingredient (U.S. 1897528) of—
  Drying oil paint composition.

Pharmaceutical
Reactant in making—
  Hypnotics, such as detonal.
Reported as antidote in poisoning by—
  Picrotoxin. Resorcinol.
  Strychnine.
Reported useful as—
  Antispasmodic.
  Hypnotic.
  Sedative.
  Soporific.
Reported useful in treating—
  Bronchial asthma paroxysms.
  Convulsions.
  Eclampsia.
  Mild insomnia.
  Nervous excitement.

Plastics
Stabilizer (U.S. 1468608 and 1468609) for—
  Phonograph record composition.

Ursolic Acid

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Cosmetic
Suggested as—
  Zinc oxide substitute in cosmetic powders.

Valeric Acid Isopropylbutylester
Miscellaneous
As an emulsifying agent (Germ. 626880).
For uses, see under general heading "Emulsifying agents."

2-Valerylidenecyclohexanone
Perfume
Odorant (Brit. 451462).

Vinegar
Synonyms: Brown vinegar; Cider vinegar; Distilled vinegar; Malt vinegar; Proof vinegar; Spirit vinegar; Tarragon vinegar; Wine vinegar; White vinegar.
Latin: Acetum; Acetum Britannicum; Acetum Gallicum; Acetum destillatum.
French: Vinaigre; Vinaigre distillé; Oxéolat simple; Vinaigre de cidre; Vinaigre de vin; Vinaigre d' Orléans.
German: Destillirter Essig; Essig; Malzessig; Apfelweinessig; Weinessig.
Spanish: Vinagre.
Italian: Aceto.
(The uses given below refer mostly to those for cider, malt, or distilled vinegar—in some cases, in food applications, white wine vinegar is preferred.)
Adhesives
Ingredient of—
Adhesive compositions.
Brewing
Process material in making—
Nonalcoholic beer.
Chemical
Denaturant for—
Alcohol (S.D. 18).
Reactant in making—
Ethyl acetate (various United States patents).
Cosmetic
Compounding agent in making—
Hair and scalp remedies.
Electrical
Ingredient of—
Dry-battery compositions.
Food
Cooking aid.
Decolorizing and deodorizing agent for—
Bean flour and other bean products.
Digesting aid and flavoring agent for—
Fatty foods, such as fried products, bacon, ham, fish, and the like.
Shell fish, such as conches, whelks, winkles, mussels, and the like.
Soups.
Vegetable products, such as baked beans, peas pudding and soup, and the like.
lavoring agent for—
Canapes.
Entrees.
Hors d'oeuvres.
Snacks.
lavoring and compounding agent in making—
Catsup and chili sauces.
Chutney.
Conserves.
French dressings.
Fruit and nut preserves.
Mayonnaises.
Mustard preparations.
Pickles and relishes.
Salad dressings.
Sauces for fish, meat, vegetables, game, and poultry.
ickling agent for—
Fish, such as herrings, mackerel, eels, carp, pike, salmon, fillets, tid bits, and the like.
Packing house secondary meat products, such as tongues, pigs knuckles and feet, head cheeses and brawn, meat loaves, and the like.
Vegetables, such as beets, cucumbers, red cabbage, onions, gerkins, peppers, and the like.
ouring agent for—
Game dishes, such as venison dishes, hasenpfeffers, and the like.
Meat products, such as sauerbraten, pot roasts, pork, veal and lamb dishes, pigs' head, calves' head, and the like.
Vegetable products, such as sweet-sour red cabbage, and the like.
enderizing agent for—
Meat.
Lumbering
Ingredient of—
Lumber branding inks.
Mechanical
Compounding agent in making impregnating agents for—
Brake linings.
Friction linings.
Gaskets.
Packings.
Miscellaneous
Ingredient of—
Antidimming compositions.
Antimisting compositions.
Automobile polishes.
Ceramic ware-cleaning compositions.
Cleaning compositions of various sorts.
Etching solutions.
Furniture polishes.
Glass-cleaning compositions.
Metal-cleaning compositions.
Shoe polishes.
Wood polishes.
Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Reputed useful as—
Astringent.
Reputed useful in treating—
Hematemesis (in a diluted form).
Seat worms (used in the form of an enema, diluted with three times its bulk of water).
Sunburn (compounded into a paste with glycerin, a bismuth salt, and starch).

Vinylbutoxyphthalyl Glycollate
Cellulose Products
Plasticizer (U.S. 2072739) for—
Cellulose esters and ethers.
For uses, see under general heading: "Plasticizers."
Resins
Plasticizer for—
Artificial resins.
Natural resins.

Vinyl Chloride-Vinyl Acetate Copolymer
Synonyms: "Vinylite" Series V Resin.
Building Construction
Coating agent for—
Composition wallboard.
Concrete.
Cosmetic
Material for making—
Bottle caps.
Coatings on cap liners of containers for perishable products, such as toothpastes, greases, creams, and the like.
Containers.
Electrical
Material for making—
Radio dials.
Transcription records for radio broadcasts (claimed to offer: (1) low noise level (2) excellent frequency response (3) long life (4) non-warping).
Food
Material for making—
Bottle caps.
Coatings on cap liners of containers for perishable products.
Containers.
Moisture-, and grease-resistant linings for food cartons, pipe lines, conveying equipment.
Metal Fabrication
Coating agent for—
Capping metals.
Lining agent for—
Metal containers used for such products as—
Beer.
Bleaching solutions.
Fountain syrups.
Fruit juices.
Soap.
Miscellaneous
Material for making—
Bindings for books and catalogs.
Coatings on cap liners of containers for perishable products.
Drawing instruments.

Vinyl Chloride-Vinyl Acetate Copolymer (Continued)

Moisture- and grease-resistant linings for cartons, pipe lines, conveying equipment.
Molded products such as toothbrush handles, brush handles, door knobs, knife handles, and many similar articles.
Novelties.
Ornamental effects.
Slide rules.
Transparent, non-flammable, washable coatings for lamp shades, table tops, file folders, shelf covers, book covers.
Watch crystals.

Paper
Material for—
Coating paper (claimed to offer (1) glossy surface (2) excellent resistance (3) strong, tough products).

Refrigeration
Material for making—
Refrigerator dials.

Resins
Resin offering following characteristics—
Available in a variety of molecular weights.
Available (1) in the form of plasticized and unplasticized sheets (2) coated on paper (3) in calendered film 3 to 10 mils in thickness (4) as rods, tubes, and special extruded shapes (5) as surface-coating solutions.
Fine, white, thermoplastic powder.
Highly impact-resistant in the molded form.
Insoluble in most other solvents than those enumerated below.
Non-burning except on direct exposure to flame.
Non-toxic.
Odorless.
Softens in higher-boiling ketones, aldehydes, esters, ethers, ether-alcohols, carbon disulphide, and aromatic hydrocarbons.
Soluble in lower-boiling ketones, chlorinated hydrocarbons, dioxane, propylene oxide, and mesityl oxide.
Tasteless.
Thermoplastic.
Various grades are suitable for calendering, extruding, and compression or injection molding.
Will not warp, shrink, crack, absorb water, or transmit moisture vapor (when in the molded form).

Vinyl Chloride-Vinyl Acetate Fiber

Synonyms: "Vinyon" fiber.
(New American synthetic fiber.)

Chemical
Claimed to be—
Chemically inert.
Mildewproof.
Nonflammable.
Water-resistant (permanently).
Claimed to be resistant to—
Acids.
Alkalies.
Many other corrosive chemicals.
Synthetic material used in making—
Chemical workers' protective equipment such as—
Aprons.
Caps.
Clothing.
Gloves.
Goggles.
Hats.
Masks.
Smocks.
Filter cloths.
Hose (chemical-resistant).

Electrical
Claimed as—
Good dielectric.

Firefighting
Claimed as—
Nonflammable material.
Suggested as—
New fabric for decorative purposes where there is considerable exposure to fire hazard (theatrical decorative effects, for example).

Fishery
Claimed as—
Permanently water-resistant material suitable for use in making nets, sails, covers, and other gear.

Miscellaneous
Synthetic fiber suggested for use in making—
Awning fabrics.
Canvas.
Flag fabrics.
Raincoats.
Shower curtains.
Sporting goods.
Tent fabrics.
Umbrella fabrics.

Textile
Available as—
Continuous filament yarn.
Multifilament yarn.
Staple fiber.
Available in—
All standard deniers.
Filament denier considerably finer than that of si
Stretched form.
Unstretched form.
Claimed to be—
Chemically inert.
Delusterable (in its finishes).
Dyeable in a wide range of colors.
Elastic comparable with silk.
High in tensile strength.
Mildewproof.
Nonflammable.
Nonshrinking below 150° F.
Suppliable with any tensile strength desired in th range of 1.0 gram to 4.0 grams per denier, wet o dry.
Thermoplastic (but can be used without damage up to 165° F.).
Water-resistant (permanently).
Synthetic fiber used in making—
Filter cloths.
Full-fashioned hosiery.
Long-life knitted and woven goods.
Permanent crease or fold-holding goods.
Pressed felts.
Sewing threads.
Twines.

Vitamins

(Complex organic compounds which have various physiological functions and are essential for li growth and good health. The word is derived from the Latin vita *(life) and* amine, *indicating t presence of nitrogen. The first vitamin discovered (B_1 in 1911) contained nitrogen. The final "e" was later dropped and letters were used to indicate new vitamins as they were isolated. Thus, there are known today:*

Vitamin	*Chemical name*	
A_1 and A_2		
B_1	*(Thiamin chloride)*	*B complex*
B_2 (or G)	*(Riboflavin)*	
B_3		
B_4		
B_5		
B_6	*(Pyridoxine)*	
P-P	*(Nicotinic acid; Niacin)*	
Pantothenic acid		
H	*(Biotin)*	
C	*(Ascorbic acid)*	
P	*(Eriodictin)*	
D (D_2, D_3)		
E	*(Alphatocopherol)*	
K 1, 4-naphthoquinone		

The vitamins are obtainable in two forms: from Nature (b) as Pharmaceutical products. Fr Nature, (a), *they are present in various animal, v table or fish products, such as fish livers, rice po ings, wheat embryo, yeast extracts, beef, pork, beans, oatmeal, peanuts, green vegetables, corn carrots, milk, eggs, animal liver, pineapple, orang lemons, tomato juice, and many others.* Pharmace cal products (b). *They are sold in various f such as:*

Concentrates put up in the form of pearls, tab capsules, wafers, etc.
Emulsions.
Liquids.

Emulsions may consist of malt extract with cod halibut liver oils. Liquids may consist of fish li oils with or without fortifying agents. Con may contain two or more vitamin forms in tal capsule, or other carrier.

Animal Husbandry
Fortifying agent for—
Diets.
Ingredient of—
Poultry feeds.
Reputed increaser of—
Fertility of animals.
Reputed useful in supporting resistance to—
Blacktongue (in dogs).

Vitamins (Continued)
Cataracts.
Colds.
Dermatitis and skin inflammations.
Dermatitis in chicks.
Gizzard lesions.
Infections in general.
Loss of tooth enamel.
Loss of weight (chicks and pigeons).
Paralysis (chicks).
Pneumonia in guinea pigs.
Stunted growth.

Defense Work
Fortifying agent for—
Diet of defense workers exposed to long hours, hard work, lack of sunshine, fatigue, and other factors impairing health and efficiency (see also Therapeutic).

Food
Enrichening agent for—
Bread.
Flour.
Fortifying agent for—
Diets and food intake generally of adults, invalids, and children so as to increase growth, health, and general welfare (see also Therapeutic).

Military
Fortifying agent against—
Night blindness.
Sickness, disease, fatigue, and other factors affecting general health and well-being of troops (see also Therapeutic).
Fortifying agent for—
Diet of troops.
Health builder for—
Troops.
Ingredient of—
"Iron" rations for front line troops, commando units, and parachute troops.
Promoter of—
Blood coagulation (clotting).
Night vision for aviators and soldiers.
Wound healing.

Pharmaceutical
In dispensing practice and proprietary preparations for various purposes (see Therapeutic).

Therapeutic
Reputed useful in preventing—
Abortion.
Reputed useful in promoting—
Clotting of blood.
Reputed useful in supporting resistance to—
Abscesses.
Acne.
Alcoholism.
Alteration of structure of epithelial tissues.
Anemia.
Beriberi.
Burning sensation in feet.
Calf-muscle cramps.
Colds.
Diabetes.
Diarrhea.
Dull vision.
Eczema.
Eye lesions.
Fatigue.
Gastro-intestinal irritation.
Hemorrhage.
Infections in general.
Lesions at bone junctions.
Lesions in corners of lips (cheilitis).
Loss of calcium from bones and teeth during pregnancy.
Loss of hair.
Loss of tooth enamel.
Neurological syndrome.
Night blindness.
Polyneuritis.
Poor condition of bones.
Poor condition of dentine.
Premature aging of skin.
Scurvy.
Skin lesions.
Stiff joints.
Stunting of growth.
Reputed useful in treating—
Anemia.
Beriberi.
Bleeding in jaundice.
Bleeding in newly born infants.
Morbid bone softening.
Pellagra.
Rickets.
Vascular purpuras.
Wounds (has beneficial effects on healing).

War Populations
Fortifying agent for—
Diet of populations exposed to direct contact with occupational, bombing, and actual combat conditions (see also Therapeutic).

Walnutshell Flour

Insecticide and Fungicide
Carrier for—
Fungicides. Insecticides.
Carrier said to offer following characteristics—
Absorbs large quantities of liquids, absorbing 140 percent of its own weight before becoming a slurry.
Adheres securely to plant life.
Assures uniform distribution.
Disperses uniformly.
Free-flowing: particles do not cling together; separate freely.
Insures maximum release of the toxic agent.
May be kept indefinitely without deterioration.
Prevents burning of delicate plant life and buds.
Prevents the destruction of insecticidal and fungicidal agents susceptible to alkaline deterioration.
Protects toxicants from loss of toxicity.
Retains its status as dust at 40 percent absorption of water.
Settles readily.

Wasag Phosphate

(A German soluble mineral phosphate. It is one of the so-called "ersatz" superphosphates. It is reported to be distinguished by the fact that it requires smaller quantities of sulphuric acid than for producing ordinary superphosphate. This is achieved by neutralizing the primary product by basic calcareous material, yielding a product which does not contain any free phosphoric acid. In addition to mono-calcium phosphate, this product is reported to contain considerable quantities of di-calcium phosphate.)

Fertilizer
As a fertilizer.
Ingredient of—
Fertilizer mixtures.
Phosphatic substances said to—
Achieve the same crop yields as ordinary superphosphate, but to be easier to distribute and to mix particularly well with potash salts.

Wetting Agents

(Includes also applications for "Penetrating agents.")

Chemical
Wetting agent in—
Emulsions of various chemicals, textile lubricants.

Cosmetics
Wetting agent in various cosmetic preparations.

Disinfectant
Wetting agent in—
Disinfecting compositions, germicidal compositions.

Dry Cleaning
Wetting agent in—
Dry cleaning solutions.

Dye
Wetting agent.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Wetting agent in—
Boring oils, drilling oils, greasing compositions, lubricating compositions, sulphonated oils, wire-drawing oils, wax preparations.

Glue and Adhesives
Wetting agent in—
Adhesive preparations.

Ink
Wetting agent in—
Printing inks, writing inks.

Insecticide
Wetting agent in—
Fungicidal compositions, horticultural sprays, insecticidal compositions.

Wetting Agents (Continued)

Leather
Wetting agent in—
  Dressing compositions, fat-liquoring compositions, finishing compositions, soaking compositions, softening compositions, tanning compositions, waterproofing compositions.

Metallurgical
Wetting agent in—
  Metal plating processes.

Miscellaneous
Modifier of—
  Surface tension of liquids in various products and processes.
Wetting agent in—
  Polishing compositions for furniture, automobiles, metals, wood.
  Various processes involving aqueous solutions, such as soaking, washing, impregnating, penetrating, wetting.
  Waterproofing compositions.

Paint and Varnish
Wetting agent in—
  Paints, varnishes, and lacquers.

Paper
Wetting agent in—
  Sizing compositions, waterproofing compositions, waxing compositions.

Petroleum
Wetting agent in—
  Cutting oils, mineral oil compositions, pitch compositions, tar compositions.

Photographic
Wetting agent in—
  Blueprint processes, photographic processes.

Rubber
Wetting agent in—
  Cements.

Soap
Wetting agent in—
  Detergent compositions, textile soaps.

Textile
——, Bleaching
Wetting agent in—
  Bleaching baths.
——, Dyeing
Wetting agent in—
  Dye baths.
——, Finishing
Wetting agent in—
  Coating compositions, scouring compositions, sizing compositions, washing compositions, waterproofing compositions, waxing compositions.
——, Manufacturing
Wetting agent in—
  Bowking baths, carbonizing baths, degreasing compositions, degumming and boiling-off baths, fulling baths, kier-boiling baths, mercerizing baths, oiling compositions, soaking baths, spinning compositions.
——, Printing
Wetting agent in—
  Printing pastes.

White Birch

  Synonyms: Birch; Birchwood; Canoe birch; European birch; Paper birch.
  Latin: Lignum betulae.
  French: Bois de bouleau; Bouleau; Écorce de bouleau.
  German: Birke; Birkenholz; Birkenrinde.
  Spanish: Betula; Palo de betula.
  Italian: Legno di betulla.

(A tree classified as Betula alba L.—the uses given below cover those for various parts of the tree as designated in parentheses.)

Aromatics
Source (outer bark) of—
  Oil (by distillation) known variously as oil of birch-tar, dagget, oleum rusci, oleum betulinum, oleum muscoviticum, oleum fagi, Russian leather oil, essence de cuir de Russie.

Building Materials
Carpentry wood for—
  Decorative trim
  Floors.
Filler (wood) (U.S. 1374931) in making—
  Wall board (incorporated in the form of pulp).

Chemical
Diaphragm material (wood) (U.S. 1178591) in—
  Electrolytic cell for making chlorine.
Source (outer bark) of—
  Betula camphor.
  Betulinamaric acid.
  Betulinic acid.

Leather
Tanning agent (outer bark) for—
  Leather.
Tanning agent (outer bark) in making—
  "Russian" leather (in addition to its tanning eff the oil in the bark imparts to the leather the p ant, agreeable odor of this special type of leather
  Soft, light-colored leathers specially suitable for uppers of boots and shoes.

Mechanical
Raw material (wood) (U.S. 1194404) in making—
  Fittings for mine pump.

Metallurgical
Diaphragm material (wood) (U.S. 1178591) in—
  Electrolytic cell for making nickel.

Miscellaneous
Construction material (outer bark) for—
  Canoes.
Raw material (outer bark) in making—
  Novelties.
  Ornaments.
  Souvenirs.
Substitute (epidermis) for—
  Oiled paper.

Pharmaceutical
Astringent (inner bark).
Reported useful (inner bark) in treating—
  Intermittent fever.
Source (shoots and leaves) of—
  Resinous substance which, when combined with alkalies, is reported to give the effects of a tonic laxative.

Transportation
Raw material (wood) for making—
  Frame parts in coach, truck, and automobile bodies

Wood
Raw material (wood) for making—
  Barrels.
  Furniture.
  Ladders.
  Pit props.
  Sabots.
  Smoking pipes.
  Souvenirs, such as plaques, boxes, wall pieces, and other ornamental wood products.
  Spools.
  Turned articles (joinery effects).
Veneering material for introducing—
  "Wavy" effects.

Xanthene

Fungicide and Insecticide
Suggested as—
  New insecticide.

Xanthone

Insecticide and Fungicide
New toxic agent for—
  Coddling moth larvae.
  Diamondback moth.
  Mosquito larvae.
  Southern armyworm.
  Termites.

Xanthydrol

Insecticide and Fungicide
New insecticides, suggested mainly for control of plant pests.

Ximenia Oil

(An oil from the fruit kernels of Ximenia am Linn., indigenous to South Africa and known as "wild olive"; acetone-extracted oil only.)

Fats and Oil
Suggested for use as vegetable oil offering the f ing properties—
  Iodine value of 94 to 95.
  Pale yellow color.
  Saponification value 173
  Slightly cloudy (disappears on warming).

Food
Suggested for use as—
  Edible oil (refined product).

Ximenia Oil (Continued)

Soap
Suggested for use as—
  Soapstock.

Xylene

  Synonyms: Dimethylbenzene; Xylol.
  Latin: Xylenum.
  French: Xylène
  German: Xylol.

Building Construction
Solvent (U.S. 1189550, 1189551, and 1400041) in—
  Coating compositions for concrete and cement.

Cellulose Products
Gelatinizing agent (U.S. 1147850) for—
  Nitrocellulose.
Ingredient of—
  Solvents for celluloid.
  Solvents for cellulose ethers.
  Solvents for cellulose acetate.
  Solvents for cellulose formate.
  Solvents for nitrocellulose.
Precipitant (U.S. 1195673) for—
  Nitrocellulose.

Chemical
Process material in making—
  Acetic acid (concentration) (U.S. 1477076).
  Acetylene products (U.S. 1421743).
  Alcohol (absolute) (U.S. 1508435).
  Aminophenols (U.S. 1431470).
  Aniline chloride (U.S. 1303624).
  Anthraquinone derivatives (U.S. 1417875).
  Benzaldehyde (U.S. 1431470).
  Bromoethylene (U.S. 1425130).
  1-Brom-N-methyl-2-naphthylamine (U.S. 1431470).
  Carbons (decolorizing).
  Casein (colloidal) (U.S. 1392849).
  Chloroethylene (U.S. 1425130).
  Denatured alcohol (U.S. 1176150).
  1-Dichloromethyldichlor-3-trichloromethylbenzene (U.S. 1219166).
  1-Dichloromethyl-3-trichloromethyl-trichlorobenzene (U.S. 1219166).
  Dimethyldiphenylurea (U.S. 1437027 and 1477087).
  Dinitroxylene nitrate (U.S. 1309551).
  Diolefins (U.S. 1436819).
  Fluoroethylene (U.S. 1435130).
  Hexamethylbenzene (U.S. 1134956).
  Iodoethylene (U.S. 1425130).
  Maleic acid (U.S. 1377534 and 1424238).
  Methylaminophenol (para) (U.S. 1431470).
  3-Methyl-2:1-alpha-anthrisoxazale-6:11-dione (U.S. 1417875).
  N.N′-Bis(para-allyloxy-phenyl)acetamidine (U.S. 1384637).
  N.N′-Dimethyl-carbanilide (U.S. 1437027).
  N.N′-Dimethyl-para-toluidine (U.S. 1437027).
  N-Methylphenacetin (U.S. 1475522, 1497251, 1497252, 1497253).
  N-Methyl-para-toluidine (U.S. 1431470).
  Nicotine (U.S. 1123522).
  Nitroxylenes.
  Para-aminophenol (U.S. 1431470).
  Paramethylaminophenol (U.S. 1431470).
  Paratoluidin (U.S. 1431470).
  Phenacetin-sodium (U.S. 1497251).
  Phthalic acid (U.S. 1332028).
  Pyroligenous acid (concentrating) (U.S. 1477076).
  Starch (colloidal) (U.S. 1392849).
  Starch ethers (U.S. 1350820).
  Terephthalic acid (U.S. 1488278).
  Toluene (U.S. 1324132, 1334033, and 1477058).
  Toluic acid (U.S. 1332028).
  Triarylguanidins, such as triphenylguanidin (U.S. 1466535).
  Xylene sulphonylchloride.
eactant in—
  Organic syntheses.
olvent in—
  Manufacturing processes.
olvent for—
  Anilin.
  Carbazole (U.S. 1318212).
  Cresol (U.S. 1445668).
  Ethylstarch (U.S. 1350820).
  Maleic anhydride (U.S. 1424138).
  Naphthalene (U.S. 1182947).
  Nicotine (U.S. 1123522).
  Starch ethers (U.S. 1350820).
  Sludge sulphonic acids (U.S. 1392370).
  Sulphur dioxide (U.S. 1392370).
  Sulphur-terpene compounds (U.S. 1349909).
  Various other products.
Solvent and entraining agent (Brit. 411303) in making—
  Alcohols from olefins.
Starting point in making—
  Alkylated sulphonamides.
  2:4-Dimethylbenzaldehyde (Brit. 397124).
  Intermediates.
  Sulphonamides.
  Sulphonic acids.
  Trinitroxylene.
  Various derivatives.
  Xylene sulphonylchloride.
  Xylidins.
Starting point (U.S. 1229681) in making emulsions with—
  Castor oil.
  Cresols.
  Naphthols.
  Phenols.
Starting point (U.S. 1440356) in making emulsions with—
  Acacia.
  Agar.
  Albumen.
  Althea.
  Ammonium tenate.
  Casein.
  Clay.
  Dextrin.
  Gelatin.
  Glue.
  Isinglass.
  Kaolin.
  Pectin.
  Polysaccharides.
  Proteins.
  Resins.
  Soap.
  Starch.
  Tannic acid.
  Tannins.
  Tragacanth.
Starting point (U.S. 1353384, 1353385, 1466819, and 1508928; Brit. 313405) in making—
  Solvents and plasticizers for cellulose esters and ethers, such as—
  Toluenediethylsulphonamide.
  Toluenedimethylsulphonamide.
  Toluene-ethylsulphonamide.
  Toluenemethylethylsulphonamide.
  Toluenemethylsulphonamide.
  Xylenediethylsulphonamide.
  Xylenedimethylsulphonamide.
  Xylene-ethylsulphonamide.
  Xylenemethylsulphonamide.
Process material in making—
  Dyestuffs.
Solvent for—
  Azo dyes.
  Anilin.
  Dyestuffs of various kinds.
  Various purposes.
Starting point in making—
  Intermediates.

Electrical
Process material (U.S. 1156452, 1159257, 1234381, and 1246810) in making—
  Electric insulations.

Explosives and Matches
Purifying agent (U.S. 1450675) for—
  Nitrotoluene.
Solvent in making—
  Detonator (U.S. 1511771).
  Matchhead composition (U.S. 1147159).
Starting point in making—
  Nitrated xylene.
  Xylyl bromide (a military poison gas).

Fats, Oils, and Waxes
Solvent for—
  Ceresin (U.S. 1277904).
  Montan wax (U.S. 1437775).

Fertilizer
Process material (U.S. 1347798) in making—
  Fertilizer.

Forest Products
Extractant (U.S. 1264551) for—
  Oleoresins from wood.
  Turpentine from wood.

Fuel
Extractant for—
  Naphthalene from illuminating gas.
Ingredient (U.S. 1388531, 1423048, 1423049, and 1423050) of—
  Motor fuels.

Insecticide and Fungicide
Solvent (U.S. 1347798) in—
  Insecticidal compositions.

Xylene (Continued)
Starting point in making—
Mercurated hydrocarbons useful as seed disinfectants (Brit. 406725).
Xylyl di-, or tri,- phenylphosphonium bromide useful as a mothproofing and moldproofing agent for hair, fur, feathers, felt, and the like (Brit. 312163).
Xylyl phosphate useful as mothproofing and moldproofing agent for hair, fur, feathers, and the like (U.S. 1748675).
Xylenesulphonamide useful as an agent for destroying rust on plants (U.S. 1997918).

Leather
Solvent and diluent (Brit. 394000) in—
Patent leather coating compositions.

Lubricant
Ingredient of—
Carbon-removing addition to lubricating oils (Brit. 470322).
Top-cylinder lubricant (Brit. 405145).

Marine Products
Extractant for—
Guanin in making pearl essence from fish scales (used with Para rubber).

Miscellaneous
Preservative for—
Anatomical specimens (U.S. 1163645).
Process material (U.S. 1392849) in making—
Colloidal yeast.
Solvent for—
Road tar (U.S. 1248071).
Various purposes.
Solvent in—
Cleaning agent (U.S. 1248071).
Dustless duster impregnating compound (U.S. 1344545).
Microscopic work.
Rust-loosening compound (U.S. 1333363).
Solvent in making—
Acidproofings (U.S. 1234381).
Artificial leather (U.S. 1234381).
Boiler compounds (U.S. 1182947).
Chlorineproofing (U.S. 1234381).
Gelatin substitute used in making artificial leather (U.S. 1217027).
Stencils (U.S. 1215098 and 1231554).
Waterproofing (U.S. 1234381).

Paint and Varnish
Solvent and diluent in—
Airplane dopes (U.S. 1234381).
Chlorinated rubber varnishes (Brit. 489977).
Coating compositions containing polymerized styrene or vinyl compounds used for decorative effects on plaster, porcelain, glass, metals, or paper (Brit. 400068).
Dipping lacquers and varnishes (Brit. 406048).
Dopes.
Enamels.
Lacquers.
Lacquers and varnishes containing polymerized vinyl compounds (Brit. 395478).
Paints.
Paint and varnish removers.
Varnishes.

Paper
Solvent (U.S. 1277904) in—
Transparent coatings for paper.

Perfume
Starting point in making—
Xylene musk.

Petroleum
Solvent and entraining agent (Brit. 411303) in making—
Alcohols from olefins.

Pharmaceutical
Process material (U.S. 1479695) in making—
Compounds having therapeutic properties.
Sterilizing agent for—
Catgut.
Surgical ligatures (U.S. 1239690 and 1382715).

Photographic
Solvent (U.S. 1411677 and 1431905) in making—
Motion-picture film.
Photographic film.

Plastics
Ingredient (Brit. 376332) of—
Solvent-thinner in making plastics.

Resins
Ingredient of—
Esterifying agent in resin manufacture (Brit. 39238
Solvent mixture for resins (U.S. 1156452, 12779 and 1375959).
Solvent mixtures used in resin manufacture for varnishes (Brit. 402759).
Solvent and entraining agent in—
Resin manufacture.

Rubber
Process material in making—
1:3-Butadiene (U.S. 1436819).
Vulcanization accelerators (U.S. 1418772).
Solvent in—
Purifying rubber (U.S. 1153040).
Rubber reclamation (U.S. 1235850, 1235852, 12484 and 1324093).
Solvent in making—
Rubber cements.

Textile
Process material in—
Waterproofing canvas (U.S. 1364475).

Xylene Sulphochloride
Synonyms: Xylene sulphonylchloride; Xylol sulphonchloride.

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic syntheses.
Reactant (Brit. 469819) in making—
Alkyl-substituted aromatic sulphones.
Amino-substituted aromatic sulphones.
Cyano-substituted aromatic sulphones.
Halogen-substituted aromatic sulphones.
Nitro-substituted aromatic sulphones.
N-(4′-Amino-1′-naphthyl)paraxylenesulphonamide
Starting point (Brit. 469819) in making—
Aromatic sulphones with toluene.
Starting point (U.S. 1442818) in making—
N-(4′-Amino-1′-naphthyl)paraxylenesulphonamide.
4-Amino-1-(paraxylylsulphonamido)naphthalene-2-sulphonic acid.
4-Amino-1-(paraxylylsulphonamido)naphthalene-6-sulphonic acid.
4-Amino-1-(paraxylylsulphonamido)naphthalene-7-sulphonic acid.
4-Amino-1-(paraxylylsulphonamido)naphthalene-8-sulphonic acid.
N-(1′Naphthyl)paraxylenesulphonamide.
Starting point (U.S. 1353385, 1454959, 1454960, 145 and 1508928) in making—
Benzenemethylethylsulphonamide.
Benzenemethylsulphonamide.
Diethylorthoxylenesulphonamide, N:N.
Diethylparaxylenesulphonamide, N:N.
Dimethylorthoxylenesulphonamide, N:N.
Dimethylparaxylenesulphonamide, N:N.
Ethylorthoxylenesulphonamide, N.
Ethylparaxylenesulphonamide, N.
Methylorthoxylenesulphonamide, N.
Methylparaxylenesulphonamide, N.
Orthotoluenediethylsulphonamide.
Orthotoluenedimethylsulphonamide.
Orthotoluenemethylethylsulphonamide.
Paratoluenediethylsulphonamide.
Paratoluenedimethylsulphonamide.
Paratoluenemethylethylsulphonamide.
Xylenediethylsulphonamide.
Xylenemethylethylsulphonamide.

Electrical
Starting point (Brit. 469819) in making—
Aromatic sulphones, used as dielectrics, with

Xylyl Bromide
Synonyms: Tolyl bromide.
German: T-stoff.

Chemical
Reactant in—
Organic synthesis.

Military
As a military poison gas.

Xylylheptadecyl Ketone, Dichlorinated

Lubricant
Claimed (Brit. 481338 and 487642) as—
Lubricant.
Starting point (Brit. 481338 and 487642) in makin
Extreme pressure lubricants by admixture in parts with Pennsylvania bright stock

Xylylheptadecyl Ketone, Monochlorinated

Lubricant

- Claimed (Brit. 481338 and 487642) as—
  - Lubricant.
- Starting point (Brit. 481338 and 487642) in making—
  - Extreme pressure lubricants by admixture in equal parts with Pennsylvania bright stock.

Xylylheptadecyl Ketone, Tetrachlorinated

Lubricant

- Claimed (Brit. 481338 and 487642) as—
  - Lubricant.
- Starting point (Brit. 481338 and 487642) in making—
  - Extreme pressure lubricants by admixture in equal parts with Pennsylvania bright stock.

Xylylheptadecyl Ketone, Trichlorinated

Lubricant

- Claimed (Brit. 481338 and 487642) as—
  - Lubricant.
- Starting point (Brit. 481338 and 487642) in making—
  - Extreme pressure lubricants by admixture in equal parts with Pennsylvania bright stock.

Xylylmethylpyridinium Chloride

Insecticide

- Mothproofing agent (Brit. 483368) for treating—
  - Feathers and fibrous materials of animal origin, such as spun or unspun wool (claim is made that it can be applied from neutral or slightly alkaline aqueous solutions and is very fast to washing).

Yeasts

(Uses and applications for the group, without classification according to variety or species.)

Animal Husbandry

- Ingredient (U.S. 1207012, 1227374, and 1267081) of—
  - Cattle feeds.

Beverage

- Flavoring agent for—
  - Soft beverages.
- Improver (U.S. 1953754) of—
  - Flavor and filterability of malt syrup, apple, grape, and citrus juices.

Brewing

- Fermenting agent in making—
  - Beer.
- Flavoring agent for—
  - Dealcoholized beer.
- Improver (U.S. 1953754) of—
  - Flavor and filterability of malt.

Chemical

- Fermenting agent n makng—
  - Acetaldehyde (U.S. 1511754).
  - Acetone (U.S. 1169321).
  - Alcohol.
- Process material in making—
  - Absorbent for liquid air (U.S. 1473994).
- Source of—
  - Nucleic acid.

Cosmetic

- Ingredient (U.S. 1386252) of—
  - Dentifrice.

Dairy Products

- Antirachitic activator for—
  - Milk.
- Vitamin D content increaser for—
  - Milk (tests are reported to show that when yeast containing 1,000 Steenbock units of vitamin D per gram was fed in amounts of 5 ounces daily to cows having an average production of 30 pounds daily, the milk would contain approximately 160 Steenbock units per quart; also that the feeding of yeast should be based on the daily milk production of the cow in order to obtain satisfactory uniformity in the potency of the milk).

Distilling

- Fermenting agent in making—
  - Whisky.
- Improver (U.S. 1953754) of—
  - Flavor and filterability of malt.

Explosives

- Fermenting agent for—
  - Sugar in making glycerin for war purposes.

Fertilizer

- Ingredient (U.S. 1225825 and 1411088) of—
  - Fertilizer composition.

Food

- Improver of—
  - Flavor and filterability of malt syrup, apple, grape, and citrus juices (U.S. 1953754).
  - Vitamin B_1 content of white bread by means of a new yeast (vitamin B_1, thiamine, is an important factor in nutrition, but is not stored in the body to any extent, and thus must be obtained in basic foods; cereal products are suitable for this purpose; however, white breads, the mainstay of cereal diet, have been increasingly deprived of their natural vitamin content, sometimes, so it is claimed, as much as 93 percent; with the new yeast, however, it is reported that the problem may be readily solved and the thiamine content of white bread raised to equal that of wholewheat which is said to be more than five times that of an ordinary white loaf).
- Ingredient of—
  - Cereal food product containing also wheatmeal, oatmeal, cornmeal, wheat germ, salt, lucerne, and edible bonemeal (Brit. 416149).
  - Cream centers for candy (U.S. 1309979).
  - Food product formulas (many U.S. patents).
- Leavening agent in making—
  - Bread, cake, cookies, biscuits, coffee cake, raisin bread, rolls, and the like.
- Nutritional agent for—
  - Dietetic work.
- Source of—
  - Invertase.
  - Proteins (claim is made that yeast offers an unlimited supply of high-quality protein which may be invaluable in case of a national emergency).
  - Soluble proteins.
  - Vitamins.
- Starting point in making—
  - Extracts for food purposes.
- Vitamin content increaser for—
  - Foodstuffs.

Insecticide

- Flavoring agent and bait (U.S. 1407092) in—
  - Insect lure.

Leather

- Fermenting agent (U.S. 1210968) in—
  - Fur-skin tanning process.
- Ingredient (U.S. 1210968) of—
  - Tanning compound.

Miscellaneous

- Ingredient (U.S. 1219178) of—
  - Firelighter.
- Source of—
  - Extracts utilized in the growth of bacteria for industrial purposes.

Pharmaceutical

- Reported as having been used in treating—
  - Abscesses.
  - Arthritis.
  - Carbuncles.
  - Folliculitis.
  - Furonculosis.
  - Pellagra.
  - Skin eruptions.
- Reported useful as—
  - Blood-purifying agent.
  - General tonic.
  - Protective agent against the "plague" of the Middle Ages (used by the monks of those days).
  - Therapeutic agent (so reported and used by the Ancient Greeks).
- Source of—
  - Ergosterol (the substance which forms vitamin D upon irradiation).
  - Extracts of various uses.
  - Extracts utilized in the growth of bacteria for medical purposes.
  - Nucleic acid.
  - Vitamins B and G.
  - Vitamin B complex.
  - Yeast cakes and other pharmaceutical specialties.

Plastics

- Process material in making—
  - Plastics.

Rubber

- Fermenting agent (Brit. 417857) in making—
  - Spongy rubber, with the aid of glucose and ammonium bicarbonate.

Yeasts (Continued)

Sanitation
- Growth-development promoter for—
  - Organisms in sewage-disposal plants.

Textile
- Ingredient (U.S. 1441952) of—
  - Transparentizing agent for fabrics.

Veterinary Medicine
- Reported useful (in emulsified form) as—
  - Medium for direct introduction into the blood stream of horses to give them increased immunity against staphylococcic infection.

Wine
- Fermenting agent in making—
  - Sake.
  - Wine.

Yttrium Polymethylenedicarboxylate

Chemical
- Starting point (U.S. 1702845) in making—
  - Monocyclic ketones and their alkyl derivatives having more than nine ring members.

Zein

(A protein—prolamine—extracted from corn.)

Adhesives
- Resinous base for—
  - Adhesive compositions.

Food
- Base material in making—
  - Grease-resistant coatings (formulated) for food containers.

Ink
- Bodying agent in—
  - Anilin inks.

Miscellaneous
- Base material in making—
  - Water-resistant coatings (formulated) for various uses.

Films
- Synthetic fibers.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
- Starting point in making—
  - Coating formulations said to be good carriers for aluminum or bronze powders and pigments.

Paper
- Base material in making—
  - Coatings for paper packaging, containers, and the like.

Plastics
- Resinous material for—
  - Impregnating purposes.
  - Laminating purposes.
  - Molding purposes.
- Starting point in making—
  - Plastics claimed to be tough, hard, not brittle, easily machined.

Resins
- New resinous material offering following characteristics—
  - Dispersible in water with neutral sulphonated castor oil.
  - Forms a brittle film requiring a plasticizer or other modifying agent.
  - Insoluble in water, dilute acids, anhydrous alcohols, turpentine, most esters, oils, fats, ethers, ketones, chlorinated solvents, petroleum and coaltar hydrocarbons, ammonia, borax, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate.
  - Nontoxic.
  - Odorless.
  - Soluble in aqueous alcohols, organic acid solutions, dilute (0.5 percent) sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide solution, dilute ethylenediamine or monoethanolamine solution, liquid ammonia, and strong solutions of urea.
  - Specific gravity, 1.226.
  - Tasteless.

Zein-Base Synthetic Fiber

Miscellaneous
- New synthetic fiber reported to offer the following characteristics—
  - Colorable with spirit-soluble dyes.
  - Good elasticity.
  - Wet strength superior to that of the synthetic cellulose fibers.

Zelljute

(German synthetic fiber reported to be of cellulo base and now in production to the extent of 12 tons annually.)

Miscellaneous
- Substitute for natural jute in making—
  - Bags.
  - Sacks.
- Synthetic fiber reported to have the following prope- ties—
  - Brownish color.
  - 30 Denier in size.
  - Staple length about 250 mm.

Zinc Abietate

Synonyms: Zinc rosinate.

Ink
- Drier and resin in—
  - Flashdry inks.
  - Printing inks.
  - Rotogravure inks.

Paint and Varnish
- Drier in—
  - Enamels.
  - Varnishes.
  - Paints.

Resins
- Possible modifying agent for—
  - Alkyd resins.
  - Phenolic resins.

Zinc Arsenate (Basic)

French: Arséniate de zinc.
German: Zinkarseniat; Arsensaures Zink.
Spanish: Arseniato de zinc.
Italian: Arseniato di zinco.

Insecticide and Fungicide
- Diminisher of—
  - Lead residue on fruit.
- Ingredient of sprays for—
  - Apples.
  - Grapes.
  - Pears.
- Ingredient of sprays for controlling—
  - Apple maggot.
  - Bitter rot.
  - Black rot.
  - Blotch.
  - Cloud.
  - Coddling moth.
  - Phoma fruit spot.
  - Scab.
- Substitute for—
  - Lead arsenate (basic zinc arsenate is claimed approach lead arsenate very closely in its stabilit and safety).

Zinc Arsenite

French: Arsénite de zinc.
German: Zinkarsenit; Arsenigsaures Zink.
Spanish: Arsenito de zinc.
Italian: Arsenito di zinco.

Insecticide
- Advocated as—
  - Efficient insecticides for controlling potato beetles.
  - Fast-acting and powerful insecticide (its tenden to burn foliage is said to be too great to pe general use).

Zinc Chloride

(Additional uses—supplementary to those given Volume 1.)

Adhesives
- Reagent in making—
  - Adhesives from casein, seed meals, alcohol, u and formaldehyde (U.S. 2014167).
  - Glues and pastes and gums from starch.
- Starting point in making—
  - Cold-water glues, with animal or vegetable (French 519022 and 529672).
  - Glass cements, with gelatin (French 511302).

Agricultural
- Increaser (U.S. 1925628) of—
  - Herbicidal efficiency of chlorate weed killers.

Chemical
- Augmenter (French 700511) of—
  - Absorbing powers of active carbon for steam.
- Catalyst in makin
  - Condensation products from alcohols and (Brit. 424506).

Zinc Chloride (Continued)

  - 2:3-Aminonaphthoic acid.
  - Aminotrimethylbenzenes from normal methylxylidins (U.S. 1923697).
  - Esters of aliphatic acids from alcohols and amides (French 665162).
  - Ethyl and methyl chlorides from the respective alcohols, hydrochloric acid gas, and steam (French 692790).
- Condensing agent (French 614661) in making—
  - Tanning agents from sulphonated naphthalene and benzyl chloride, or benzoyl chloride.
- Decolorizing agent (French 619857) for—
  - Acetone oils.
  - Methylene.
- Decomposing agent (U.S. 2015180) for—
  - Polymers in concentrating solutions of formaldehyde in water.
- Dehydrating agent (Brit. 410392) in making—
  - Active carbon from peat.
- Ingredient of—
  - Catalytic mixtures used in processes for breaking down hydrocarbons of high boiling point (French 554494).
  - Weed-killer that is repellent to cattle (U.S. 1924107).
- Moderator (French 644636) of—
  - Viscosity of cellulose dipalmitate.
- Reagent in making—
  - Decolorizing and absorbent carbons from a non-coking material (French 642360).
- Starting point (French 646664) in making—
  - Zinc carbonate.

Coke By-Products

- Catalyst in—
  - Condensing high-boiling-point, hydrogen-rich hydrocarbons with aromatic hydrocarbons, such as naphthalene (French 702198).
  - Liquefaction of carbons and carbonaceous products (French 666051).
- Catalyst in making—
  - Desulphurized, color-stable and gum-stable motor fuels, of stable antiknock value, from hydrocarbon oils (U.S. 1938817).
  - Olefins, such as ethylene, propylene, butylene, from coaltar (French 650799).
  - Viscous oils from coaltar (French 650799).
- Ingredient (French 554494) of—
  - Catalytic mixtures used in processes for breaking down hydrocarbons of high boiling point.
- Polymerizing agent (U.S. 2020649) in making—
  - Polymerized products from gaseous olefin hydrocarbons.

Dye

- Starting point in making—
  - Zinc salts of organic coloring agents.

Electric

- Ingredient of—
  - Dry batteries (French 677319 and 682814).

Explosives and Matches

- Gelling agent (U.S. 2001070) in making—
  - Nitrocellulose gels for explosives.

Fats and Oils

- Polymerizing agent (U.S. 1924524) in making—
  - Polymerized tung oil products.

Food

- Preservative (French 548428) for—
  - Milk curds.
  - Casein.

Glass

- Catalyst (Brit. 413368) in making—
  - Cellulose esters of increased strength and water resistance for use as intermediate layers for safety glass.
- Ingredient (French 527996) of—
  - Chemical reagent for etching or clouding glass.

Insecticide and Fungicide

- Soil-treating agent in—
  - Termite control.
- Starting point (French 754414) in making—
  - Anticryptogamic compounds by reacting with a salicylic arylamide or its products of substitution.

Leather

- Process material (French 558630) in making—
  - Artificial leather.
- Tanning agent (French 587203) for—
  - Hides.
  - Skins.
  - Pelts.

Metallurgical

- Electrolyte (French 561181) in making—
  - Electrolytic zinc.
- Flux (U.S. 2008188) in—
  - Aluminum refining.
- Flux in making—
  - Pinhole-free lead coatings on iron (U.S. 1933401).
- Ingredient of—
  - Compositions, containing powdered alloys of iron and aluminum, used in coating metals with aluminum (French 561907).
  - Electrolytic galvanizing bath, containing also zinc sulphate, aluminum sulphate, or magnesium sulphate (French 661863).
  - Fluxing agents for hot galvanizing processes in coating with zinc or zinc alloys, particularly zinc-aluminum alloys (French 701259).
  - Fluxing agents in iron galvanizing, particularly if the bath contains aluminum (French 620770).
  - Pickling bath for zinc-base alloys (U.S. 1967715).
  - Soldering flux for aluminum, containing also ammonium bromide and sodium fluoride (French 642778).
  - Soldering flux for aluminum, containing also borax (Brit. 316196).
- Lowerer (French 520471) of—
  - Fusion point of alkaline chlorides in the dezincing of lead.
- Reagent (French 672229) in extracting—
  - Tin from stanniferous minerals.
- Restrainer (Germ. 411301) in—
  - Iron pickling baths composed of nickel salts and hydrochloric acid.

Miscellaneous

- Ingredient (French 649934) of—
  - Dehydrating and stabilizing compositions for carbon tetrachloride when used in fire-extinguishers.
- Process material (French 702351) in making—
  - Vulcanized fiber.
- Stabilizing and fixing agent (French 550432) in—
  - Coatings, made from clays and alkaline silicates used on lampshades and reflectors.

Paint and Varnish

- Catalyst (Brit. 413368) in making—
  - Lacquer materials from cellulose esters.
- Polymerizing agent (Germ. 572282 and 570486) in making—
  - Paint and varnish materials.

Paper

- Ingredient (French 566772) of—
  - Mineral mixtures used in making active carbon from sulphite waste liquor.

Petroleum

- Catalyst in—
  - Condensing high-boiling point, hydrogen-rich hydrocarbons with aromatic hydrocarbons, such as naphthalene (French 702198).
  - Liquefaction of petroliferous schists (French 666051).
- Catalyst in making—
  - Desulphurized, color-stable, and gum-stable motor fuels, of stable antiknock value, from hydrocarbon oils (U.S. 1938817).
  - Hydrocarbons of lower boiling point from mineral oil, with simultaneous decolorizing (French 671035).
- Desulphurizing agent (U.S. 1945114) for—
  - Cracked products in Lachman refining process.
- Ingredient (French 554494) of—
  - Catalytic mixtures used in processes for breaking down hydrocarbons of high boiling point.
- Polymerizing agent in making—
  - Polymerized products from gaseous olefinic hydrocarbons (U.S. 2020649).
- Refining agent for—
  - Gasoline (U.S. 1970143).
  - Oils and products (French 695077 and 695078).

Photographic

- Catalyst (Brit. 413368) in making—
  - Films of increased strength and water resistance from cellulose esters.

Plastics

- Catalyst (Brit. 413368) in making—
  - Plastics of increased strength, water resistance and insulating properties, from cellulose esters.

Rayon

- Catalyst in making—
  - Cellulose ester filaments, threads, yarns, of increased strength and water resistance (Brit. 413368).

Zinc Chloride (Continued)
Conserver (French 601297) of—
Luster, transparency, and general appearance of acetate rayon subjected to hot or boiling liquids.
Enhancer (French 663743) of—
Resistance of rayon.
Neutralizing agent (Brit. 446723 and 446949) in making—
Stable cellulose ester filaments, threads, yarns.
Softening agent (Brit. 411502) in processing—
Artificial filaments, yarns, and threads, in order to increase their tensile strength.
Swelling agent (U.S. 1961268) in processing—
Regenerated cellulose.

Resins
Catalyst in making—
Shellac substitutes from unsaturated acids from a fatty oil, such as linseed oil, and a resin, such as Manila copal, containing resinolic acids (U.S. 1927472).
Synthetic resins by condensation of polyvinyl alcohol, its esters, or ethers (French 656151).

Rubber
Catalyst (French 696008) in making—
Materials similar to soft rubber or to ebonite by condensing polyvinyl esters with nonsaturated aldehydes.
Decolorizing agent (Brit. 444654) in—
Purification processes for oils and spirits obtained by distilling rubber.
Deodorizing agent (Brit. 444654) in—
Purification processes for oils and spirits obtained by distilling rubber.
Thermoplasticizing agent (French 615195) for—
Rubber.

Textile
Reagent (French 528465) for—
Curling vegetable fibers, rendering them translucent and giving them the appearance of wool.
Weighting agent (French 575084) for—
Silk.
Wool.

Wood
Ingredient of—
Disinfectant impregnating compositions for wood, containing various admixtures with coaltar oil (French 608576).
Impregnating agent for wood, containing also asphaltic petroleum residues and asphaltic-base crude oil (French 591308).
Impregnating agent for making wood resistant to bleaching in the presence of water (U.S. 2031973).
Impregnating agent for making wood fire-resistant and impervious to attack by various fungi and insects (U.S. 1994073).

Zinc Dibutyldithiocarbamate
Rubber
Vulcanization ultra-accelerator in—
Dry rubber for transparent stocks.
Latex compounds for—
Dipped goods.
Rug backing.
Upholstery impregnation.

Zinc Diethyldithiocarbamate
Rubber
Accelerator in vulcanizing—
Dipped goods.
Sponge cushions.
Latex compounds.

Zinc Dimethyldithiocarbamate
Rubber
Accelerator for—
Fast-curing cements.
Self-curing stock.
Specialties.

Zinc Ethyldithiocarbamate
Rubber
Accelerator (U.S. 1513122) in—
Vulcanizing processes.

Zinc Ethylphenyldithiocarbamate
Rubber
Accelerator (U.S. 1440962 and 1440963) in—
Vulcanizing processes.

Zinc Fluoarsenate
Insecticide
New insecticide (Brit. 499529) claimed to be—
Available for use in sprays in combination with lime-sulphur and bordeaux mixtures without decomposition or injury to plants.
Equal to and in many cases superior to lead arsenate.
Good action against biting insects.
Harmless to plants because of low content of water-soluble arsenic and stability.
Very suitable in physical properties.

Zinc Fluosilicate
Insecticide
As an insecticide.

Zinc Formate
French: Formiate de zinc.
German: Ameisensaures Zink; Formylsaures Zink, Zinkformiat.
Spanish: Formiato de zinc; Formiato zincico.
Italian: Formiato di zinco.

Chemical
Catalyst (U.S. 1466626 and 1466628; French 632259) in making—
Methanol.
Ingredient (French 633139) of—
Methanol.
Starting point (French 631356) in making—
Zinc oxide and hydroxide (used as an accelerator of rubber vulcanization).

Paper
Waterproofing agent for—
Paper fringes, threads, braids, tassels, and the like (applied after preparatory treatment with a soap bath).

Pharmaceutical
In compounding and dispensing practice.
Suggested for use as—
Antiseptic.
Astringent.

Textile
Weighting agent (French 666114) for—
Silk (used in conjunction with disodium phosphate).

Wood
Preservative (U.S. 1510358) in—
Treating wood.

Zinc 2-Mercaptoquinolate
Rubber
Accelerator (Brit. 474189) in—
Vulcanizing processes.

Zinc Naphthenate
French: Naphténate de zinc; Naphténate zincique.
German: Naphtensaures Zink; Zinknaphtenat.
Spanish: Naftenato de zinc; Naftenato zincico.
Italian: Naftenato di zinco.

Cellulose Products
Wetting agent (Brit. 417290 and 446757) in—
Desulphurizing processes for viscose products.

Chemical
Catalyst (Brit. 396311) in making—
High-molecular alcohols from fats, oils, waxes, fatty acids.
Ingredient (Brit. 481389) of catalytic mixtures used in making—
Diethyleneglycol vinylethylether.
Diethylidenfructose vinylether.
Diethylideneglucose vinylether.
Ethyleneglycol monoacetatovinylether.
Glycerol acetate vinylethers (mixtures).

Insecticide and Fungicide
Ingredient of—
Fungicides.
Insecticides.
Parasitidides (especially for hen roosts).

Lubricant
Stabilizer in—
Emulsified oils.
Stabilizer (special) (U.S. 2001108) in—
Lubricating oils.
Transformer oils.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Blending agent for—
Difficultly miscible or immiscible bodies.
Disinfectant and decomposition retardant in—
Painter's dry starch sizes.
Paints, varnishes, enamels.
Dispersing medium in—
Grinding processes.

Zinc Naphthenate (Continued)
Drier in—
Paints, varnishes, enamels, and other coatings (used either as the single salt or as part of complexes).
Hardening agent for—
Alkyd resin coatings.
Reactant (Germ. 576939) in making—
Homogenous drying extracts readily soluble in drying oils and volatile organic solvents.
Wetting agent in—
Paints, varnishes, enamels, and other coatings.
Rayon
Wetting agent (Brit. 417290 and 446757) in—
Desulphurizing processes for viscose rayon.
Resins
Hardening agent for—
Alkyd resin coatings.
Textile
Ingredient (Brit. 471415 and 491501) of—
Rotproofing compositions for treating canvas.
Starting point in making—
Mildewproofing agents (with waxes and other ingredients) for treating canvas.
Rotproofing agents (with waxes and other ingredients) for treating canvas.
Waterproofing agents (with waxes and other ingredients) for treating canvas.
Wood
Impregnating agent and preservative for—
Timber.
Ingredient of—
Preservative compositions for timber.
Proofing agent against—
Mildew.
Rot.
Molding.

Zinc Oxychloride

Synonyms: Sorel's mass; Oxymuriate of zinc.
French: Oxychlorure de zinc; Oxymuriate de zinc.
German: Oxychlorzink; Zinkoxychlorid.
Spanish: Oxicloruro de zinc.
Italian: Ossicloruro di zinco.

Building Construction
Ingredient of—
Artificial marble.
Artificial stone.
Composition sanitary, resilient stone flooring, usually containing also fillers, such as woodflour, cork, talc, silica, asbestos, clay, marble dust, sand, and magnesium oxychloride.
Roofing compositions (tile, roll, and the like).
Shingle compositions.
Wallboard compositions.
Cement
Substitute for—
Sorel cement (magnesium oxychloride).
Chemical
Process material (U.S. 1354727) in—
Recovery of—
Potassium compounds.
Dental
Filler for—
Teeth.
Ingredient of—
Dental cements.
Electrical
Ingredient of—
Insulating compositions.
Fuel
Binder for—
Briquets.
Plastics
Ingredient of compositions for making—
Billiard balls.
Bone substitutes.
Brush and mirror backs.
Celluloid substitutes.
Cutlery handles.
Ivory substitutes.
Lasts for shoes.
Phonograph records.
Radio cabinets.
Toilet seats.
Refrigeration
Constituent of—
Hard material composition containing also alkali silicate and alkali chloride, used for storing gases and liquids (U.S. 1705842).
Refrigerator lining and insulating compositions.
Wood
Preservative (U.S. 1248022) for—
Wood.

Zinc Pectinate

Disinfectant
Claimed (Brit. 502403) as—
More dispersible in water than pectin itself.
Toxic to bacteria, but harmless to the human body.

Zinc Phthalate

Cellulose Products
Suggested as promoter of—
Durability of cellulosic compounds.
Food
Suggested as retarder of—
Ultraviolet light transmission by—
Cellulosic transparent wrappings for butter and other foodstuffs which are made rancid rapidly through the action of light.
Glass
Suggested as retarder of—
Ultraviolet light transmission by—
Automobile, truck, and aviation nonscatterable glass.
Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
(Lead, titanium, and leaded zinc phthalates are said to be more suitable in this industry for certain improvements of products).
Rubber
Suggested as increaser of—
Tire stock strength.

Zinc-Piperidylpentamethylene Dithiocarbamate

Rubber
Accelerator in—
Vulcanizing processes.

Zinc Silicate

Electrical
Fluorescent material in—
Fluorescent lamps (yields a green light).
Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Fluorescent material in—
Luminous paints.

Zinc Silicofluoride

French: Fluosilicate de zinc; Silicofluorure de zinc.
German: Fluorsiliciumzink; Kieselfluorwassertsoffsaures Zink; Kieselfluorzink; Siliciumfluorstoffsaures Zink; Silicofluorwasserstoffsaures Zink; Zinkfluorsilikat; Zinksiliciumfluorid; Zinksilicofluorid.

Building Construction
Dust inhibitor for—
Concrete.
Hardener for—
Concrete.
Primer coating for—
Newly plastered walls.
Waterproofing agent for—
Concrete.
Laundering
Sour in—
Rinse waters (for the purpose of protecting the laundered fabrics from alkali damage during subsequent operations).
Mining
Activating agent (U.S. 1972588) for—
Oxidized minerals in flotation processes employing sodium sulphide, sodium ethylxanthate, and a frother.

Zinc Stearate

(Additional uses—supplementary to information given in Volume 1.)

Ceramic
Lustering agent for—
Chinaware.
Potteries.
Porcelain.
Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
Bodying agent in—
Sanding sealers.

Zinc Stearate (Continued)

Filler in—
  Sanding sealers.
Flatting agent in—
  Enamels.
  Lacquers.
  Paints.
  Varnishes.
Hiding agent in—
  Sanding sealers.
Substitute for—
  Aluminum stearate when a pebble mill is not available (it withstands the high temperatures developed in stone or roller mills without gelling).

Plastics
Improver of—
  External lubrication for molds.
  Internal lubrication for molding powders used in making synthetic plastics.
Plasticizer for—
  Molding powders used in making synthetic plastics.

Rubber
Lubricating agent for—
  Molds.

Woodworking
Lubricant for—
  Wood screws.

Zinc Tetroxychromate

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer
New pigment claimed to offer following characteristics—
  Less water-soluble than regular zinc yellow.
  Produces more water-resistant coatings than zinc yellow.
New pigment claimed useful in—
  Rust-inhibiting primers.

Zirconium

(In Powder Form.)

Electrical
"Getter" in—
  High vacuum work.

Explosives
Ingredient of—
  Combustible mixtures.
  Explosive mixtures.
  Flashlight powders.
  Priming mixtures.

Metallurgical
Deoxidizer for—
  Nonferrous metals.

Photographic
Illuminating agent in—
  Flash bulbs.

(In the Form of Sheets, Disks, Rods, Wire.)

Electrical
Metal for—
  Lamp filaments.
  Radio tubes.

Metal Fabrication
Metal for constructing—
  Chemical ware.
  Rayon spinnerets.

Zirconium Naphthenate

French: Naphténate de zircone; Naphténate zirco ique; Naphténate de zirconium.
German: Naphtensaures Zirkon; Zirkonnaphtenat.

Ceramic
Ingredient of—
  Enamels.
  Glazes.

Mechanical
Suggested lubricant for—
  Cylinders.
Suggested ingredient of—
  Cylinder lubricants.

Miscellaneous
New processing material offering following properties—
  Amber-colored liquid.
  Consistency of heavy lubricating oil.
  Fully transparent.
  Great stability.
  No drying properties.
  Soluble in all common solvents.

Paint and Varnish
Minimizer of—
  Moisture effects.
  Solar radiation effects.
Suggested antichalking agent in—
  Paints and enamels, especially those containing titanium oxide.

Addenda

Indium

(A ductile, shiny, silver-white metal which is softer than lead. It is not found native, but in a variety of zinc blends; sample ores of pegmatite in Western Utah indicate this to be one of the largest indium-bearing ore deposits in the world.)

Dentistry
Ingredient of—
  Gold-indium alloys (used for fillings and other dental work)

Jewelry
Coating (plating) agent for—
  Jewelry

Metallurgical
Coating agent for—
  Bearings (used in aircraft, diesel and truck engines and in machinery) (Note: This coating is electrodeposited on the base metal and then heat-treatment causes it to be diffused into the surface)
  Hollow steel propeller blades (by plating) (such so-treated blades feature improved corrosion-resistance with no sacrifice of fatigue strength)
  Steel surface (by plating) prior to brazing (improves the strength of the joint)
Hardening agent for—
  Lead used in fabricating corrosion-resistant process-industry equipment
Ingredient of—
  Copper-lead-indium alloys (used in automobile and diesel bearings)
  Lead-indium alloys
  Lead-silver solders (used as substitutes for lead-tin solders, to lower their melting points and improve spreading qualities)
  Low-melting point alloys
  Silver (some)-bearing alloys

Miscellaneous
Coating (plating) agent for—
  Novelties and ornamental devices requiring decorative finishes, such as: compacts, lipstick cases, cigarette cases, lighters, pins, clasps, and the like

Penicillin

(A recently discovered and extremely potent drug which successfully combats infections of the staphylococcus type, against which sulpha drugs are almost powerless, as well as of the streptococcus and spirochetic types. It is almost entirely free from the toxic effects which restrict the use of sulpha drugs to those who can tolerate them, and is being applied to venereal diseases with encouraging results. It is derived by a fermentation process from the mold Penicillium notatum. The mold is grown on or under water, and is agitated and aerated by compressed air. It is then concentrated, centrifuged, refrigerated and dehydrated, giving an extremely low percentage yield of penicillin. Because of these numerous and complicated processing steps, which require the most exact control, the low yield, and the time required for mold culture, production of penicillin was at first restricted to pilot-plant operations; a total of 22 billion Oxford units was produced in 1943, practically all of which was allocated to military uses. Construction of large-scale facilities was undertaken in 1943 by a number of chemical manufacturers in the United States and Canada; one of these alone is now producing 40 billion Oxford units a month. The total yield of these plants is expected to supply all military and civilian requirements by the end of 1944. Penicillin is an extremely complicated compound, which has not yet been isolated or synthesized. It promises to be one of the most valuable antiseptic discoveries in medical history.

It has been found effective in treating
  pneumonia — *gas gangrene*
  meningitis — *wound infections*
  osteomylitis (bone softening) — *gonorrhea*
  syphilis)

Medicinal
Reputed useful in treating—
  Infections which resist treatment by sulpha drugs (q. v.)
  Military casualties (according to Major General Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the United States Army—"Penicillin will prove to be one of the great weapons of the present war. Penicillin has saved countless lives and will spare hundreds of soldiers permanent disability caused by compound fractures. It is destined to take its place beside those two other war heroes, blood plasma and sulfonamides. Penicillin has been most effective in the treatment of many cases of osteomyelitis, infection of the bone. This disease was a "prolific killer" in the World War I permanently crippling about 45 percent of all compound-fracture victims. Penicillin lends hope that this number will be reduced to 10 percent."

Platinum

French: Platine
German: Platin
Spanish: Platina
Italian: Platina

(Composite uses for platinum in its various marketed forms)

Analysis
Electrode in—
  Standard potential cells
  See also in the section entitled: "Metal Fabrication."

Automotive
Metal for constructing—
  Contacts
  Contact alloys

Chemical
Catalyst in—
  Decomposition reactions
  Hydrogenation reactions
  Oxidation reactions
  Reduction reactions
Coating (cladding) agent for—
  Various purposes (see under: "Metal Fabrication.")
Electrode in—
  Standard potential cells
Equipment construction metal for—
  Various purposes (see under: "Metal Fabrication.")
Ingredient of—
  Alloys for catalytic purposes
Starting point in making—
  Platinum black (used as catalyst)
  Platinum chemicals (such as: chloroplatinic acid, platinum-ammonium chloride, platinic chloride, and the like)
  Platinum-rhodium gauze (used as a catalyst in making nitric acid by the direct oxidation of ammonia)

Dentistry
Base for—
  Continuous gum work
Ingredient of—
  Alloys for various purposes, such as—
    Gold-platinum or copper-gold-platinum base alloys (wherever hardness, ductility, and/or malleability is required)
    Solders (alloyed with either gold or gold-copper)
    Iridium base alloys (for tooth repair work)
Matrix material for—
  Porcelain inlays
Metal for constructing—
  Braces (in regulation of teeth) (orthodontia)
  Chemical vessels (see under: "Metal Fabrication.")
  Crowns (in restoration work)
  Hypodermic needles (injection of anaesthetics)
  Pins for artificial teeth (as attachment agents in plate work)

Metals for constructing—
  Scientific instruments (such as points for cauteries, the latter are used for burning or cutting tissue, instead of a knife, and thereby avoiding excessive bleeding, the heat, or the burning, having the effect of clotting the blood)
Strengthening (skeleton) agent for—
  Porcelain in the mouth

Electrical
Metal for constructing—
  Contact points for electrical apparatus
  Heating elements in electrical furnaces
  X-ray targets, intensifiers, and anodes

Electroplating
Metal for constructing—
  Electrodes

Jewelry
Ingredient of—
  Various jewellers' alloys
Metal for constructing—
  Ornamental jewelry, such as—
    Bracelets
    Buckles
    Chains
    Clasps
    Collar bars
    Costume decorative pieces (sprays, bows, floral pieces, etc.)
    Cufflinks
    Earrings
    Engraving plates
    Insignia
    Lapel decorations
    Lockets
    Ornamental effects
    Pins
    Religious crosses, beads, etc.
    Rings
    Settings
    Tie clasps
    Watch cases

Metallurgical
Ingredient of—
  Alloys for jewellers (see also in the section entitled: "Jewelry.")
  Alloys highly resistant to extreme heat, wear, and corrosion
  Platinum-iridium alloys
  Platinum-rhodium alloys
  Platinum-nickel alloys

Metal Fabrication
Coating (cladding, lining) agent for baser metals used in making—
  Insoluble anodes (1) for the electrolytic production of potassium perchlorate, persulphuric acid, hydrogen peroxide, and (2) the electrolytic reduction of organic compounds, and (3) for electroplating
  Industrial equipment for the chemical or other industries, where the elimination of contamination is important or where parts or the whole apparatus are exposed to corrosive influences; examples, are: heat exchangers; platinum-lined vessels of large size (which are no longer a rarity today); the lining of the orifices of furnaces in the glass industry; platinum-gold acid condensers; heating coils for various purposes: platinum-faced dies, etc.
Ingredient of—
  Alloys used for various purposes outlined in the rest of this section, namely,—"Metal Fabrication."
Metal for constructing—
  Furnace windings
  Industrial processing equipment for the chemical or other industries, where the elimination of contamination is important or where parts or the whole apparatus are exposed to corrosive influences; for example: coils, vessels, nozzles, pans, tubing, acid condensers, and others.
  Laboratory ware such as—
    Beakers
    Bottles
    Boats
    Capsules
    Cones
    Contacts
    Crucibles
    Discs
    Dishes
    Electrodes
    Foil
    Forceps
    Gauze
    Heating elements
    Loops
    Microanalytical ware
    Nozzles
    Pans
    Sheet
    Spatulas
    Spoons
    Sprayer tips
    Thermocouples
    Tongs
    Triangles
    Tubing
    Wire
    Wollaston wire
  Linings
  Spinnerettes (used for the extrusion of rayon and oth synthetic fibers) (platinum-gold alloys are said to adapt themselves well to the ultra-delicate machining demanded in spinnerette making while the characteristic corrosion-resistant qualities of the alloy fit it for the conditions under which the spinnerette must function)
  Thermocouples

Miscellaneous
Metal for constructing—
  Cigarette and cigar cases
  Gifts and novelties of various kinds
  Thermostat parts
  Thermocouples

Textile
Metal for constructing—
  Spinnerettes (used for the extrusion of synthetic fibres of various kinds) (see further details under: "Metal Fabrication.")

Titanium
(A metal having many valuable uses and applications but mostly in the form of its iron-titanium, iron-carbon-titanium, silico-titanium, manganese-titanium, nicke-titanium, aluminum-titanium, and copper-titaniu alloys and complex addition alloys containing bot boron and titanium in combination with other elements.)

Metallurgical

(in steel)

Ladle addition in making—
  Forging steel (iron-carbon-titanium alloys)
  Rail steel (iron-carbon-titanium alloys)
  Rimming steel (iron-carbon-titanium alloys)
  Steel castings (iron-carbon-titanium alloys)
  Strip steel (iron-carbon-titanium alloys)
Deoxidizer, de-gasser, and general refiner in making—
  Forging steel (iron-carbon-titanium alloys)
  Rail steel (iron-carbon-titanium alloys)
  Rimming steel (iron-carbon-titanium alloys)
  Steel castings (iron-carbon-titanium alloys)
  Strip steel (iron-carbon-titanium alloys)
Improver of—
  Cleanness
  General physical properties
  Soundness
  Structural uniformity
  Workability
Intensifier of—
  Hardenability of steel (boron-titanium alloys)

(in cast iron)

Ladle addition in making—
  Cast iron (iron-carbon-titanium alloys)
Breaker-down of—
  Segregated chromium carbides in chromium irons
Deoxider, grain-refiner, graphitizer, in making—
  Cast iron (iron-carbon-titanium alloys)
Decreaser of—
  Graphite flake size
Preventer of—
  Chilling and hard spots at corners and thin sections

(in stainless and alloy steels)

Ladle addition in making—
  Alloy steels
  Corrosion-resisting steels
  Stainless steels
Preventer of—
  Embrittlement
  Intercrystalline corrosion
Refiner of—
  Grain of high-chromium steels (titanium cyanonit
Remover of—
  Carbon from combination with other elements

(in aluminum alloys)

Ladle addition in making—
  Aluminum casting alloys
Improver of—
  Grain size

Increaser of—
  Ductility
  Strength

(in nickel alloys)

Ladle addition in making—
  Nickel-cobalt-iron alloys (used for radio and electrical purposes)
Ingredient of—
  Welding fluxes for nickel and its alloys

(in copper alloys)

Ladle addition in making—
  Copper alloys
Age-hardening agent (with a minimum loss of conductivity) for—
  Copper alloys

Titanium Carbide
(Additional uses—supplementary to those given in Volume 1.)

Miscellaneous
Ingredient (important) of—
  Sintered-carbide cutting tool materials (used for cutting various substance. For example—
    Asbestos
    Asbestos compositions
    Ceramics
    Die metals
    Fibrous products
    Gage metals
    Glass products
    Iron and steel products
    Knife-edge metals
    Molded insulation
    Plastics
    Rock)

Definitions and Descriptions

The following definitions are supplementary to various definitions and descriptive articles which are scattered (in their alphabetical order) throughout the "Uses and Applications" sections of Volumes I and II. The "Uses and Applications" section appears as Part I in Volume I and as Part II in Volume II.

In Volume I the various definitions and descriptions are given in roman lettering following the title of the article. For an example of this see "Tin Spirits" page 603 in Volume I. This style of printing has tended to bury the information in the page.

Another style of set-up was adopted in Volume II and the reader will find it more helpful and convenient. Descriptions of substances are set in italics and placed directly following the title. For an example of this see "Anise" page 24 in Volume II; also see "Anise Oil" page 25 in Volume II. Definitions of groups of materials or processing aids are set under their own heading and printed in roman type. For an example of this see "Disinfectants" page 124 in Volume II. See also "Fat Liquoring Agents" page 139 in Volume II and "Mordants" page 225 in Volume II.

All of these various pieces of information are indexed in Part I of Volume II ("Index of Uses") under the title "Definitions and Descriptions."

Aerating agents
Sources of air (or oxygen) for injection or diffusion into a liquid. The term is also sometimes used in connection with carbon dioxide gas. For example, in charging water and again in raising bread. Thus, we have the term aerated water, which is really carbonated water. But, specifically it refers to air.

Algaecides
Killers of algae (flowerless, unicellular or polycellular plants found in either salt or fresh water. For example, seaweed.).

Anodynes
Products used in medicine. They are used to allay pain.

Antacids
Products used in medicine. They are used to neutralize acid in the stomach and intestines.

Anthelmintics
Products used in medicine. They are used to destroy intestinal worms.

Antiarthritics
Products used in medicine. They are used for the relief of gout.

Antichlors
A term used in the bleaching and dyeing industry to designate any product which serves to neutralize and remove hypochlorite or free chlorine after the bleaching operations.

Anticoagulating agents
An inhibitor of the power to coagulate, for example, blood or milk.

Anticryptogammics
Killers of cryptogams (plants which propagate by spores. For example, algae, lichens, fungi, mosses, liverworts, etc.).

Antidimming agents
Preparations which inhibit the gathering of fog or mist upon glass and windshields.

Antierrhines
Products used in medicine. They are used for slowing down or reducing nasal discharges such as in colds, sinus conditions and the like.

Antifreezes
Agents which lower the freezing point of water in the cooling systems of internal combustion engines.

Antigalactics
Products used in medicine for the purpose of curtailing the secretion of milk.

Antihydropics
Products used in medicine for treating dropsy.

Antiknock agents
Agents which inhibit knocking, or clinking, in internal combustion engines when they are under stress or strain.

Antilithics
Products used in medicine for treating calculous affections.

Antiperiodics
Products used in medicine for treating malarial fevers.

Antiphlogistics
Products used in medicine to reduce inflammation.

Antipyretics
Products used in medicine for combatting temperature increase in fevers.

Antirachitics
Products used in medicine for the treatment of rickets.

Antiseptics
Products used for combating putrefaction, decay, or sepsis. They achieve their object either by destroying the micro-organisms, or by inhibiting their activity. They are also used in industrial fermentation processes.

Antispasmodics
Products used in medicine for treating nervous irritability and minor spasms.

Antisudorifics
Products used in medicine to retard sweating.

Antisyphilitics
Products used in medicine for treating syphilis, a venereal disease.

Antizymotics
Any substance which inhibits fermentation. They are also killers of disease germs.

Aphrodisiacs
Products used in medicine to stimulate the sexual glands.

Aperients
Products used in medicine as mild purgatives.

Astringents
Products used in medicine for producing a contracting effect upon the tissues.

Bactericides
A product which kills bacteria.

Bacteriostatics
Inhibitors of bacterial growth.

Bating agents
The same as puering agents which are used for the cleaning of depilated hides in the leather industry. They tend to give a silkier and tighter grain.

Carminatives
Products used in medicine to excite intestinal peristalsis and provoke an expulsion of flatus.

Carbonating agents
Carbon dioxide gas for charging a liquid, or a chemical used as a means of supplying the carbonate radical in a reaction.

Catalysts
Synonymous terms are catalytic agent, catalyzer, etc. A substance which accelerates a chemical reaction without itself taking part in that reaction, that is, the catalyst itself appears to remain unchanged.

Cathartics

Another word for purgatives.

Caustics

Substances which have a corrosive or burning effect and which destroy living tissue.

Cholagogues

Products used in medicine to provoke the flow of bile.

Chlorinating agents

Either chlorine or other chemicals capable of furnishing or giving up or introducing chlorine into a chemical reaction.

Coagulating agents

Products which promote coagulation which is a change into a curdled or clotted state.

Collecting agents

See: Flotation agents.

Collectors

See: Flotation agents.

Correctives

Products used in medicine to make more agreeable the action of other medicines, especially purgatives.

Corrigents

This is synonymous with correctives.

Demulcents

Gum-like substances used in medicine to soothe and protect inflamed mucous membranes or other tissues.

Depilatories

Products which remove hair either from the human flesh or hides or skins.

Depressants

Used in medicine for the same purpose as sedatives.

Depressing agents

In industry it denotes a lowerer of state or function such as freezing point, pour point, melting point, or ignition temperature. See also: **Flotation Agents.**

Depressors

See: Flotation agents.

Depurants

Substances used in medicine to purify the system by stimulating excretion.

Diaphoretics

Substances used in medicine to produce sweating.

Dielectrics

Electrical insulation or insulator. In other words a product which will not conduct the electrical current.

Diffusing agents

Substances used to break up air and act as a spreading or distributing or diffusing medium in aeration and oxidation processes.

Diuretics

Substances used in medicine to stimulate the secretion of urine.

Emulsifying agents

Substances used to stabilize emulsions by preventing the intermingled materials from coalescing into separate layers. Emulsifying agents promote the mechanical admixing of fluids which do not naturally mix together (such as oil and water) into a homogeneous mixture.

Emetics

Sustances used in medicine to cause vomiting.

Emollients

Substances used in medicine to mechanically soften and protect tissues.

Escharotics

Synonym of caustics.

Expectorants

Substances used in medicine to act upon the pulmonic mucous membrane and alter or increase its secretion.

Febrifuges

Substances used in medicine to break up fevers.

Flotation agents

Products used in ore concentrating processes. This is a process especially useful when dealing with low-grade ores which might otherwise be unprofitable. It is based on a "frothing agent" (frother, an oil) being suspended in water; the emulsion so formed has a selective action on the crushed ore; the wanted material is lifted into the froth, while the unwanted material sinks. The lifting is done by a bubble of air which adheres to the oil-moistened particle and carries it up. The froth goes to filters which deliver a cake of concentrated ore ready for smelting. "Collecting agents" act to increase the carrying capacity of the air bubbles. "Depressing agents" (depressors) act to prevent the unwanted material from adhering to the air bubble.

Fluxes

In chemistry and metallurgy the term denotes a substance which promotes the fusing of minerals or metals or prevents the formation of oxides. In soldering and brazing it means a substance which is applied to the portions to be united and which, on the application of heat, aids in the ready flowing of the solder and prevents the formation of oxides so that the solder can unite with the two parts to form a tight joint. In ceramics it means any readily fusible glass or enamel used as a base or ground. In medicine, an abnormal flow or a morbid discharge of fluid of the body. In physics, the rate of flow or transfer of electricity, water, heat, energy, etc., the term being used to denote the quantity which crosses a unit area of a given surface in a unit of time.

Frothers

See: Flotation agents.

Frothing agents

See: Flotation agents.

Germicides

A product which kills bacteria, but its power to prevent further growth is, perhaps, only secondary.

Haemostatics

Agents used in medicine for arresting hemorrhages.

Humectants

A term denoting affinity for water, with stabilizing action on the water content of an article; thus, a humectant keeps within a narrow range the moisture content fluctuations caused by wide-range humidity fluctuations.

Hypnotics

Substances used in medicine to cause sleep.

Inhibitor

Synonymous term: inhibiting agents. A preventing, checking or restraining agent.

Lapping agents

Cutting, grinding, sharpening, and polishing agents. Used in cutting and finishing gemstones and grinding, sharpening and trueing tools used for boring, cutting, drilling, reaming, and other heavy work.

Laxatives

Substances used in medicine as mild purgatives.

Leavening agents

Substances which cause bread dough to raise in a spongy form.

Luting agents

Materials used for making vessels or construction air-tight or protecting them when exposed to deteriorating influences. Coating, closing, sealing agents.

Mydriatics

Substances used for the dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

Myotics

Substances which cause contraction of the pupil of the eye.

Narcotics

Strong anodyne hypnotics used in medicine.

Neurotics

Agents used in medicine for acting upon the nervous system.

Nutrients

Nourishing agent. The term is used in medicine and also applies in agriculture and in industrial processes.

Plasticizers

A product used in the formulation of lacquers and coating materials, etc. It does not volatilize when the film dries and thus remains in the film rendering it plastic and so prevents it wrinkling and buckling away from the surface being coated. It also serves other important purposes.

Polymerizing agents

Substances which promote polymerization, a reaction whereby two or more molecules of a substance unite with each other to form new compounds having two or three or more times the molecular weight of the original substance. An oft-quoted definition is "the chemical change of some simple substance into another of the same percentage composition, but having a molecular weight equal to several multiples of that parent substance."

Precipitating agents

A reagent which, when added to a solution, causes substances to settle out of the solution in the form of a solid.

Prophylactics

Agents used in medicine and hygiene to prevent incurring communicable diseases.

Ptyalagogues

The same as Sialagogues.

Puering agents

The same as bating agents.

Rectifying agents

Agents for changing an alternating current into a direct current.

Refractories

Structural materials for use at high temperature. They are used in the construction of kilns, furnaces, muffles, retorts and the like, also as linings for furnaces.

Refrigerants

In medicine agents for lowering the body temperature. In the home and industry agents for transmitting low temperatures to spoilable products.

Retting agents

Agents for defibering vegetable materials.

Revulsants

Agents used in medicine to draw nervous force and blood from a distant diseased part of the body. They act by causing irritation.

Rubefacients

Similar to revulsants.

Scouring agents

Synonymous with Cleansing Agents, excepting that the term always implies heavy-duty cleaning. The effect may be obtained either by a rubbing or an abrasive action or by a washing action or by a combination of both. For example, thorough cleansing of cooking and processing apparatus and equipment, walls, floors, etc. In the textile industry such agents are used to remove the natural oils and fats from raw wool and also to remove lubricants applied to rayon yarns or fabrics during such operations as throwing, winding, weaving, knitting, and the like.

Sedatives

Agents used in medicine to lower functional activity. They have a calming effect upon the mind and nerves.

Sialagogues

Agents used in medicine to excite the salivary glands to secretion.

Somnifacients

The same as soporifices.

Soporifices

Agents used in medicine to cause sleep.

Sorbefacients

Agents used in medicine to promote absorption.

Souring agents

In packing plants, a term synonomous with pickling agents. In laundries, agents for neutralizing excess alkalinity and thereby protecting the fabrics from damage.

Specifics

Agents used in medicine to exert a direct curative influence on certain individual diseases.

Stimulants

Activating agents, a term used in medicine and in connection with certain industrial processes and in crop growing.

Stomachics

Agents which act as stimulants to the stomach.

Stripping agents

Agents used to remove dyes from improperly dyed fabrics so they can be re-dyed. When used in vat dyeing or in discharge printing they are termed "Discharging agents."

Styptics

Agents which arrest the flow of blood; i.e., promote clotting.

Sudorifics

Agents used in medicines to stimulate sweating.

Taenicides

Agents which kill the tapeworm.

Tawing agents

Mineral tanning agents.

Tonics

Agents used in medicine for improving the system by stimulating nutrition.

Vermicides

Substances used in medicine to kill intestinal worms.

Vermifuges

Substances used in medicine to expel intestinal worms.

Vesicatories

Blistering agents used in medical practice.

Part 3

Index of Synonyms and Cross References

One of the things most often complained of by those dealing with chemicals and related materials is the super-abundance of synonymous terms for the same substance. This often leads to confusion and waste of time; for example, the occasional use of archaic terms by writers in the technical or trade press, or encountering such terms in a search through the early patent or technical or trade literature. Some people tend to refer to Hydrochloric Acid as Muriatic Acid. In the U. S. A. salesmen and their customers often refer to Trisodium Phosphate as T. S. P. Irish Moss is often called Pigwrack. The same is true of the terms Graphite and Plumbago. In Great Britain the preference may be for one term while in the U. S. A. another is more often used.

The author has therefore gathered together as many of these terms as possible and they are presented in this part of Volume II under the title "Index of Synonyms and Cross References." Volume I contains a similar section under the title "Synonyms and Cross References." In both volumes the synonyms refer only to the products treated in the "Uses and Applications" section of that volume.

The author therefore suggests that if the reader cannot find the title (product) he is looking for in any of the indexes or sections of both volumes he then look for it in the section in each volume devoted to "Synonyms and Cross References." For example, in Volume I a reader looking for Pigwrack will find it in "Synonyms and Cross References." He is there referred to Irish Moss. The article on Irish Moss appears on page 325 of Volume I. In Volume II (this book) a reader looking for Aldehyde C-14 is referred in this section to Undecalactone, which is surveyed in Part 2 p. 339.

"Synonyms and Cross References" are given on pp. 657-665 in Volume I. These together with those in this section of this book (Volume II) add up to a considerable number of terms. The author believes the reader will often find "Synonyms and Cross References" a very helpful section of both volumes.

Part 3

Index of Synonyms and Cross References

A

Acetate of methyl isobutyl carbinol. See: Methyl amyl acetate.
Acetochlorhydrin. See: Monochloroacetone.
Acetochlorhydrine. See: Monochloroacetone.
Acetochlorohydrin. See: Monochloroacetone.
Acetochlorohydrine. See: Monochloroacetone.
Acetocinnamone. See: Benzylideneacetone.
Acetoin. See: Acetylmethyl carbinol.
Acid ammonium fluoride. See: Ammonium bifluoride.
Acid calcium phosphate. See: Calcium phosphate, monobasic.
Acid carbonate of potash. See: Potassium bicarbonate.
Acid methyl sulphate. See: Methylsulphuric acid.
Acid potassium carbonate. See: Potassium bicarbonate.
Acid potassium tartrate. See: Potassium bitartrate.
Adamite. See: Phenarsazin chloride.
Adepsine oil. See: Mineral oil.
Aldehyde C-14. See: Undecalactone.
Algae. See: Kelp.
Alizarin violet. See: Gallein.
Allomaleic acid. See: Fumaric acid.
Allyl iodide hexamethylethylenetetramine. See: Allyl-iodide-hexamine.
Aloysia citriodora oil. See: Lippia citriodora oil.
Alphabetadihydroxypropionaldehyde. See: Glyceraldehyde.
Alphachlorhydrin. See: Glycerin monochlorhydrin.
Alphadichlorhydrin. See: Glyceroldichlorhydrin.
Alphadichlorhydrine. See: Glyceroldichlorhydrin.
Alphamethylpyridin. See: Alphapicolin.
Alphamonochlorhydrin. See: Glycerin monochlorhydrin.
Alphamonochlorhydrine. See: Glycerin monochlorhydrin.
Alphapiccolin. See: Alphapicolin.
Alpha picoline. See: Alphapicolin.
Alphapropenyldichlorhydrin. See: Glyceroldichlorhydrin.
Alphapropenylmonochlorhydrin. See: Glycerin monochlorhydrin.
Althea. See: Althea root.
Alum. See: Aluminum sulphate.
Aluminate of potash. See: Potassium aluminate.
Aluminate of soda. See: Sodium aluminate.
American oil. See: Mineral oil.
American vermilion. See: Lead chromates.
Amilee. See: Mineral oil.
Aminosuccinic acid. See: Aspartic acid.
Ammonium acid fluoride. See: Ammonioum bifluoride.
Ammonium dichromate. See: Ammonium bichromate.
Ammonium glycerinophosphate. See: Ammonium glycerophosphate.
Ammonium hyposulphite. See: Ammonium thiosulphate.
Ammonium monofluoride. See: Ammonium fluoride.
Anacardium gum. See: Cashew gum.
Anacardone. See: Diethylnicotinamide.
Aneys. See: Anise.
Anhydro-formaldehyde-paratoluidine. See: Formaldehyde-paratoluidin.
Anhydro-orthosulphamidebenzoic acid. See: Saccharin.
Anhydrous plumbic acid. See: Lead peroxide.
Anhydrous strontium oxide. See: Strontium oxide.
Anil. See: Indigo.
Anis. See: Anise.
Aniseed. See: Anise.
Anise seed. See: Anise.
Anny. See: Anise.
Annyle. See: Anise.
Antacidin. See: Calcium saccharate.
Anthracene violet. See: Gallein.
Apricot-kernel oil. See: Persic oil.
Aquinite. See: Chloropicrin.
Arachis oil. See: Peanut oil.
Arachis oilcake. See: Peanut oilcake.
Argal. See: Potassium bitartrate.
Argol. See: Potassium bitartrate.
Asparagic acid. See: Aspartic acid.
Asparaginic acid. See: Aspartic acid.
Atoleine. See: Mineral oil.
Atolin. See: Mineral oil.
Austrian cinnabar. See: Lead chromates.
Avertin. See: Tribromomethyl alcohol.
Azobenzide. See: Azobenzene.
Azobenzol. See: Azobenzene.
Azophenylenebenzene. See: Azobenzene.

B

Babbitt. See: Babbitt metal.
Bahia arrowroot. See: Tapioca flour.
Bakurol. See: Mineral oil.
Barium binoxide. See: Barium peroxide.
Barium dioxide. See: Barium peroxide.
Barium hydrate. See: Barium hydroxide.
Barium monosulphide. See: Barium sulphide.
Barium monoxide. See: Barium oxide.
Barium protoxide. See: Barium oxide.
Barium prussiate. See: Barium ferricyanide. See also: Barium ferrocyanide.
Barium superoxide. See: Barium peroxide.
Barium wolframate. See: Barium tungstate.
Baryta yellow. See: Barium chromate.
Basic quinine glycerophosphate. See: Quinine glycerophosphate.
Bean oil fatty acids: See: Soybean oil fatty acids.
Benzalacetone. See: Benzylideneacetone.
Benzeneazobenzene. See: Azobenzene.
Benzoic sulphinide. See: Saccharin.
Benzosulphimide. See: Saccharin.
Benzosulphinid. See: Saccharin.
Benzosulphinide. See: Saccharin.
Benzoyl sulphonicimide. See: Saccharin.
Benzylidin acetone. See: Benzylideneacetone.
Betabutyleneglycol. See: 2:3-Butyleneglycol.
Betachlorethanol. See: Ethylenechlorhydrin.
Betachlorethyl alcohol. See: Ethylenechlorhydrin.
Betachloroethanol. See: Ethylenechlorhydrin.
Betachloroethyl alcohol. See: Ethylenechlorhydrin.
Betacrotonolactone. See: Diketene.
Bibrominated methyl oxide. See: Dibromomethyl ether.
Bibromomethyl ether. See: Dibromomethyl ether.
Bicarbonate of potash. See: Potassium bicarbonate.
Bimethyl. See: Ethane.
Biotite. See: Mica.
Birch. See: White birch.
Birchwood. See: White birch.
Bitartrate of potash. See: Potassium bitartrate.
Bitter acid. See: Picric acid.
Bitter indigo. See: Picric acid.
Black iron titanate. See: Ilmenite.
Black oxide of tin. See: Tin protoxide.
Blackstrap. See: Molasses.
Blandine. See: Mineral oil.
Bleaching earth. See: Fuller's earth.
Boiled linseed oil. See: Linseed oil.
Boiled oil. See: Linseed oil.
Boletic acid. See: Fumaric acid.
Boort. See: Diamond.
Borate of potash. See: Potassium borate.
Bort. See: Diamond.
Bortz. See: Diamond.
Bow-wood extract. See: Osage orange extract.
Brasiletto. See: Brazil wood.
Brazilian arrowroot. See: Tapioca flour.
Brazilian red wood. See: Brazil wood.
Bromlost. See: Dibromodiethyl sulphide.
Bromophosgene. See: Carbonyl bromide.
Brown lead oxide. See: Lead peroxide.
Brown vinegar. See: Vinegar.

Bubulum oil. See: Neatsfoot oil.
2:3-Butanediol. See: 2:3-Butyleneglycol.
1-Butanethiol. See: Butylmercaptan, normal.
2-Butanolone-3. See: Acetylmethyl carbinol.
Butterine. See: Cocoa butter.
Butter of cacao. See: Cocoa butter.
Butyl "Carbitol." See: Diethyleneglycol monobutyl ether. (In Volume 1.)
Butyl "Carbitol" acetate. See: Diethyleneglycol monobutylether acetate. (In Volume 2.)
Butyl "Cellosolve." See: Ethyleneglycol monobutyl ether. (In Volumes 1 and 2.)
Butyl "Cellosolve" palmitate. See: Ethyleneglycol monobutylether palmitate. (In Volume 2.)

C

Cacao butter. See: Cocoa butter.
Cacao fat. See: Cocoa butter.
Cacao oil. See: Cocoa butter.
Calcined baryta. See: Barium oxide.
Calcite. See: Limestone.
Calcium acid phosphate. See: Calcium phosphate, monobasic.
Calcium biphosphate. See: Calcium phosphate, monobasic.
Calcium carbonate. See: Limestone.
Calcium glycerinophosphate: See: Calcium glycerophosphate.
Calcium hydrate. See: Hydrated lime.
Calcium hydroxide. See: Hydrated lime.
Calcium orthophosphate. See: Tricalcium phosphate.
Calcium phosphate. See: Tricalcium phosphate.
Calcium phosphate tribasic. See: Tricalcium phosphate
Calcspar. See: Limestone.
Canoe birch. See: White birch.
Caoutchouc. See: Rubber.
Caoutchouc marin. See: Marine rubber.
Carbamic acid ethyl ester. See: Urethane.
Carbazole. See: Carbazol.
Carbazotic acid. See: Picric acid.
"Carbitol." See: Diethyleneglycol monoethylether. (In Volume 2.)
"Carbitol" acetate. See: Diethyleneglycol monoethylether acetate. (In Volume 2.)
"Carbitol" citrate. See: Diethyleneglycol monoethylether citrate. (In Volume 2.)
"Carbitol" laurate. See: Diethyleneglycol monoethylether laurate. (In Volume 2.)
"Carbitol" phthalate. See: Diethyleneglycol monoethylether phthalate. (In Volume 2.)
"Carbitol" ricinoleate. See: Diethyleneglycol monoethylether ricinoleate. (In Volume 2.)
"Carbitol" stearate. See: Diethyleneglycol monoethylether stearate. (In Volume 2.)
Carbonado. See: Diamond.
Carbonados. See: Diamond.
Carbonate of baryta. See: Barium carbonate.
Carbonate of lime. See: Limestone.
Carbonate of strontia. See: Strontium carbonate.
Carbonic acid diphenylester. See: Diphenyl carbonate.
Carbon, porous. See: Porous carbon.
Carbonyl chloride oxime. See: Dichloroformoxime.
Carmine blue: See: Indigo carmine.
Caryophil oil. See: Cloves oil.
Cashew tree sap. See: Cashew gum
Cassaripe. See: Cassareep.
Cassava flour. See: Tapioca flour.
Cassel earth. See: Cassel brown.
Caustic baryta. See: Barium hydroxide.
Celestite. See: Strontium sulphate.
"Cellosolve." See: Ethyleneglycol monoethyl ether. (In Volume 1.)
"Cellosolve" acetate. See: Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate.
"Cellosolve" ricinoleate. See: Ethyleneglycol monoethylether ricinoleate. (In Volume 2.)
"Cellosolve" stearate. See: Ethyleneglycol monoethylether stearate. (In Volume 2.)
Ceyssatite. See: Diatomaceous earth.
Chalk. See: Limestone.
Charlton white. See: Lithopone.
Chinese aniseed. See: Star anise.
Chinese aniseed oil. See: Star anise oil
Chinese bean oil fatty acids. See: Soybean oil fatty acids
Chinese red. See: Lead chromates.
Chinese wood oil fatty acids. See: Chinawood oil fatty acids.
Chloracetate of ammonia. See: Ammonium chloroacetate.
Chloracetone. See: Dichloroacetone.
2-Chlorethanol. See: Ethylenechlorhydrin.
2-Chlorethyl alcohol. See: Ethylenechlorhydrin.
Chlorhydrin. See: Glycerin monochlorhydrin.
Chloride of baryta. See: Barium chloride.
Chloride of lithia. See: Lithium chloride.
Chloride of strontia. See: Strontium chloride.
Chlorinated acetone. See: Monochloroacetone. See also: Dichloroacetone.
6-Chlor-4-isopropyl-1-methyl-3-phenol. See: Chlorothymol.
3-Chlor-1:2-propanediol. See: Glycerin monochlorhydrin.
Chloroacetone. See: Dichloroacetone. See also: Monochloroacetone.
2-Chloroethanol. See: Ethylenechlorhydrin.
Chloroisopropyl alcohol. See: Glycerin monochlorhydrin
Chloropicrine. See: Chloropirin.
Chlorotrinitrobenzene. See: Picryl chloride.
Chromate of baryta. See: Barium chromate.
Chromate of potash. See: Potassium chromate.
Chrome orange. See: Lead chromates.
Chrome red. See: Lead chromates.
Chrome yellow. See: Lead chromates.
Cider vinegar. See: Vinegar.
Citric acid ester of "Carbitol." See: Diethyleneglycol monoethylether citrate. (In Volume 2.)
Citrus fruit peelings. See: Lemon peel.
Citrus fruit rinds. See: Lemon peel.
Citrus fruit waste. See: Lemon peel.
Clairsite. See: Perchloromethyl mercaptan.
Clarified honey. See: Honey.
Cobaltous bromide. See: Cobalt bromide.
Cocoa fat. See: Cocoa butter.
Cocoanut butter. See: Coconut oil.
Cocoanut oil. See: Coconut oil.
Coconut-palm oil. See: Coconut oil.
Cologne brown. See: Cassel brown.
Cologne earth. See: Cassel brown.
Cologne yellow. See: Lead chromates.
Concentrated alum. See: Aluminum sulphate.
Copaiva oil. See: Copaiba oil.
Copperas. See: Ferrous sulphate.
Copper chromoglucosate. See: Cupric chromoglucosate.
Copper hydrate. See: Copper hydroxide.
Copper rhodanate. See: Copper sulphocyanide.
Copper rhodanide. See: Copper sulphocyanide.
Copper sulphocyanate. See: Copper sulphocyanide.
Copper thiocyanate. See: Copper sulphocyanide.
Copper thiocyanide. See: Copper sulphocyanide.
Copra oil. See: Coconut oil.
Corn syrup. See: Glucose.
Cotton oilcake. See: Cottonseed oilcake.
Cotton oil fatty acids. See: Cottonseed oil fatty acids.
Cottonseed presscake. See: Cottonseed oilcake.
Cream of lime. See: Hydrated lime.
Cream of tartar. See: Potassium bitartrate.
Cresol. See: Cresylic acid.
Cresyl alcohol. See: Cresylic acid.
Cresylic hydrate. See: Cresylic acid.
Crude tartar. See: Potassium bitartrate.
Cryolith. See: Cryolite.
Crysmalin. See: Mineral oil.
Crystals of tartar. See: Potassium bitartrate.
Cumin. See: Cumin seed.
Cuminal. See: Cuminic aldehyde.
Cumin aldehyde. See: Culminic aldehyde.
Cuminaldehyde. See: Cuminic aldehyde.
Cuminum. See: Cumin seed.
Cupric borate. See: Copper borate.
Cupric hydroxide. See: Copper hydroxide.
Cyanguanidin. See: Dicyandiamide.
Cyanide of potash. See: Potassium cyanide.
Cyanite. See: Kyanite.
1-Cyanoguanidin. See: Dicyandiamide.
Cyanure of potassium. See: Potassium cyanide.
Cyclamen aldehyde. See: Paraisopropylalphamethylhydrocinnamic aldehyde.
Cymene. See: Paracymene.
Cyminum. See: Cumin seed.
Cymol. See: Paracymene.

D

Decline. See: Mineral oil
Degras. See: Sod oil
Derby red. See: Lead chromates

Desmic earth. See: Diatomaceous earth.
Desmid earth. See: Diatomaceous earth.
1:4:3:6-Dianhydromannitol. See: Isomannide.
Diatomaceous silica. See: Diatomaceous earth.
Diatomite. See: Diatomaceous earth.
Dibenzopyrrole. See: Carbazol.
Dibenzylideneacetone. See: Benzylideneacetone.
Dibromated methyl oxide. See: Dibromomethyl ether.
Dibrominated methyl oxide. See: Dibromomethyl ether.
Dichloracetone. See: Dichloroacetone.
Dichlorated acetone. See: Dichloroacetone.
1:2-Dichlorbenzol. See: Orthodichlorobenzene.
Dichlorhydrin. See: Glyceroldichlorhydrin.
Dichlorinated acetone. See: Dichloroacetone.
Dichlorinated methyl oxide. See: Dichloromethyl ether.
1:2-Dichloroethane. See: Ethylene dichloride.
Dichlorohydrin. See: Glyceroldichlorhydrin.
Dichloroisopropyl alcohol. See: Glyceroldichlorhydrin.
1:3-Dichloropropane-2-ol. See: Glyceroldichlorhydrin.
1:3-Dichloropropanol-2. See: Glyceroldichlorhydrin.
Dick. See: Ethyldichloroarsin.
Dicy. See: Dicyandiamide.
Dicyanodiamide. See: Dicyandiamide.
Diethylacetic acid. See: 2-Ethylbutyric acid.
Diethylbenzol. See: Diethylbenzene.
Diethyl "Carbitol." See: Diethyleneglycol diethylether.
Di-(2-ethylhexyl)aminoethanol. See: Dioctylaminoethanol.
2:3-Dihydroxybutane. See: 2-3-Butyleneglycol.
1:3-Dihydroxy-4-butyl-6-chloro-benzene. See: N-butyl monochloro-resorcinol.
Dihydroxyfluorescein. See: Gallein.
2:3-Dihydroxypropanal. See: Glyceraldehyde.
1:2-Dihydroxypropane. See: Propyleneglycol.
Dimethoxystrichnine sulphate. See: Brucine sulphate.
Dimethyl. See: Ethane.
Dimethylacetic acid. See: Isobutyric acid.
Dimethylbenzene. See: Xylene.
Dimethyl ketol. See: Acetylmethyl carbinol.
2:6-Dimethyloctene-2-ol-8. See: Rhodinol.
Diothane. See: Diphenylurethanepiperidinepropanediol hydrochloride.
Dioxide of baryta. See: Barium peroxide.
Diphenyldi-imide. See: Azobenzene.
Diphenylene-imide. See: Carbazol.
Diphosgene. See: Trichloromethyl chloroformate.
Dippel's oil. See: Bone oil.
Disthene. See: Kyanite.
Distilled vinegar. See: Vinegar.
DM. See: Phenarsazin chloride.
Douglas fir oil. See: Pine oil.
"Dowtherm A." See: Diphenyl-diphenyl oxide, eutectic mixture.
Dulcin. See: Paraphenetolcarbamide.
Dutch liquid. See: Ethylene dichloride.
Dutch oil. See: Ethylene dichloride.

E

Earthnut cake. See: Peanut oilcake.
Earthnut oil. See: Peanut oil.
Earthnut oilcake. See: Peanut oilcake.
E.D. See: Ethyldichloroarsin.
Elastica. See: Rubber.
Elayl chloride. See: Ethylene dichlorid.
Enamel white. See: Lithopone.
Ethanediol bromide. See: Oxalyl bromide.
Ethanol acid. See: Glyoxylic acid.
Ethylbenzol. See: Ethylbenzene.
2-Ethylbutanol. See: 2-Ethylbutyl alcohol.
Ethyl carbamate. See: Urethane.
Ethylene chloride. See: Ethylene dichloride.
Ethylenechlorohydrine. See: Ethylenechlorhydrin.
Ethyl formic ester. See: Ethyl formate.
Ethyl formic ether. See: Ethyl formate.
2-Ethylhexanol. See: Octyl alcohol.
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol. See: Octyl alcohol.
Ethyl hydride. See: Ethane.
Ethyl urethane. See: Urethane.
European birch. See: White birch.
Expressed oil of persicot. See: Persic oil.
Extract of glycyrrhiza. See: Licorice.
Extract of licorice. See: Licorice.

F

Featherstone. See: Diatomaceous earth.
Fennel fruit. See: Fennel.
Fennel seed. See: Fennel.
Ferric glycerinophosphate. See: Iron glycerophosphate.
Ferric glycerophosphate. See: Iron glycerophosphate.
Ferrochromium. See: Ferrochrome.
Ferrochromium alloys. See: Ferrochrome.
Ferrous protosulphide. See: Ferrous sulphide.
Ferrous titanate. See: Ilmenite.
Fibrowax. See: Esparto wax.
Fire damp. See: Methane.
Firwood oil. See: Pine oil.
Fish scale essence. See: Pearl essence.
Five-fingers. See: Ginseng.
Flaxseed oil. See: Linseed oil.
Florida earth. See: Fuller's earth.
Floridan earth. See: Fuller's earth.
Florspar. See: Fluorspar.
Flowers of tin. See: Tin peroxide.
Fluidextract of arnica flowers. See: Arnica fluid extract.
Fluorite. See: Fluorspar.
Fool's gold. See: Pyrites.
Formic ether. See: Ethyl formate.
Fossil flour. See: Diatomaceous earth.
Fossil meal. See: Diatomaceous earth.

G

Gallin. See: Gallein.
Garantoquen. See: Ginseng.
Garantose. See: Saccharin.
Geikielite. See: Ilmenite.
Glimmer. See: Mica.
Glucusimide. See: Saccharin.
Glukusin. See: Saccharin.
Gluside. See: Saccharin.
Glusidum. See: Saccharin.
Glusimide. See: Saccharin.
Glyceric aldehyde. See: Glyceraldehyde.
Glycerin dichlorohydrin. See: Glyceroldichlorhydrin.
Glycerin dichlorhydrine. See: Glyceroldichlorhydrin.
Glycerin monostearate. See: Glyceryl monostearate.
Glycerinophosphate of magnesia. See: Magnesium glycerophosphate.
Glycerinophosphate of magnesium. See: Magnesium glycerophosphate.
Glycerinophosphate of potash. See: Potassium glycerophosphate.
Glycerinophosphate of potassium. See: Potassium glycerophosphate.
Glycerinophosphate of sodium. See: Sodium glycerophosphate.
Glycerin stearate. See: Glyceryl monostearate.
Glycerol monochlorhydrin. See: Glycerin monochlorhydrin.
Glycerol monostearate. See: Glyceryl monostearate.
Glycerol stearate. See: Glyceryl monostearate.
Glycerophosphate of ammonia. See: Ammonium glycerophosphate.
Glycerophosphate of calcium. See: Calcium glycerophosphate.
Glycerophosphate of iron. See: Iron glycerophosphate.
Glycerophosphate of lime. See Calcium glycerophosphate.
Glycerophosphate of lithia. See: Lithium glycerophosphate.
Glycerophosphate of lithium. See: Lithium glycerophosphate.
Glycerophosphate of magnesia. See: Magnesium glycerophosphate.
Glycerophosphate of magnesium. See: Magnesium glycerophosphate.
Glycerophosphate of manganese. See: Manganese glycerophosphate.
Glycerophosphate of potash. See: Potassium glycerophosphate.
Glycerophosphate of potassium. See: Potassium glycerophosphate.
Glycerophosphate of quinine. See: Quinine glycerophosphate.
Glycerophosphate of sodium. See: Sodium glycerophosphate.
Glycerylal. See: Glyceraldehyde.
Glyceryl aldehyde. See: Glyceraldehyde.
Glyceryl dichlorohydrin. See: Glyceroldichlorhydrin.
Glyceryl monochlorhydrin. See: Glycerin monochlorhydrin.
Glyceryl stearate. See: Glyceryl monostearate.
Glyco. See: Mineral oil.
Glycolal. See: Glycol aldehyde.
Glycolchlorhydrin. See: Ethylenechlorhydrin.
Glycolchlorohydrine. See: Ethylenechlorhydrin.

Glycolic aldehyde. See: Glycol aldehyde.
Glycoline. See: Mineral oil.
Glycollic aldehyde. See: Glycol aldehyde.
Glycolmonochlorhydrine. See: Ethylenechlorhydrin.
Glycolmonochlorohydrine. See: Ethylenechlorhydrin.
Glycolurea. See: Hydantoin.
Glycophenol. See: Saccharin.
Glymol. See: Mineral oil.
Glyoxalic acid. See: Glyoxylic acid.
Goober oil. See: Peanut oil.
Grantogen. See: Ginseng.
Granular sulphonated coal. See: Sulphonated coal.
Grape-kernel oil. See: Grapeseed oil.
Grass linen. See: Ramie fiber.
Greenland spar. See: Cryolite.
Green vitriol. See: Ferrous sulphate.
Griffith's white. See: Lithopone.
Groundnut Oil. See: Peanut oil.
Guaiacum wood. See: Guaiac wood.
Guhr. See: Diatomaceous earth.

H

Hartshorn oil. See: Bone oil.
Heavy petroleum oil. See: Mineral oil.
Heglig oil. See: Betu oil.
Hexabenzobenzene. See: Coronene.
Hexahydropyridin. See: Piperidine.
Hexanitromannite. See: Mannitol hexanitrate.
Homomartonite. See: Bromomethyl ethyl ketone.
Hoof oil. See: Neatsfoot oil.
HS. See: Dichlorethyl sulphide.
Hydrated copper oxide. See: Copper hydroxide.
Hydrated lead oxide. See: Lead hydroxide.
Hydrate of lime. See: Hydrated lime.
Hydrate of strontia. See: Strontium hydroxide.
Hydrazoic acid lead salt. See: Lead azide.
Hydrogen bicarbide. See: Methane.
Hydroxyacetaldehyde. See: Glycol aldehyde.
Hydroxy aldehyde. See: Glycol aldehyde.
1-Hydroxy-2-chloroethane. See: Ethylenechlorhydrin.
Hydroxyethanal. See: Glycol aldehyde.
7-Hydroxy-4-methylcoumarin. See: Betamethylumbelliferone.
Hyperchlorate of potash. See: Potassium perchlorate.

I

Ice stone. See: Cryolite.
Iminodiphenyl. See: Carbazol.
Indian anise. See: Star anise.
Indian anise oil. See: Star anise oil.
Indian geranium oil. See: Palmarosa oil.
Indian grass oil. See: Palmarosa oil.
Indian orange peel. See: Orange peel (Bitter).
Indian rubber. See: Rubber.
Indigo extract. See: Indigo carmine.
Infusorial earth (misnomer). See: Diatomaceous earth.
Infusorial silica (misnomer). See: Diatomaceous earth.
Interol. See: Mineral oil.
Iodoallylenehexamethylenetetramine. See: Allyl-iodide-hexamine.
3-Iodopropylenehexamethylenetetramine. See: Allyl-iodide-hexamine.
Iprite. See: Dichlorethyl sulphide.
Iron glycerinophosphate. See: Iron glycerophosphate.
Iron monosulphide. See: Ferrous sulphide.
Iron protosulphate. See: Ferrous sulphate.
Iron protosulphide. See: Ferrous sulphide.
Iron pyrites. See: Pyrites.
Iron sulphate. See: Ferrous sulphate.
Iron sulphide. See: Ferrous sulphide.
Iron sulphuret. See: Ferrous sulphide.
Iron vitriol. See: Ferrous sulphate.
Isobutanoic acid. See: Isobutyric acid.
Isobutanol. See: Isobutyl alcohol.
Isobutyl aldehyde. See: Isobutyraldehyde.
Isobutylene polymers. See: Polybutene rubber.
Isobutyryl aldehyde. See: Isobutyraldehyde.
Isopropylcarbinol. See: Isobutyl alcohol.
2-Isopropyl-5-methylphenol. See: Thymol.
Isopropylparamethylbenzene. See: Paracymene.
Isopropylphenylmethane. See: Paracymene.
Isopropyltoluol. See: Paracymene.
Isothymic acid. See: Isothymol.

J

Jeppel's oil. See: Bone oil.

K

Katchung oil. See: Peanut oil.
Kieselguhr. See: Diatomaceous earth.
Kineurine. See: Quinine glycerophosphate.
King's yellow. See: Lead chromates.
Knight's patent zinc white. See: Lithopone.
"KP-23." See: Butoxyethyl stearate.
Kryolith. See: Cryolite.
Kryolithe. See: Cryolite.

L

Lalacine. See: 7-Methylquinolin.
Lauric acid ester of "Carbitol." See: Diethyleneglyc monoethylether laurate.
Lead azoimide. See: Lead azide.
Lead dioxide. See: Lead peroxide.
Lead hydrate. See: Lead hydroxide.
Lead nitride. See: Lead azide.
Lead puce oxide. See: Lead peroxide.
Lead superoxide. See: Lead peroxide.
Lead triazoate. See: Lead azide.
Leaves of Carica papaya. See: Papaya leaves.
Leipzig yellow. See: Lead chromates.
Lemon chrome. See: Barium chromate.
Lemon yellow. See: Lead chromates.
Lepidolite. See: Mica.
Lewisite. See: Betachlorovinyldichloroarsin.
Lichenic acid. See: Fumaric acid.
Lignolite. See: Magnesium oxychloride.
Liku fat. See: Lophira fat.
Lilyolene. See: Mineral oil.
Lime cream. See: Hydrated lime.
Lime hydrate. See: Hydrated lime.
Lime white. See: Hydrated lime.
Linnen seed oil. See: Linseed oil.
Liquid albolene. See: Mineral oil.
Liquid cosmoline. See: Mineral oil.
Liquid fossiline. See: Mineral oil.
Liquid geoline. See: Mineral oil.
Liquid paraffin. See: Mineral oil.
Liquid petrolatum. See: Mineral oil.
Liquid saxoline. See: Mineral oil.
Lithium glycerinophosphate. See: Lithium glyceropho phate.
Litosilo. See: Magnesium oxychloride.
Lost. See: Dichlorethyl sulphide.
Lugba oil. See: Betu oil.
Lyddite. See: Picric acid.

M

Magnesia cement. See: Magnesium oxychloride.
Magnesium acid phosphate. See: Magnesium phosphat monobasic.
Magnesium biphosphate. See: Magnesium phosphat monobasic.
Magnesium diphosphate. See: Magnesium phosphat monobasic.
Marshmallow root. See: Althea root.
Monomagnesium phosphate. See: Magnesium phosphat monobasic.
Malt vinegar. See: Vinegar.
Manganchromate. See: Manganese chromate.
Manganese glycerinophosphate. See: Manganese gly erophosphate.
Manganous carbonate. See: Manganese carbonate.
Manganous glycerinophosphate. See: Manganese gly erophosphate.
Manganous glycerophosphate. See: Manganese glycer phosphate.
Manioca starch. See: Tapioca flour.
Marsh gas. See: Methane.
MD. See: Methyldichloroarsin.
Melinite. See: Picric acid.
Menacantite. See: Ilmenite.
Menaccanite. See: Ilmenite.
Meni fat. See: Lophira fat.

Metabisulphite of potash. See: Potassium metabisulphite.
Metamethylquinolin. See: 7-Methylquinolin.
Methyl "Carbitol." See: Diethyleneglycol monomethyl ether. (In Volume 2.)
Methyl "Cellosolve." See: Ethyleneglycol monomethyl ether. (In Volume 1.)
Methyl "Cellosolve" acetate. See: Ethyleneglycol monomethyl ether acetate. (In Volume 1.)
Methylcinnamylketone. See: Benzylideneacetone.
Methyldick. See: Methyldichloroarsin.
Methylethyleneglycol. See: Propyleneglycol.
Methylglycol. See: Propyleneglycol.
Methyl hydrogen sulphate. See: Methylsulphuric acid.
Methylhydroxybenzene. See: Cresylic acid.
Methyl-1-hydroxyethyl ketone. See: Acetylmethyl carbinol.
Methyl isobutyl carbinol acetate. See: Methyl amyl acetate.
-Methyl-5-isopropylphenol. See: Isothymol.
Methylmethane. See: Ethane.
-Methyl-3-oxy-4-isopropyl-6-chlorobenzene. See: Chlorothymol.
Methylphenol. See: Cresylic acid.
-Methylpropane. See: Isobutane.
-Methylpropane acid. See: Isobutyric acid.
-Methyl-propanol-1. See: Isobutyl alcohol.
-Methylpyridin. See: Alphapicolin.
Methylstyrylketone. See: Benzylideneacetone.
MI. See: Betachlorovinyldichloroarsin.
Milk of lime. See: Hydrated lime.
Mineral glycerin. See: Mineral oil.
Minol. See: Mineral oil.
Moellon degras. See: Sod oil.
Molera. See: Diatomaceous earth.
Monkey oil. See: Peanut oil.
Monobenzylideneacetone. See: Benzylideneacetone.
Monocalcium orthophosphate. See: Calcium phosphate, monobasic.
Monocalcium phosphate. See: Calcium phosphate, monobasic.
Monochloracetone. See: Monochloroacetone.
Monochlorated acetone. See: Monochloroacetone.
Monochlorinated acetone. See: Monochloroacetone.
Monochloroisothymol. See: Chloroisothymol.
Monochlorotrifluoroethylene. See: Trifluorochloroethylene.
Monochlorotrifluoromethane. See: Trifluorochloromethane.
Monochromate of potash. See: Potassium chromate.
Monofluorotrichloromethane. See: Trichloromonofluoromethane.
Monoglutamate of soda. See: Sodium glutamate.
Monosteryl glycerin. See: Glyceryl monostearate.
Monosteryl glycerol. See: Glyceryl monostearate.
Mortification root. See: Althea root.
Mountain flour. See: Diatomaceous earth.
Murillo bark. See: Soap bark.
Muscovite. See: Mica.
Muscovy glass. See: Mica.
Mustard gas. See: Dichlorethyl sulphide.
Muthol. See: Mineral oil.

N

Naphthylamine-1-sulphonic acid. See: Tobias acid.
Niam fat. See: Lophira fat.
Nembutal. See: Sodium ethyl-1-methyl-butyl-barbiturate.
Neo-saccharin. See: Saccharin.
Neutral calcium phosphate. See: Tricalcium phosphate.
Neutralol. See: Mineral oil.
New yellow. See: Lead chromates.
Nickel hydrate. See: Nickel hydroxide.
Nickelous bromide. See: Nickel bromide.
Nicouline. See: Rotenone.
Niter. See: Potassium nitrate.
Nitrate of baryta. See: Barium nitrate.
Nitrate of lithia. See: Lithium nitrate.
Nitrate of potash. See: Potassium nitrate.
Nitrate of strontia. See: Strontium nitrate.
Nitrite of strontia. See: Strontium nitrite.
Nitrite of strontium. See: Strontium nitrite.
Nitroborophenylic acid. See: Nitrophenylboric acid.
Nitrobromoform. See: Bromopicrin.
Nitrochloroform. See: Chloropicrin.
Nitrogen benzide. See: Azobenzene.
Nitrophenic acid. See: Picric acid.
Nitrophenisic acid. See: Picric acid.
Nitrotrichloromethane. See: Chloropicrin.
Nitroxanthic acid. See: Picric acid.
Normal calcium phosphate. See: Tricalcium phosphate.
Normal hexyl alcohol. See: Hexanol, normal.
Nujol. See: Mineral oil.
Nut stain. See: Cassel sap brown.

O

Oil of anise. See: Anise oil.
Oil of bay. See: Bay oil.
Oil of cloves. See: Cloves oil.
Oil of copaiba. See: Copaiba oil.
Oil of copaiva. See: Copaiba oil.
Oil of German chamomile. See: Chamomile.
Oil of hops. See: Hop oil.
Oil of Hungarian chamomile. See: Chamomile oil.
Oil of Licania Crassifolia. See: Licania oil.
Oil of myrcia. See: Bay oil.
Oil of peppermint. See: Peppermint oil.
Oil of pinus sylvestris. See: Pine oil.
Oil of sapium sebiferum seed. See: Stillingia oil.
Oil of sassafras. See: Sassafras oil.
Oil of Scotch fir. See: Pine oil.
Oil of star aniseed. See: Star anise oil.
Oil of theobroma: See: Cocoa butter.
Old fustic. See: Fustic.
Oleate of baryta. See: Barium oleate.
Olo. See: Mineral oil.
Oriental essence. See: Pearl essence.
Orr's white. See: Lithopone.
Orthene. See: Orthodichlorobenzene.
Orthobenzoic sulphimide. See: Saccharin.
Orthodichlorbenzol. See: Orthodichlorobenzene.
Orthosulphamidebenzoic acid anhydride. See: Saccharin.
Oxalate of lime. See: Calcium oxalate.
Oxalate of potash. See: Potassium oxalate.
Oxalate of strontia. See: Strontium oxalate.
Oxide of baryta. See: Barium oxide.
Oxide of strontia. See: Strontium oxide.
Oxylithe. See: Barium peroxide.
Oxymuriate of magnesium. See: Magnesium oxychloride.
Oxymuriate of zinc. See: Zinc oxychloride.
Oxytoluene. See: Cresylic acid.
Oxytoluol. See: Cresylic acid.

P

Palladium bichloride. See: Palladium chloride.
Palladium dichloride. See: Palladium chloride.
Palladous chloride. See: Palladium chloride.
Palladous sodium chloride. See: Palladium-sodium chloride.
Palm cake. See: Palmkernel oilcake.
Palmitic acid ester of butyl "Cellosolve." See. Ethyleneglycol monobutylether palmitate.
Palmkernel cake. See: Palmkernel oilcake.
Palmkernel presscake. See: Palmkernel oilcake.
Palmnut cake. See: Palmkernel oilcake.
Palmnut oilcake. See: Palmkernel oilcake.
Palmnut presscake. See: Palmkernel oilcake.
Palm presscake. See: Palmkernel oilcake.
Panama bark. See: Soap bark.
Papain. See: Papaya.
Papayin. See: Papaya.
Papayotin. See: Papaya.
Paper birch. See: White birch.
Papermaker's alum. See: Aluminum sulphate.
Papoid. See: Papaya.
Para arrowroot. See: Tapioca flour.
Paraethoxyphenylurea. See: Paraphenetolcarbamide.
Paraffin oil. See: Mineral oil.
Para-isopropylbenzaldehyde. See: Cuminic aldehyde.
Param. See: Dicyandiamide.
Paramaleic acid. See: Fumaric acid.
Paramethylisopropylbenzene. See: Paracymene.
Paramethylquinolin. See: 6-Methylquinolin.
Paraphenetylurea. See: Paraphenetolcarbamide.
Paroline. See: Mineral oil.
Paris yellow. See: Lead chromates.
Pawpaw. See: Papaya.
Peach aldehyde. See: Undecalactone.
Peach-kernel oil. See: Persic oil.
Peanut cake. See: Peanut oilcake.
Peanut presscake. See: Peanut oilcake.
Pearl alum. See: Aluminum sulphate.
Pearl oil. See: Pearl essence.

Pe-ce-fiber. See: Polyvinyl chloride fiber.
Pentaerithritol bromide. See: Pentaerythritol bromide.
Pentaerythrite bromide. See: Pentaerythritol bromide.
Perchlorate of potash. See: Potassium perchlorate.
Pernocton. See: Sodium butyl-secondary-betabromallylbarbiturate.
Persian red. See: Lead chromates.
Patralol. See: Mineral oil.
Petro. See: Mineral oil.
Petrolax. See: Mineral oil.
Petrolia. See: Mineral oil.
Petronol. See: Mineral oil.
Petrosio. See: Mineral oil.
Phenacyl bromide. See: Bromoacetophenone.
Phenol trinitrate. See: Picric acid.
Phenylboric acid. See: Borophenylic acid.
Phenylbromomethyl ketone. See: Bromoacetophenone.
Phenyl mercuric benzoate. See: Phenyl-mercury benzoate.
Phenyl-mercuric chloride. See: Phenyl-mercury chloride.
Phenyl-mercuric nitrate. See: Phenyl-mercury nitrate.
Phlogopite. See: Mica.
Phthalic acid anhydride. See: Phthalic anhydride.
Phthalic acid ester of "Carbitol." See: Diethyleneglycol monoethylether phthalate.
Pickle alum. See: Aluminum sulphate.
Picolin. See: Alphapicolin.
2-Picolin. See: Alphapicolin.
Picrinic acid. See: Picric acid.
Picronitric acid. See: Picric acid.
Pinetree oil. See: Pine oil.
Piperic acid piperidide. See: Piperine.
Piperina. See: Piperine.
Piperylpiperidine. See: Piperine.
Plumbous borate. See: Lead borate.
Plumbous nitrate. See: Lead nitrate.
Pseudo-hexyl alcohol. See: 2-Ethylbutyl alcohol.
Pockwood. See: Guaiac wood.
Polishing powder. See: Tin peroxide.
Porcelain white. See: Lithopone.
Potassium acid carbonate. See: Potassium bicarbonate.
Potassium acid tartrate. See: Potassium bitartrate.
Potassium and sodium tartrate. See: Potassium-sodium tartrate.
Potassium glycerinophosphate. See: Potassium glycerophosphate.
Potassium hydrogen carbonate. See: Potassium bicarbonate.
Potassium hydrogen tartrate. See: Potassium bitartrate.
Potassium hyperchlorate. See: Potassium perchlorate.
Potassium monochromate. See: Potassium chromate.
Potassium pyrosulphite. See: Potassium metabisulphite.
Potassium rhodanide. See: Potassium sulphocyanide.
Potassium sulphocyanate. See: Potassium sulphocyanide.
Potassium thiocyanate. See: Potassium sulphocyanide.
Potassium thiocyanide. See: Potassium sulphocyanide.
Powdered hydrocyanic acid. See: Calcium cyanide.
Po-yoak kernel oil. See: Po-yok oil.
Puce oxide. See: Lead peroxide.
Precipitated barium carbonate. See: Barium carbonate.
Precipitated calcium phosphate. See: Tricalcium phosphate.
Precipitated carbonate of lime. See: Calcium carbonate, precipitated.
Precipitated chalk. See: Calcium carbonate, precipitated.
Precipitated phosphate. See: Tricalcium phosphate.
Precipitated phosphate of lime. See: Tricalcium phosphate.
Primary calcium phosphate. See: Calcium phosphate, monobasic.
Proof vinegar. See: Vinegar.
1:2-Propanediol. See: Propyleneglycol.
Propenyl aldehyde. See: Glyceraldehyde.
Propylenglycol. See: Propyleneglycol.
Prussiate of baryta. See: Barium ferricyanide. See also: Barium ferrocyanide.
PS. See: Chloropicrin.
Pseudobutyleneglycol. See: 2:3-Butyleneglycol.
Purified cream of tartar. See: Potassium bitartrate.
Purified honey. See: Honey.
Putty powder. See: Tin peroxide.
Pyrite. See: Pyrites.
Pyrogallolphthalein. See: Gallein

Q

Quillaia bark. See: Soap bark.
Quillaja. See: Soap bark.
Quillaja bark. See: Soap bark.
Quinacrine dihydrochloride. See: Atabrine dihy chloride.
Quinine glycerinophosphate. See: Quinine gly phate.

R

Randanite. See: Diatomaceous earth.
Radiolarian earth. See: Diatomaceous earth.
Raw linseed oil. See: Linseed oil.
Red ammonium chromate. See: Ammonium bichro
Red argol. See: Potassium bitartrate.
Red tartar. See: Potassium bitartrate.
Red wood. See: Brazil wood.
Rhea. See: Ramie fiber.
Ricinoleic acid ester of "Carbitol." See: Diethy glycol monoethylether ricinoleate.
Ricinoleic acid ester of "Cellosolve." See: glycol monoethylether ricinoleate.
Rio arrowroot. See: Tapioca flour.
Rochelle salt. See: Potassium-sodium tartrate.
Rock oil. See: Mineral oil.
Rubens brown. See: Cassel brown.
Rusa oil. See: Palmarosa oil.
Russian liquid petrolatum. See: Mineral oil.
Russian mineral oil. See: Mineral oil.
Russian paraffin oil. See: Mineral oil.
Russol. See: Mineral oil.

S

Saccharated lime. See: Calcium saccharate.
Saccharinose. See: Saccharin.
Saltpeter. See: Potassium nitrate.
Sang. See: Ginseng.
Saxin. See: Saccharin.
Saxol. See: Mineral oil.
Schlippe's salt. See: Sodium sulphoantimoniate.
Seaweed. See: Kelp.
Seignette salt. See: Potassium-sodium tartrate.
Seneprolin. See: Mineral oil.
Senfgas. See: Dichlorethyl sulphide.
Seville orange peel. See: Orange peel (Bitter).
Shell silver. See: Silver shell.
Sigal pigment. See: Aluminum-silicon alloy pigm
Siliceous earth. See: Diatomaceous earth.
Silver silicofluoride. See: Silver fluosilicate.
Slacked lime. See: Hydrated lime.
Slaked lime. See: Hydrated lime.
Soap-tree bark. See: Soap bark.
Soda tartarata. See: Potassium-sodium tartrate.
Sodium coerulinsulphate. See: Indigo carmine.
Sodium glycerinophosphate. See: Sodium glycer phate.
Sodium indigotindisulphonate. See: Indigo carmine.
Sodium-palladium chloride. See: Palladium- chloride.
Sodium pentothal. See: Sodium ethyl-1-methyl-b thiobarbiturate.
Sodium 2-phenylphenate. See: Sodium ortho phenate.
Sodium-potassium tartrate. See: Potassium-sodium trate.
Sodium sulphantimonate. See: Sodium sulphoanti ate.
Sodium sulphantimoniate. See: Sodium sulphoan ate.
Sodium thioantimonate. See: Sodium sulphoanti
Sodium thioantimoniate. See: Sodium sulphoan ate.
Sojabean oil fatty acids. See: Soybean oil fatty a
Soj oil fatty acids. See: Soybean oil fatty acids
Soluble blue. See: Indigo carmine.
Soluble indigo. See: Indigo carmine.
Sorbite acetate. See: Sorbitol hexa-acetate.
Sorbite glyceryl laurate. See: Sorbitolglyceryl la
Sorbite hexa-acetate. See: Sorbitol hexa-acetate.
Sorbite laurate. See: Sorbitol laurate.
Sorbitol acetate. See: Sorbitol hexa-acetate.
Sorel cement. See: Magnesium oxychloride.
Sorel's mass. See: Zinc oxychloride
Spanish grass. See: Esparto
Spanish grass wax. See: Esparto wax
Sparto wax. See: Esparto wax.
Spirit vinegar. See: Vinegar.
Stannic anhydride. See: Tin peroxide.

Stannic oxide. See: Tin peroxide.
Stannous oxide. See: Tin protoxide.
Stanolax. See: Mineral oil.
Stanolind. See: Mineral oil.
Star aniseed. See: Star anise.
Star anise seed. See: Star anise.
Starch syrup. See: Glucose.
Stearate of baryta. See: Barium stearate.
Stearic acid ester of "Carbitol." See: Diethyleneglycol monoethylether stearate. (In Volume 2.)
Stearic acid ester of "Cellosolve." See: Ethyleneglycol monoethylether stearate. (In Volume 2.)
Steinbuhl yellow. See: Barium chromate.
Steinbuller yellow: See: Barium chromate.
Stove glass: See: Mica.
Strontia. See: Strontium oxide.
Strontia hydrate. See: Strontium hydroxide.
Strontianite. See: Strontium carbonate.
Strontium monoxide. See: Strontium oxide.
Strychnine glycerinophosphate. See: Strychnine glycerophosphate.
Sucrol. See: Paraphenetolcarbamide.
Sulphamate of ammonia. See: Ammonium sulphamate.
Sulphate of alumina. See: Aluminum sulphate.
Sulphate of iron. See: Ferrous sulphate.
Sulphate of strontia. See: Strontium sulphate.
Sulphide of baryta. See: Barium sulphide.
Sulphide of strontia. See: Strontium sulphide.
Sulphocyanide of potash. See: Potassium sulphocyanide.
Sulphuret of baryta. See: Barium sulphide.
Sulphur monochloride. See: Sulphur chloride, yellow.
Sulphur subchloride. See: Sulphur chloride, yellow.
Sweet fennel fruit. See: Fennel.
Symmetrical dimethylethyleneglycol. See: 2:3-Butyleneglycol.
"Synthetic 100." See: Polybutene rubber.

T

Tallowseed oil. See: Stillingia oil.
Tapioca meal. See: Tapioca flour.
Tarragon vinegar. See: Vinegar.
Tartrate of potash and soda. See: Potassium-sodium tartrate.
Tartrate of potassium and sodium. See: Potassium-sodium tartrate.
Tartrated soda. See: Potassium-sodium tartrate.
Tartrated soda and potash. See: Potassium-sodium tartrate.
Tellurine. See: Diatomaceous earth.
Terralbolia. See: Mineral oil.
Terraline. See: Mineral oil.
Tertiary calcium phosphate. See: Tricalcium phosphate.
Tetrachromoglucosate. See: Quachromoglucosate.
Tetralin sodium-sulphonate. See: Tetrahydronaphthalene sodium-sulphonate.
Theobroma oil. See: Cocoa butter.
Thymic acid. See: Thymol.
Tin anhydride. See: Tin peroxide.
Tin ash. See: Tin peroxide.
Tin dioxide. See: Tin peroxide.
Tin monoxide. See: Tin protoxide.
Tin oxide. See: (1) Tin peroxide (2) Tin protoxide.
Tin oxide. See: Tin peroxide.
Tinstone. See: Tin peroxide.
Titanic iron ore. See: Ilmenite.
Toluene sulphonylchloride. See: Toluene sulphochloride.
Toluol sugar. See: Saccharin.
Tolyl bromide. See: Xylyl bromide.
Trans-buten diacid. See: Fumaric acid.
Trans-butendioic acid. See: Fumaric acid.
Trans-butene diacid. See: Fumaric acid.
Trans-1:2-ethylenedicarboxylic acid. See: Fumaric acid.
Tribromonitromethane. See: Bromopicrin.
Tricalcic phosphate. See: Tricalcium phosphate.
Tricalcium hydroxyphosphate. See: Tricalcium phosphate.
Tricalcium orthophosphate. See: Tricalcium phosphate.
Trichloronitromethane. See: Chloropicrin.
Tricresol. See: Cresylic acid.
Triethylbenzol. See: Triethylbenzene.
Trifluorotrichloroethane. See: Trichlorotrifluoroethane.
Trimagnesium phosphate. See: Magnesium phosphate, tribasic.
rimethylglycol. See: Propyleneglycol.
rimethylmethane. See: Isobutane.
Trinitrate of tris(hydroxymethyl)nitromethane. See: Nitroisobutylglycerin trinitrate.
Trinitrophenol. See: Picric acid.
Triphosgene. See: Hexachoromethyl carbonate.
Tripoli (misnomer and causes confusion with earth properly so named). See: Diatomaceous earth.
Tripolite. See: Diatomaceous earth.
True verbena oil. See: Lippia citriodora oil.
Tubatoxin. See: Rotenone.
Tube curare. See: Curare.
Tung oil fatty acids. See: Chinawood oil fatty acids.
Turkish geranium oil. See: Palmarosa oil.

U

Ulmin brown. See: Cassel brown.
Ultramarine yellow. See: Barium chromate.
Urari. See: Curare.
Uropac. See: 3:5-Di-iodo-4-pyridoxyl-N-methyl-2:6-dicarboxylic acid, disodium salt.
Usoline. See: Mineral oil.

V

Valzin. See: Paraphenetolcarbamide.
Van Dyke brown. See: Cassel brown.
Vegetable pepsin. See: Papaya.
Verbena triphylla oil. See: Lippia citriodora oil.
Victoria red. See: Lead chromates.
Vinylacetobetalactone. See: Diketene.
"Vinyon" fiber. See: Vinyl chloride-vinyl acetate fiber.
"Vistanex." See: Polybutene rubber.

W

Water-white mineral oil. See: Mineral oil.
Welter's bitter. See: Picric acid.
Welter's yellow bitter. See: Picric acid.
White argol. See: Potassium bitartrate.
White mallow. See: Althea root.
White metal. See: Babbitt metal.
White mineral oil. See: Mineral oil.
White paraffin oil. See: Mineral oil.
White peat. See: Diatomaceous earth.
Whiteruss. See: Mineral oil.
White tartar. See: Potassium bitartrate.
White vinegar. See: Vinegar.
White-wash. See: Hydrated lime.
Wild orange peel. See: Orange peel (Bitter).
Wine lee's potash salt. See: Potassium bitartrate.
Wine stone. See: Potassium bitartrate.
Wine vinegar. See: Vinegar.
Witherite. See: Barium carbonate.
Wood oil fatty acids. See: Chinawood oil fatty acids.
Wool fat. See: Sod oil.
Wool grease. See: Sod oil.
Woorali. See: Curare.
Woorara. See: Curare.
Woorari. See: Curare.
Wymote. See: Althea root.

X

Xylene sulphonylchloride. See: Xylene sulphochloride.
Xylol. See: Xylene.
Xylolite. See: Magnesium oxychloride.
Xylolith. See: Magnesium oxychloride.
Xylol sulphonchloride. See: Xylene sulphochloride.

Y

Yellow Brazilwood. See: Fustic.
Yellow chromate of potash. See: Potassium chromate.
Yellow-wood. See: Fustic.
Young fustic. See: Fustic.
Yperite. See: Dichlorethyl sulphide.

Z

Zawa fat. See: Lophira fat.
Zinc rosinate. See: Zinc abietate.
Zinkolith. See: Lithopone.

Part 4

Index of Patents

What is it?

This is a list of the U. S. A. and British patents cited at various points in the "Uses and Applications" sections of Volumes I and II (In Volume I this section is Part 1. In Volume II this section is Part 2) together with the name of the owner of the patent. This data has been compiled by searching the patent literature of the two countries and abstracting from them the names shown in this list. Whenever the patent was assigned to a company (or another person) the *assignee's name* or firm title was chosen and abstracted. This was done in an endeavor to show the ultimate ownership. However, if the assignee should in turn re-assign the patent (at a later date) then this list would be inaccurate to that extent. The address of the owner was also abstracted and this information can be obtained by referring to the owner's name in Part 5 (Index of Addresses) of this volume.

How is it set up?

Reference to the list will show the following set-up:

1. The number of the patent
2. The owner's name
3. The volume number in which it is cited. (This may show a citation in Volume I, or in Volume II, or in both Volumes I and II.)
4. The page number, or numbers, in which it is cited. (Note: A patent number may be cited several times in one volume or even in both volumes. On the other hand, it may only be cited once in one volume. Or again, once in Volume I and several times in Volume II. All kinds of combinations are met with depending on the scope of the patent.)

How will I find it valuable?

This list can be of value in various ways, as follows:

1. Locating and *evaluating* patents controlled by a competitor (both in the U. S. A. and in Great Britain)
2. Locating and *evaluating* patents controlled by foreign firms.

For example:

- (a) Patents held in the U. S.A. and Great Britain by firms of, or controlled by, Axis nations
- (b) Patents held in the U. S. A. by firms of, or controlled by, the United Nations (the Allied Nations)
- (c) Patents held in Great Britain by firms of, or controlled by, the United Nations (the Allied Nations)

3. Keeping abreast of new developments in manufacturing and research.

   Many of these patents belong to the *world's leading companies* in the manufacturing, refining, converting, compounding and processing industries. Obviously they would not invest their funds in these patents unless they expected to profit by them. By taking the indicated volume and page numbers of the patents of these companies and studying the processes and products they cover you will obtain a very good knowledge of developing trends in manufacturing and research. It will *stimulate ideas* and keep your finger on the pulse of research and development.

4. Potential danger to your manufacturing process.

   By means of these patents you can check whether anybody holds a patent which would permit them to forbid your manufacture of a product for a long time valuable and profitable to you. (The author has encountered this experience whereby an old-line firm making an old-line product has discovered, by material in these "Uses and Applications" surveys, that his manufacturing operations were endangered by the existence of such a patent).

How does it work?

It works in three different ways as follows:

1. Locating and evaluating processes controlled by a competitor.

   Assume Waldemar C. Klotz is the competitor you are interested in. Refer to the Index of Patents, run down the list under the column marked "Owner" and check off all patents listed as belonging to Waldemar C. Klotz.

   You will note that the very first number given in the U. S. A. Patents belongs to Waldemar C. Klotz. This patent, U. S. 1,001,935 is cited in Volume I, page 624. Look up page 624 in Volume I. You will find it cited in column 2 under the italicized industrial heading "*Mechanical*." It defines trisodium phosphate as an ingredient of a boiler compound (patented by Waldemar C. Klotz) under the number U. S. 1,001,935. It also states that other substances in the boiler compound are ammonium sulphate and soda ash.

   The same method applies in locating the patents of any industrial corporation, no matter whether national or foreign.

   The same method also applies to patents cited in Volume II.

2. Locating ownership of patents controlling uses and applications of a substance in industry.

   This is the reverse of method 1 above. Assume you are looking through Volume II. On page 59 you will find a survey of the uses and applications of Cadmium Chloride in industry. Under the italicized industrial heading "*Rubber*" (column 1) you will find the statement that it is used as a process material in reclamation of rubber, according to U. S. patent 1,189,721. Assume this arouses your interest and you wish to find out who owns this patent. Look up the patent number in part 4, Index of Patents. You will find there that U. S. patent 1,189,721 belongs to: # Rubber Regenerating Co.

3. Locating ownership of patents controlling manufacturing processes.

   This depends on how broad a scope the reader gives to his interpretation of the words "manufacturing processes." One reader may assume that the illustration of the use of Cadmium Chloride under 2 above constitutes a complete manufacturing process. On the other hand, after constant working with these patents the reader will discover that some owners take out a separate patent for each substance used in the process while others take out one single all-embracing patent covering all substances or their substitutes or alternates used. In the case of all-embracing patents the number will show up in the "Uses and Applications" section of these volumes wherever the particular substance has been completely surveyed. Reference to the Index of Patents will always show the owner. On the other hand, running down the Index of Patents the reader will quickly discover those patents which are repeated on different page numbers of one or both volumes.

Part 4

Index of Patents

Note: The question sign in the index under the columns titled Volume and Page respectively may be caused by several reasons as follows:

1. The number is unreliable for some reason or other.
2. The patent was originally cited in one of the surveys but the number was deleted from the manuscript for a reason not here explained.
3. The number was cited in a survey which was finally not included in Volume II. In this case the patent was identified and left in the Index to show the reader that it exists under that ownership.

If the reader cannot find a particular number in the index it means it was impossible to re-identify it because of non-availability to the author. "Could not identify" means the same thing.

Abbreviations

In order to conserve space in accordance with war restrictions various abbreviations are used in setting up the names of the owners of patents. The principal abbreviations used are as follows:

Dupont = E. I. Dupont de Nemours and Co., Inc.
I. C. I. or Imp. Chem. Ind. = Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.
I. G. F. or I. G. Farb. = I. G. Farbenindustrie, A. G.
Carb & Carb. Chem. Co. = Carbide and Carbon Chemical Corporation.
Int. Hydrog. Pats. = International Hydrogenation Patents, Co., Ltd.
N. V. de B. Pet. = Naamlooze Venootschap de Bataafsch Petroleum Maatschappy.
Deutsche Hydrierwerke = Deutsche Hydrierwerke A. G.
Gen. Chem. Co. = General Chemical Co.
Henkel et Cie Ges = Henkel et Cie Gesellschaft.
Brit. Celanese = British Celanese, Ltd.
Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle = Society Chemistry Industrielle in Basle (also often seen as: Society of Chemical Industry in Basle)
Imp. Hydrocarbon Proc. = Improved Hydrocarbon Processes, Ltd.
Brit.-Thom.-Houst.-Co. = British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.
Stand. Oil Dev. = Standard Oil Development Co.
Dow Chem. = Dow Chemical Co.
H. Dreyfuss = Henry Dreyfuss
Bad. Anilin & Soda Fabrik = Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik
Gen. Electric Co. = General Electric Co.
C. Ellis = Carlton Ellis
Vorm = formerly
Soc. = Society or Société
Chim. = Chimique
Ind. = Industry or Industrielle
Stand. = Standard
Develp. = Development
Gen. = General
Chem. = Chemical or Chemische
Imp. = Imperial or Improved
Ges. = Gesellschaft
Carb. = Carbide or Carbon
Eng. = Engineering
Masch. = Maschinen
Nat. = National
Ver or Verein = Vereinigte
Glanzst. = Glanzstoff
Res. = Research
Assoc. = Association
Corp. = Corporation
Co. = Company or Compagnie
Anon. = Anonym
Inc. = Incorporated
Brit. = British
A. G. = Aktien Gesellschaft
Akt. Ges. = Aktien Gesellschaft

U. S. PATENTS

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
1,001,935	Waldemar C. Klotz	I	624
1,002,603	Wm. Henry Staynes	I	624
1,002,936	R. E. Southwick	II	36
1,004,891	Thorvald Möller	I	191
1,039,672	Titanium Alloy Mfg. Co.	I	605
1,078,655	Joseph S. Lovering Wharton, Wm. S. Hallowell & John C. Jones, Firm of Harrison Safety Boiler Works	I	624
1,109,849	Vereinigte Seidenfärbereien C.A. Langenbeck & I. P. Lohe	I	624
1,115,256	James R. Torbert		
US 1,123,367	H. M. Pickering	II	272
US 1,123,522	W. Halle	II	345
US 1,123,584	Internat. Agricultural Corp.	II	62
US 1,123,763	H. W. Lamb	II	31
			35
US 1,124,143	J. A. Kendall	II	267
US 1,124,333	Soc. des Raffineries Catalytiques des Petroles et Hydrocarbures	I	606
US 1,124,364	Burhans Van Steenbergh	II	313
US 1,124,611	M. Hamburg	II	221
US 1,124,798	Internat. Agricultural Corp.	II	64
US 1,125,003	L. Bundy	II	271

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
US 1,125,081	Synthetic Patents Co., Inc.	II	327
US 1,125,158	W. M. Page	II	267
US 1,125,457	R. C. Buckley	II	270
US 1,125,590	F. Minez	II	334
US 1,126,055	W. F. McNabb	II	265
			311
US 1,126,132	Arcangelo M. J. Tumminelli	I	364
		II	204
US 1,126,408	Electric Smelting & Aluminum Co.	I	463
			464
			36
		II	35
			313
			334
US 1,126,471	Dupont	II	62
			182
US 1,126,549	Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co.	II	27
			32
US 1,126,591	Synthetic Patents Co., Inc.	II	29
			30
US 1,126,629	New Metals & Process Co.	II	47
US 1,126,664	Synthetic Patents Co.	II	29
			30
US 1,127,465	A. M. McAfee	II	146
US 1,127,831	L. S. von Westrum	II	6
US 1,128,313	Nat. Trust Co., Ltd.	II	233
US 1,128,314	Pacific Securities Co., Ltd.	II	233
US 1,128,316	Pacific Securities Co., Ltd.	II	233
US 1,128,780	Synthetic Patents Co., Inc.	I	371
US 1,129,253	L. F. Vogt	II	272
			298
US 1,129,321	Aktiebolaget Astra, Apotekarnas Kemiska Fabr.	II	328
US 1,129,431	Goldschmidt Detinning Co.	II	202
US 1,129,504	Internat. Agricultural Corp.	II	334
US 1,129,506	Internat. Agricultural Corp.	II	98
US 1,129,514	Internat. Agricultural Corp.	II	334
US 1,129,542	H. O. U. Bergström	II	62
US 1,129,722	Internat. Agricultural Corp.	II	334
US 1,129,901	J. Ray	II	265
US 1,130,817	M. W. Hedden	II	267
			272
US 1,131,308	Kieselguhr Co. of Amer.	II	98
US 1,131,578	W. R. Wood	II	27
			28
			32
			33
			36
			311
			313
US 1,131,939	Meilich Melamid	I	466
US 1,132,001	H. Dutschke	II	267
US 1,132,054	Atlantic Refining Co.	II	144
			145
US 1,132,384	J. Richter	II	220
US 1,132,710	Carleton Ellis	II	145
US 1,132,721	Geo. S. Johnston Co.	I	82
US 1,132,737	Gustav Schwahn	II	297
US 1,132,873	J. F. O'Brien	II	34
US 1,133,250	W. M. Ruthrauff	II	64
US 1,133,392	S. B. Newberry, H. N. Barrett	II	35
US 1,133,769	E. T. J. Watremez	II	297
			298
US 1,133,832	Gustav Blieberger	I	367
US 1,133,994	Meilich Melamid	I	466
US 1,134,073	Wm. Henry Bradshaw	I	452
US 1,134,093	Wm. Charles Bauer	I	371
		II	85
US 1,134,148	National Carbon Co.	I	464
US 1,134,416	R. P. Pictet	II	221
US 1,134,956	Wilckes, Martin, Wilckes Co.	II	64
			345
US 1,135,232	General Electric Co.	II	268
US 1,135,355	Soc. L'Air Liquide (Soc. Anon. pour L'etude et L'exploitation des procedes G. Claude)	II	62
US 1,135,785	H. A. Frasch	II	230
US 1,135,792	Sprengstoff A. G. Carbonit	II	258
US 1,135,977	Pfister & Vogel Leather Co.	II	268
US 1,136,459	Frederick E. Woodward	I	452
US 1,136,909	New Metals & Process Co.	II	47
US 1,136,980	North Amer. Chem. Co.	II	146
US 1,137,043	Detroit Can Co.	I	451
US 1,137,461	James P. Clare		?
US 1,137,467	Alexander Eibner	I	371
US 1,137,806	R. Stewart	II	334
US 1,138,085	Internat. Paper Co.	II	146

Number	Owner	Vol.
US 1,138,146	Willett C. Pierson	II
US 1,138,191	Nitrogen Prod. Co.	II
US 1,138,201	Carleton Ellis	II
US 1,138,220	John C. Farr, Jr.	I
US 1,138,221	John C. Farr, Jr.	I
US 1,139,213	Wm. Morrison	I
US 1,139,427	R. B. Llopart	II
US 1,139,437	Singer Mfg. Co.	II
US 1,139,679	Paul M. Pierson	I
US 1,139,681	P. M. Pierson	II
US 1,139,682	Paul M. Pierson	I
US 1,139,683	Paul M. Pierson	I
US 1,139,774	Knox Thenardine Chem. Co.	I
		II
US 1,140,353	G. H. Benjamin	II
US 1,140,354	R. B. Llopart	II
US 1,140,717	Alfred Rutter	I
US 1,140,760	Joseph Charles Morris	I
US 1,141,266	Fritz Raschig	II
US 1,141,402	Ralph D. Mershon	I
US 1,141,458	H. C. Gore	II
US 1,141,639	J. H. Hirt	II
US 1,141,920	Cleveland Trust Co., (trustee)	?
US 1,142,068	Frank S. Washburn	I
US 1,142,153	Erich Ebler	I
US 1,142,154	E. Ebler	II
US 1,142,220	Nitrogen Co.	II
US 1,142,371	F. C. Schmitz	II
US 1,142,795	R. B. Llopart	II
US 1,142,953	Newton Co.	II
US 1,143,295	W. F. McNabb	II
US 1,143,586	Ohio Salt Co.	II
US 1,143,614	Daniel L. Holwick	I
US 1,143,860	Henry Peters	II
US 1,143,885	Henry M. Brookfield	II
US 1,143,893	R. Dodd & H. B. P. Humphries	II
US 1,144,402	C. S. Vadner	II
US 1,144,457	Carl Beindl	II
US 1,144,800-1	Burhans Van Steenbergh	II
US 1,145,186	Rudolph Eberhard	II
US 1,145,421	Aaron Jedel	II
US 1,145,585	Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co.	II
US 1,145,634	Robert Uhl	I
		II
US 1,145,980	Chadeloid Chem. Co.	II
US 1,146,253	Arthur Heinemann	II
US 1,146,299	Condensite Co. of Amer.	II
US 1,146,300	Condensite Co. of Amer.	II
US 1,146,373	C. S. Vadner	II
US 1,146,491	Henry A. Gardner	I
		II
US 1,146,854	Chadeloid Chem. Co.	II
US [illegible]	Norton Co.	[illegible]
US [illegible]	Jacob Adler	[illegible]
US [illegible]	Charles L. Gabriel	[illegible]
US [illegible]	Agricultural Research Corp.	II
US [illegible]	Molassine Company, Ltd.	II
US [illegible]	Ogden Minton	[illegible]
US [illegible]	Ogden Minton	[illegible]
US [illegible]	Chadeloid Chem. Co.	II

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
S 1,147,851	Chadeloid Chem. Co.	II	272
S 1,147,852	Chadeloid Chem. Co.	II	26
S 1,147,996	Corn Prod. Refining Co.	II	30 311
S 1,148,011	George Llewellyn Davies Walter Edwin Windsor Richards	II	221
S 1,148,013	H. A. Gardner	II	264 298
S 1,148,062	Clarence E. Tucker	II	184
S 1,148,156	Elmer E. Dougherty	II	218
S 1,148,570	Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik	II	32 35 62 271 312 313
S 1,149,200	Crown Cork & Seal Co. of Baltimore City	II	100
S 1,149,582	Synthetic Patents Co.	II	62
S 1,149,653	Amer. Cyanamid Co.	II	62
S 1,149,701	Orlando M. Thowless	II	331
S 1,150,152	Corp. of Chem. Fabr. Griesheim —Elektron	II	63
S 1,150,194	William Dodge Horne	II	146 147
S 1,150,252	Eli Lilly & Co.	II	126
S 1,150,579	Synethetic Patents Co.	II	32 61 268
S 1,150,607	Louis Kleinbrod	I	155
S 1,150,688	Attilio Maggia	II	328
S 1,150,899	Gen. Chem. Co.	I II	463 334
S 1,150,900	Gen. Chem. Co.	I II	463 334
1,150,901	Gen. Chem. Co.	II	265
1,151,074	Frank S. Washburn	I	463
1,151,081	Joseph B. Camenzind	II	220
1,151,117	Arthur J. Moxham	I	465
1,151,160	E. R. Cooper	II	168
1,151,416	George A. Stevenot	II	265
1,151,502	J. F. R. Troeger	II	9
1,151,633	Frank S. Washburn	I	463
1,151,911	Corning Glass Wks.	II	36
1,151,928	Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Brüning	I	371
1,151,929	Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Brüning	I	371
1,151,948	W. E. Reeser	II	33
1,152,294	Hide-Ite Leather Co.	II	11
1,152,591	Acme Mfg. Co.	II	297
1,152,765	Soc. des Raffineries Catalytiques des Pétroles et Hydrocarbures	I II	642 27 28 35 36 311 313
1,152,767	Acme Electric Heater Co.	?	?
1,152,834	Raymond B. Price	II	35
1,152,930	Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik	II	32 35 62 271 312 313
1,152,949	J. Hector Hirt	II	63
1,153,040	Henry Debauge	II	346
1,153,353	Alexander M. Neeper	II	200
1,153,402	Richard Müller	II	34 183
1,153,502	Permutit Co.	I II	364 37 63 183 204 230
1,153,596	Emile Bronnert	I	463
1,155,102	Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co.	II	30 31 311
1,155,256	Charles Marchand	I II	466 37
1,155,462	Titanium Alloy Mfg. Co.	II	30
1,155,605	Hugh K. Moore	II	63
1,155,649	Cook Railway Signal Co.	II	200

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
US 1,155,753	John MacKenzie	II	62
US 1,155,797	American Cyanamid Co.	II	221
US 1,156,018	Sandusky Portland Cement Co.	II	30 31 32 33 311
US 1,156,048	Bad. Anilin & Soda Fabr.	II	302
US 1,156,068	Carleton Ellis	II	221
US 1,156,108	Arthur Spencer, Karl McElroy	II	218
US 1,156,119	G. Whigelt	II	9 127
US 1,156,184	P. Schidrowitz, H. A. Goldsborough	II	28
US 1,156,452	Gen. Bakelite Co.	II	345 346
US 1,157,234	Alfred F. Lester	II	265
US 1,157,402	Max Landau	II	98
US 1,157,437	Arthur Spencer	II	63 218 334
US 1,158,217	Gulf Refining Co.	II	98 232
US 1,158,664	Carleton Ellis	II	145
US 1,158,933-4	Ward Baking Co.	II	64
US 1,158,997	Nat. Carbon Co.	II	331
US 1,159,257	Leon Turcat	I II	451 203 345
US 1,159,355	Giacomo Bottaro	II	230
US 1,159,376	Synthetic Patents Co., Inc.	I	371 463
US 1,159,450	Atlantic Refining Co.	II	145
US 1,159,989	D. A. Peniakoff	II	31
US 1,160,171-2	Arthur Wm. Heyman	II	218
US 1,160,362	Gen. Bakelite Co.	I II	28 219 220
US 1,160,365	Gen. Bakelite Co.	I II	28 219 220
US 1,160,394	Chadeloid Chem. Co.	II	146
US 1,160,431	United Aluminum Ingot Co.	II	267
US 1,160,670	Wm. P. Thompson	II	230 231 232
US 1,160,708	Constance M. Gaulocher, James N. Stacy	II	271
US 1,160,811	Nitrogen Co.	II	29 31 61 191 311
US 1,161,200	P. de Brünn	II	298
US 1,161,239	George S. Morgan	II	63
US 1,161,481	E. Klein	II	27
US 1,161,866	Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Brüning	II	32
US 1,161,904	B. F. Goodrich Co.	I II	293 41
US 1,162,024	Georg Buchner	I	260 624
US 1,162,027	C. J. Bullinger	II	327
US 1,162,168	Joseph James	I	466
US 1,162,617	Carl Kleingbiel	I	463
US 1,162,907	C. F. Boehringer & Soehne	II	33
US 1,162,926	T. Ingham	II	58
US 1,163,286	C. S. Vodner	II	28 33 36 62 63
US 1,163,438	Luftbleiche G. M. B. H.	II	202
US 1,163,645	Paul Deegener, Wilhelm Berndt	II	346
US 1,163,654	Semet-Solvay Co.	II	258
US 1,164,037	N. W. Turkin	II	25 309
US 1,164,464	Guaranty Trust Co. of New York	I II	83 34
US 1,164,710	P. Fenaroli	II	281
US 1,164,728	W. D. Edmonds	II	32
US 1,164,838	Elwood F. Maul	II	271
US 1,165,179	John E. H. Hyde, W. H. Hyde and Ellen E. H. Hyde, executors	II	154
US 1,165,281	Peter A. Paulson	II	63
US 1,165,368	Nat. Purification Co.	II	271

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
US 1,165,693	R. B. Moore	II	29
			30
US 1,166,294	Gen. Electric Co.	I	463
US 1,166,464	Nathan Hofheimer	II	29
US 1,166,524	Vichiro Ishikawa	I	364
US 1,166,569	Luna-Lite Co. of Amer.	I	364
		II	38
			59
			204
			314
US 1,166,845-6	Gen. Waterproofing Co.	II	100
US 1,166,847	Gen. Waterproofing Co.	II	100
US 1,167,061	Einar Vang Granö	II	38
US 1,167,195	Oskar Matter	I	462
US 1,167,264	Gulf Refining Co.	II	98
US 1,167,328	John W. Barber	I	452
US 1,167,454	Cannot identify ownership	II	20
US 1,167,462	Wilson Remover Co.	I	466
US 1,167,640	Chadeloid Chem. Co.	II	127
US 1,167,641	Chadeloid Chem. Co.	II	26
US 1,167,700-1	Frederick Laist, Frederick Frick	II	202
US 1,167,755	Ingeniun Hechenbleikner	II	334
US 1,167,788	Ammo Phos. Corp.	I	463
US 1,167,915	Larkin Co.	II	145
US 1,167,966	Clark W. Parker	II	64
			200
			204
US 1,168,223	Charles J. Pembroke	I	452
US 1,168,404	Lucas's Low Pressure Oil Cracking Process, Ltd.	II	202
			203
			230
US 1,168,417	Internat. Color & Chem. Co.	II	183
US 1,168,485	Malott & Peterson	II	203
			204
US 1,168,495	John J. Gray, Jr.	II	334
US 1,169,253	H. A. Gardner	II	28
			33
US 1,169,321	Synthetic Patents Co., Inc.	II	347
US 1,169,397	Berardo Guerini	II	258
US 1,169,536	New Metals & Process Co.	II	47
US 1,169,703	Henkel et Cie	I	463
US 1,169,783	Chadeloid Chem. Co.	II	90
US 1,170,426	E. d' Huart	II	33
			312
US 1,170,474	David Beatty	I	338
US 1,170,868	Kieselguhr Co. of Amer.	I	464
			467
US 1,171,392	Adolphus G. Meier	I	368
		II	327
US 1,172,062	Spencer Kellog & Sons, Inc.	I	463
			464
		II	29
			30
			34
US 1,173,005	General Electric Co.	II	168
			191
US 1,173,012	Friedrich Meyer, Hans Kerstein	II	331
US 1,173,019	Ingomar F. Orton	II	265
			271
US 1,173,317	Atherton Seidell	II	146
US 1,173,385	J. G. A. Rhodin	II	267
US 1,173,417	Carleton Ellis	II	62
US 1,173,907	Glenn Williamson	II	298
US 1,174,098	Yester-Laid Egg Co.	I	452
US 1,174,199	Nathan Sulzberger	II	145
US 1,174,250	The Corp. of Chem., Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron	I	463
US 1,174,546	Auguste E. Charbonneaux	II	34
US 1,174,667-8	Nitrogen Products Co.	II	98
US 1,174,669	Winchester Repeating Arms Co.	II	34
US 1,174,795	John S. Snyder	II	62
			63
US 1,174,798	Vincent G. Apple	I	371
US 1,175,[illegible]97	H. R. Moody, S. A. Tucker	II	27
US 1,175,422-3	Hydrolose Process Corp.	II	36
US 1,175,424	Hydrolose Process Corp.	II	30
US 1,175,432	Eugene Garretson	II	283
US 1,175,655	W. N. Naylor, S. P. Hutton	II	198
US 1,175,751	Heinrich Hackl, Hugo Bunzel	II	38
US 1,175,958	Hans Karplus	II	184
US 1,176,004	H. Koppers Co.	II	221
US 1,176,150	Distol Mfg. Co.	II	345
US 1,176,999	Norit White Sugar Co.	II	335
US 1,177,105	Yester Laid Egg Co.	I	452
US 1,177,156	Hermann von der Heide	II	85
			182
US 1,178,081	Harold R. Layng	II	62
US 1,178,223	Holzverkohlungs-Industrie, A. G.	II	[illegible]
			63
US 1,178,532	Jan Mÿs	II	[illegible]
US 1,178,591	H. T. Beans, M. C. Whitaker	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,178,720	Synthetic Patents Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,178,927	Beacon Miniature Electric Co., Inc.	II	[illegible]
US 1,178,941	Chemisches & Serumtherapeutisches Laboratorium, Dr. Hans Schraube	II	271
US 1,178,962	Industrial Chem. Co.	II	63
US 1,179,408	Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co.	I	466
US 1,179,413	C. Ellis and A. A. Wells	II	146
			[illegible]
US 1,179,420	Consortium für Elektro-Chemische Industrie G.m.b.H.	II	[illegible]
US 1,180,438	Louis S. Ross	II	34
			36
US 1,180,497	Arthur Heinemann	II	62
US 1,180,627	Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Brüning	I	641
US 1,180,765	Metals Extraction Corp., Ltd.	I	642
US 1,180,902	K. P. McElroy, R. F. Steward Mitford Massie	II	34
			35
US 1,181,264	Chem. Fabr. Griesheim-Elektron	II	[illegible]
US 1,181,278	Samuel Wiley	II	[illegible]
US 1,181,555	Royal Baking Powder Co.	II	157
US 1,181,562	Peter B. Bird	I	371
			624
US 1,181,588	Pickering Paint & Pigment Co.	II	298
US 1,182,513	Joseph M. Flannery	I	83
US 1,182,698	Albert M. Taylor	II	[illegible]
US 1,182,760	Lay H. Everhart	II	181
			183
			184
US 1,182,947	Halene Products Co.	II	345
			346
US 1,183,201	F. F. Hunt	II	28
US 1,183,255	Jacobus van der Toorn	II	97
			168
US 1,183,446	Walter K. Freeman	II	313
US 1,183,665	Pickering Paint & Pigment Co.	II	298
US 1,183,694	Balthasar Sutter	II	97
US 1,183,749	Meilich Melamid	I	467
US 1,183,752	Benjamin Sogorsky, Wm. Margulis	II	271
US 1,184,071	Amer. Glue Co.	II	270
US 1,184,177	Chem. Fabr. Greisheim-Elektron	I	371
US 1,184,184	Kieselguhr Co. of Amer.	II	97
US 1,184,316	Winchester Repeating Arms Co.	II	34
US 1,185,028	Royal Baking Powder Co.	I	371
		II	62
			63
US 1,185,262	Armenak Harontune Suzmeyan & Percy Aram Armenak Suzmeyan	II	145
US 1,185,641	Chadeloid Chem. Co.	II	90
US 1,185,654	Eva Gottschalk; Manuelita Gottschalk Litus and S. Rowland Monroe executors of said E. Gottschalk, deceased	I	293
US 1,186,464	G. Babcock	II	32
US 1,186,522	Ellis-Foster Co.	II	26
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,186,611	Westmoreland Chem. & Color Co.	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,186,921	A. R. Lindblad	II	[illegible]
US 1,187,232	Gen. Bakelite Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,187,633	A. R. Lindblad	II	[illegible]
US 1,188,244-5-6	Independent Non Freezing Powder Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,188,376	L. Lilienfeld	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,188,505	Industrial Chem. Co	II	[illegible]
US 1,188,740	F. Dewey	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,188,898	Witherbee, Sherman & Co	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,189,023	Woodlands Limited	I	465
US 1,189,[illegible]	Titanium Alloy Mfg. Co	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,189,[illegible]	Westinghouse Elect. & Mfg. Co	II	[illegible]
US 1,189,549	Ellis-Foster Co.	II	[illegible]

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
JS 1,189,653	T. T. Baker	II	11
JS 1,189,550-1	Ellis-Foster Co.	II	345
JS 1,189,721	Rubber Regenerating Co.	II	59
JS 1,189,804	Chadeloid Chem. Co.	I II	368 328
JS 1,190,122	Gen. Electric Co.	II	267
JS 1,190,845	Leo H. Baekeland, Arnold H. Peter	II	157
JS 1,191,047	Robert and Arnold S. Wahl	II	200 334
JS 1,191,106	P. R. Hershman	II	27 29 32 35 36 264 297 298
US 1,191,544	Diamond Match Co.	I	464
US 1,191,545	Diamond Match Co.	I	464
JS 1,191,615	Wm. H. Ross and Albert R. Merz	I II	463 64 334
US 1,191,941	Percy Brewster	II	258
US 1,192,048	Macbeth-Evans Glass Co.	II	27 314
JS 1,192,424	Paul M. Pierson	I II	452 222
US 1,192,560	H. K. Mulford Co.	II	101
US 1,192,678	John Patten	I	451
US 1,192,756	G. L. Davies and W. E. Windsor-Richards	II	203
US 1,192,783	M. R. Isaacs	II	32 33 312
US 1,193,667	F. B. Corey	II	267
US 1,193,797-8	Frank S. Washburn	II	218
US 1,193,800	Frank S. Washburn	II	218
US 1,194,013-4-5	Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory	II	146
US 1,194,077	Wm. H. Ross, Albert R. Merz and John N. Corothers	I	463 464
US 1,194,095	Maurice R. Swope	II	34
US 1,194,251	John C. Sproull	?	?
US 1,194,340	Internat. Egg Co., Inc.	II	221
US,1,194,344	Fred W. Huber and F. F. Reath	I II	82 26 27 311
US 1,194,404	J. J. McIntyre	II	344
US 1,194,465	Spar Chem. Co.	II	271
US 1,194,926	Duncan Anderson	II	298
US 1,195,246	Lewis Wolf and Wm. H. Johnson	I	451
US 1,195,604	Pickering Paint & Pigment Co.	II	297 298
US 1,195,673	Otto R. Barnett	II	345
US 1,195,746	Eastman Kodak Co.	II	222
US 1,195,747	Eastman Kodak Co.	II	222
US 1,196,144	Oscar Warren Pickering	II	36 38
US 1,196,290	Erik Ludvig Rinman	II	62 63
US 1,196,505	Halogen Products Co.	II	36
US 1,196,734	Joseph Frazer, Wm. Holland and Ellis Miller	II	62
US 1,197,171	Condensite Co. of Amer.	II	28
US 1,197,599	Gulf Refining Co.	II	30
US 1,197,616	Metals Plating Co.	II	330
US 1,198,040	Max Landau	I	292
US 1,198,129	Equitable Powder Mfg. Co.	II	271 272
US 1,198,241	Robert Lance	II	36
US 1,199,041	Gen. Abrasive Co.	II	270 271
US 1,199,098-9	Reisert Automatic Water Purifying Co.	II	28
US 1,199,251	Florence Emily Eaton	II	334 335
US 1,199,800	Celluloid Co.	II	25 41 309
US 1,200,334	Norsk Hydro-elektrisk Kvaelstofaktieselskab	II	63
US 1,200,534	George A. Schroter, Wm. C. Laughlin	II	62
US 1,200,617	Robt. Hülsberg	II	312
US 1,200,651	Mathilde Rutten	II	219

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
US 1,200,782	Gustav von Rigler	I II	465 287
US 1,201,042	Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory	II	146
US 1,201,093	Pickering Paint & Pigment Co.	II	298
US 1,201,191	Gustave Jonas	II	29
US 1,201,301	Robeson Process Co.	II	222
US 1,201,392	Thomas A. Kelley	II	11 323 334
US 1,201,440	Victor H. Christen	I	452
US 1,201,481	New Jersey Patent Co.	?	?
US 1,201,601	Meilich Melamid	I	463 464 466 467
US 1,201,850	Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik	II	98
US 1,202,130	Samuel Archibald Vasey	I	451
US 1,202,149	A. E. Battle	I	465
US 1,202,215	Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., Inc.	II	63 64
US 1,202,282	Badische Anilin & Soda Fabr.	II	31
US 1,202,317	Erik Ludvig Rinman	II	62 63
US 1,202,557	Cornelius Massaciu, August Neumann	II	220
US 1,202,712	Powerite Explosive Co., Ltd.	I	451
US 1,203,069	Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik	II	322
US 1,203,241	W. E. Muntz	II	28 33
US 1,203,372	Minerals Separation American Syndicate Ltd.	II	30 204 265 267 272
US 1,203,374	Minerals Separation Amer. Synd., Ltd.	II	30 267
US 1,203,375	Minerals Separation Amer. Syndicate, Ltd.	II	272
US 1,203,435	North American Chem. Co.	II	222
US 1,203,856	Judson A. De Cew	II	200
US 1,204,143	Ellis Foster Co.	?	?
US 1,204,238	Armour Fertilizer Wks.	II	266
US 1,204,374	Rubber Regenerating Co.	II	59
US 1,204,608	Dow Chem. Co.	II	321
US 1,204,869	Herman Heuser	II	269
US 1,204,933	Rudolph Kolpp & Co.	II	264
US 1,205,002	Gen. Electric Co.	I	467
US 1,205,142	United Shoe Machinery Co.	II	16
US 1,205,144	Titanium Alloy Mfg. Co.	II	33 38
US 1,205,728	Nat. Silver Deposit Ware Co., Inc.	II	221
US 1,206,034	Joseph Sanders	II	36
US 1,206,075	Parker Rust Proof Co. of Amer.	I II	364 204
US 1,206,155	Standard Oil Co.	II	35 297
US 1,206,189	Maurice N. Aisen	I	293
US 1,206,456	Alexandre Joseph Marin	II	34 182
US 1,206,828	Diamond Match Co.	II	183
US 1,207,012	Paul E. Floare	II	347
US 1,207,014	Aladar Fonyó	II	265
US 1,207,177	Julius Kantorowicz	I	293
US 1,207,243	C. S. Vodner	II	27 28 32 33 35 62
US 1,207,248	Cushman Motor Wks.	II	36
US 1,207,261	F. M. Wright	?	?
US 1,207,567	Henry Lamb	II	35
US 1,207,706	Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik	I	464
US 1,207,707	Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik	I	464
US 1,207,708	Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik	I	464
US 1,207,766	Charles Katzenberger	II	271
US 1,207,802	Bad. Anilin & Soda Fabrik	II	87 98
US 1,207,910	J. Deheck	II	269
US 1,207,968	Bad. Anilin & Soda Fabrik	II	85
US 1,207,981-2	Bad. Anilin & Soda Fabr.	II	266 267
US 1,208,507	Agnes Dalby	II	265
US 1,208,597	Gen. Electric Co.	II	199
US 1,208,797	Permutit Co.	II	298
US 1,208,877	Wilhelm Wollenweber	I	463

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
US 1,209,135	Edwin C. Eckel, Arthur Spencer	II	218
US 1,209,206	Loren Risk	II	272
US 1,209,219	Arthur Spencer, E. C. Eckel	II	218
US 1,209,258	C. S. Bradley	II	27
US 1,209,324	Western Electric Co., Inc.	II	312
US 1,209,336	Rodman Chem. Co.	II	28
US 1,209,692	Archibald Claude Evans, Percy José Mitchell	II	222
US 1,209,723	E. Klein	II	219
			267
US 1,210,375	Tingue, Brown & Co.	I	28
			642
US 1,210,598	Salt Union, Ltd.	II	62
US 1,210,651	Anton Jahl	I	463
		II	37
			334
US 1,210,681	Carl Paal	II	98
US 1,210,726	Daniel Lyrer	II	63
US 1,210,872	F. T. Thompson	I	452
		II	233
US 1,210,940	Robt. A. Holbrook	II	64
US 1,210,965	Valdimar J. Melsted	I	371
US 1,210,968	August Prohofsky	II	347
US 1,210,987	Glass Founders Corp.	I	293
US 1,211,138	James H. Gravell	I	465
US 1,211,218	Parker Rust Proof Co. of Amer.	I	465
US 1,211,346	Pickering Paint & Pigment Co.	II	298
US 1,211,388	Kinetic Electric Co.	I	371
US 1,211,413	Dow Chem. Co.	II	35
US 1,211,721	L. Landsberg	II	33
US 1,212,199	Fred A. Eustis	I	292
US 1,212,575	M. V. Gault	II	26
US 1,212,888	L. T. Slayden and J. S. Graham	I	368
US 1,213,330	Anson G. Betts	I	463
			466
		II	33
			38
US 1,213,403	Louis Francois Paris	II	313
US 1,213,486	Union Carbide Co.	I	463
US 1,213,487	Union Carbide Co.	I	463
US 1,213,555	Binder Co.	II	323
US 1,213,724	Fore Chem. Wks., Inc.	II	63
US 1,213,921	Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co.	II	330
US 1,214,003	Elliot B. Mapel, trustee	II	62
			63
			271
US 1,214,206	Braun Corp.	II	61
US 1,214,630	R. B. Wolf	I	83
		II	36
US 1,214,940	Brewster Film Corp.	I	293
		II	267
US 1,214,991	Aluminum Co. of Amer.	II	297
			298
US 1,215,064	Royal Equipment Co.	II	100
US 1,215,098	Addressograph Co.	II	346
US 1,215,334	Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik	II	266
US 1,215,335	Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik	I	464
		II	334
US 1,215,351	J. S. Hoyt	II	62
			63
			297
US 1,215,517	Wm. A. Krasselt	II	264
US 1,215,759	John G. Sandvall	II	265
US 1,216,306	John J. Gray, Jr.	II	334
US 1,216,338	Ralph H. McKee	II	37
US 1,216,371	Elektro Osmose A. G.	II	297
US 1,216,404	Jean Billiter	II	330
US 1,216,450	Nat. Carbon Co.	II	204
US 1,216,516	Konstantin Tarassoff	II	84
US 1,216,710	Louis Lucas	II	272
US 1,216,729	Dedicated to Gov't & People of USA	II	85
			181
US 1,216,933	Bad. Anilin & Soda Fab.	II	31
US 1,216,980-1	Henry A. Gardner	II	37
US 1,217,027	Leon Lilienfeld	I	292
			293
			451
			452
		II	6
			126
			127
			220
			222
			346
US 1,217,028	Leon Lilienfeld	I	145
			292
			293
		II	
US 1,217,028	Leon Lilienfeld	II	
US 1,217,446-7	Synthetic Patents Co., Inc.	II	
US 1,217,490	Harry Northwood	II	
US 1,217,862	O. Gerngross, H. Kast	II	
US 1,218,209	Synthetic Patents Co.	I	
US 1,218,536	Eli Lilly & Co.	II	
US 1,218,679	H. W. Johns-Manville Co.	II	
US 1,218,772	Nat. Carbon Co.	II	
US 1,218,817	Melbourne R. Tennant	II	
US 1,218,954	Internat. Cellulose Co.	I	
US 1,219,166	Julius Schmidlin, Max Fischer	II	
US 1,219,178	Edward Horace Smirk	II	
US 1,219,485-6	Reuter Process Co.	II	
US 1,219,967	Co. of Levinstein Ltd.	I	
		II	
US 1,220,416	John J. Gray	II	
US 1,220,575	Electro-Chemical Supply & Engineering Co.	?	
US 1,220,593	Berg & Beard Mfg. Co., Inc.	II	
US 1,220,746	Consortium für elektrochem Ind. G.m.b.H.	II	
US 1,220,821	Gulf Refining Co.	II	
US 1,220,973	H. A. Gardner	I	
		II	
US 1,221,046	J. H. Gravell	I	
US 1,221,062	Beacon Miniature Electric Co., Inc.	II	
US 1,221,077	Levinstein, Ltd.	II	
US 1,221,382	Bad. Anilin & Soda F.	II	
US 1,221,441	James H. Gravell	II	
US 1,221,442	J. H. Gravell	I	
		II	
US 1,221,505	Research Corp	I	
		II	
US 1,221,561	Alexandre Meyer	I	
		II	
US 1,221,562	A. Meyer	I	
		II	
US 1,221,698	D. T. Day	I	
		II	
US 1,221,991	Nat. Carbon Co.	I	
US [illegible]	C. P. Landreth	II	
US 1,222,640	Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co.	II	
US 1,222,660	Hydrogenation Co.	I	
		II	
US [illegible]	Ernest E. Werner	I	
US [illegible]	Walter H. Meek	II	
US [illegible]	Titanium Alloy Mfg. Co.	II	
US 1,223,358	Titanium Alloy Mfg. Co.	II	

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
			331
S 1,223,458	J. D. White	I	83
S 1,223,480	J. A. De Cew	II	11 12
S 1,223,692	Charles Hamilton	II	146
S 1,224,125	Maurice N. Aisen	I	293
S 1,224,145	Co. of Whipp Bros. & Tod Ltd.	II	298
S 1,224,204	W. H. Perkin, and S. Bradbury	II	298
S 1,224,205	W. H. Perkin, S. Bradbury	II	298
S 1,224,291	Carleton Ellis	II	145 147
S 1,224,454	Ellis-Foster Co.	II	26 27 35
S 1,224,485	Chemical Development Co.	II	145
S 1,224,530	Edw. A. Muth, Theodore G. Hartwig	II	219
S 1,225,146	George W. Leighton, Charles S. Babcock	II	273
S 1,225,362	Wm. M. Ruthrauff	II	64
S 1,225,407	Firm of Johann A. Wülfing	II	63
S 1,225,414	Thomas Craig	II	264 298
S 1,225,750	Wallace A. Beatty	I	454
S 1,225,825	Edw. C. L. Kressel	II	347
S 1,226,195	James Carrel Dobbins	II	218
S 1,226,340	Celluloid Co.	II	126 127
S 1,226,343	Celluloid Co.	II	126 127
S 1,226,547	Albert H. Braun	II	271
S 1,226,811-2	J. H. Reid	II	61
S 1,227,044	Ellis-Foster Co.	II	16
S 1,227,374	Auguste Boidin, Jean Effront	II	347
S 1,227,624	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	II	292
S 1,227,706	Royal Baking Powder Co.	II	157 323
S 1,228,359	Nat. Carbon Co.	II	204
S 1,228,368	Vesta Accumulator Co.	I II	83 32
S 1,228,369	Vesta Accumulator Co.	II	312
S 1,228,885	Ohio Varnish Co.	II	9
S 1,228,926	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	II	59
S 1,229,052	Coffee Products Co.	II	323
S 1,229,064	George T. Gillette	II	99
S 1,229,317	George L. Owens	II	331 334
S 1,229,662	Eugène Schneider	I	452
S 1,229,681	Raymond Vidal	II	246 345
S 1,229,919	Ebrill's Process Ltd.	II	62
S 1,230,475	H. A. Gardner	I	364
S 1,231,519	L. S. Gibson	I	292
S 1,231,554	Addressograph Co.	II	346
S 1,231,727	Soc. des Etablissements Gaumont	I	83
S 1,231,911	Sampow Kimata	II	37
S 1,231,997	Jacob J. Broz	II	29
S 1,232,077	Eugenio Planchat	I	372
S 1,232,373	Antoine Mouneyrat	I	371
S 1,232,551-2	Bad. Anilin & Soda Fabr.	II	29 30
S 1,232,830	Larkin Co.	II	145
S 1,232,904	Nat. Carbon Co.	II	32 271
S 1,233,252	Frank T. Lahey	II	146
S 1,233,415-6	Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co.	II	37 184
S 1,233,486	Fred M. Locke	II	271
S 1,233,564	Ellis-Foster Co.	II	63
S 1,233,633	Benjamin P. Allen	II	182
S 1,234,045	Kimpitsu Seishi Kabushiki Kaisha	I	452
S 1,234,156	N. Grünstein	II	311
S 1,234,260	O. M. Otte	II	33 38
S 1,234,381	Stanley John Peachey	I II	145 345 346
S 1,234,391	Ilford Ltd.	II	11 258
S 1,234,600	Thomas Gaskell Allen	II	176
S 1,234,626	Kaolin Products Corp.	II	63
S 1,235,025	Walter Glaeser	II	63 64 334
S 1,235,198	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	II	33

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
US 1,235,285	Sherwin-Williams Co.	II	85
US 1,235,664	Chem. Prod. Co.	I II	463 37
US 1,235,815	Permutit Co.	II	33 268
US 1,235,815	Permutit Co.	II	269
US 1,235,850	David Spence	II	346
US 1,235,852	David Spence	II	346
US 1,236,236	Charles S. Vadner	I	364
US 1,236,383	Gov't & People of U.S.A.	?	?
US 1,236,578	Celluloid Co.	II	126
US 1,236,655	Titanium Alloy Mfg. Co.	II	30
US 1,236,662	Norsk Hydro-electrisk Kvaelstoffaktieselskab	II	183
US 1,236,693	Nat. Carbon Co.	II	32 271
US 1,236,959	Diamond State Fiber Co.	II	272
US 1,236,978	Firm-Chem. Fabr. Griesheim-Elektron	II	63
US 1,237,000	Herman von Uffel	II	219
US 1,237,078	Electro-Chemical Supply & Engineering Co.	I II	462 334
US 1,237,136	G. C. Woolley	II	9
US 1,237,221	Western Precipitation Co.	II	194
US 1,237,368	Gustav Augustus Henry Muller	II	29
US 1,237,413	L. Thorp	II	340
US 1,237,485	L. P. Devaucelle, F. Bensa	II	27
US 1,237,815	George R. Riches (Am. Agr. Chem. Co.?) & William C. Piver	II	63
US 1,238,242	Consolidated Chemical Products Co.	II	38
US 1,238,660	Gen. Electric Co.	II	37 184
US 1,238,916	Charles P. Hoover	II	62 63
US 1,238,963	Ernest Emond, George H. Urmston	II	323
US 1,239,100	Wm. A. Hall	II	145
US 1,239,125	Charles L. Parsons	II	182 183 184 334
US 1,239,152	B. R. Greenblatt	I	465
US 1,239,690	Hollister-Wilson Labs.	II	346
US 1,239,810	Nat. Carbon Co.	II	32
US 1,239,822	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I II	371 62 63
US 1,239,912	A. Helbronner	II	29
US 1,240,027	Eastman Kodak Co.	II	34
US 1,240,395	Don C. Westerfield, E. J. Rogers	I	465
US 1,240,405	Titanium Alloy Mfg. Co.	II	33 38
US 1,240,628	Gen. Electric Co.	II	27 34 37 199
US 1,240,700	Gen. Electric Co.	II	30
US 1,240,766	Detroit Organic Chem. Co.	II	62
US 1,241,738	Chemische Fabr. Griesheim-Elektron	I II	145 126 127 292
US 1,241,909	A. O. Blaich Co.	II	28
US 1,241,950	Albert Redlick	I II	83 27 33 36 64 311 312 313
US 1,242,030	Internat. Cellulose Co.	I II	462 463 465 466 467 266 267
US 1,242,236	F. L. Smidth & Co.	II	271 272
US 1,242,264	Leland L. Summers	I	365
US 1,242,587	Harry M. Patch	?	?
US 1,242,624	Southern Cotton Oil Co.	II	145 147
US 1,242,886	Morgan & Wright	I	452

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
US 1,242,955	Gustave John Lemmens, Percival John Fryer	II	180
US 1,243,149	Pyrene Mfg. Co.	I	455
		II	327
US 1,243,190	J. G. Kremers	II	27
US 1,243,191	Permutit Co.	II	11
US 1,243,231	Raymond Pynchon & Co.	I	642
US 1,243,349	A. E. Smith	II	267
US 1,243,927	Singer Mfg. Co.	?	?
US 1,244,033	Cott-a-Lap Co.	II	30
US 1,244,058	R. F. Langer	II	28
US 1,244,082	Ludwig Rosenstein, Ernest H. Simonds	II	39
US 1,244,107	Celluloid Co.	II	126
US 1,244,108	W. G. Lindsay	II	126
US 1,244,347	Celluloid Co.	II	126
US 1,244,348	W. G. Lindsay	II	126
US 1,244,349	Celluloid Co.	II	126
US 1,244,359	Nat. Carbon Co.	II	31
			32
US 1,244,796	Zenshiro Suzuki	II	332
US 1,244,867	P. Laidley	II	11
US 1,244,940	Walter Arthur	II	34
US 1,245,100	Charles J. Gutberlet	II	222
US 1,245,285	H. A. Pike	II	27
US 1,245,294	John W. Williams	I	452
US 1,245,487	Macbeth-Evans Glass Co.	II	314
US 1,245,608	Electro-Chemical Supply & Engineering Co.	II	64
			334
US 1,245,694	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	II	265
US 1,245,818	Jokichi Takamine & Sadakichi Satow	I	463
			465
			466
US 1,245,837	Michael Walkos	II	272
US 1,245,879	S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co.	II	291
			292
US 1,245,894	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	I	466
US 1,245,919	Fine Cotton Spinners & Doublers Assoc. Ltd.	?	?
US 1,245,975	Sadakichi Satow	I	288
US 1,245,976	Sadakichi Satow	I	361
			465
			466
			588
US 1,245,977	Sadakichi Satow	I	293
			465
US 1,245,978	Sadakichi Satow	I	293
			465
			587
US 1,245,979	Sadakichi Satow	I	466
			588
US 1,245,981	Sadakichi Satow	I	465
			466
US 1,245,982	Sadakichi Satow	I	466
US 1,245,984	Sadakichi Satow	I	288
			293
			361
			465
			466
			587
			588
US 1,246,379	Baskerville Processes Corp.	II	145
US 1,246,805	Ellis-Foster Co.	II	33
US 1,246,807	Ellis-Foster Co.	II	33
US 1,246,827	Ellis-Foster Co.	I	451
US 1,246,858	Boston Floating Hospital	II	465
		II	334
US 1,247,086	Myron L. Crowe	II	272
US 1,247,179	Urlyn Clifton Tainton, John N. Pring	II	184
US 1,247,270	Union Carbide Co.	I	371
US 1,247,413	R. Lance	II	29
			30
US 1,247,510	Désiré Marbais	II	27
			32
			35
			37
			38
US 1,247,516	Carleton Ellis	I	642
		II	32
			145
			147
			230
			231
US 1,247,619	Percival R. Moses	II	29
			32
			63

Number	Owner	Vol.
US 1,247,629	André Brochet	II
US 1,247,814	Ricardo Garza	II
US 1,247,833	Hugo Heller	I
US 1,248,022	F. Seidenschnur	II
US 1,247,863	H. Nettgens	II
US 1,248,039	R. W. Tunnell	II
US 1,248,065	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	II
US 1,248,071	Edw. R. Bule	II
US 1,248,092	Isaac W. Becker	II
US 1,248,402	B. E. Reuter	II
US 1,248,463	Henry Debauge	II
US 1,248,604	A. O. Blaich Co.	II
US 1,248,648	James B. Grenagle	II
US 1,248,888	Badische Anilin & Soda Fabr.	I
		II
US 1,248,977	Richard B. Wright	I
US 1,249,180	New York Belting & Packing Co.	II
US 1,249,314	Charles S. Bradley	II
US 1,249,368	Staten Island Chemical Corp.	II
US 1,249,392	Southern Electro Chemical Co.	II
US 1,249,414	John Kaiser	II
US 1,249,863	Victor Vincent	I
US 1,250,063	Carl Andersen, Newton W. Stern	II
US 1,250,095	Donato Cozzolino	II
US 1,250,228	Alfred Henry Bonnard	II
US 1,250,291	Ellis-Foster Co.	II
US 1,250,642	Larrowe Construction Co.	II
US 1,251,202	Carleton Ellis	II
US 1,251,204	Carleton Ellis	II
US 1,251,295	Aluminum Co. of Amer.	II
US 1,251,296	Aluminum Co. of Amer.	II
US 1,251,511	George A. Guess	II
US 1,251,546	Harold Lloyd Lyon, Samuel Stodole Peck	II
US 1,251,564	Wm. Metcalf Parkin	II
US 1,251,742	Carroll Allen	II
US 1,251,938	Carl Theodor Thorssell Harold Ludwig Reinhold Lundén	II
US 1,252,212	Heinrich Wieland	I
US 1,252,318	Carroll Allen	I
US 1,252,384	Maurice Barnett, Louis Burgess	II
US 1,252,481	Semet-Solvay Co.	II
US 1,252,648	Maurice Barnett, Louis Burgess	II
US 1,252,800	Albert J. Hain	II
US 1,252,909	Arthur B. Low	II
US 1,253,055	Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co.	II
US 1,253,571	Louis Charles Bonneau, Victor Emile Hasenfrantz	II
US 1,253,615	Chemical Development Co.	II
US 1,253,617	Chemical Development Co.	I
		II
US 1,253,775	James H. C. Boig	II
US 1,253,854	Marchand Process Co.	I
US 1,254,033	Elsa Eberle (vorm. Mutschler) executrix	II
US 1,254,450-1	Frederick Tschirner	II
US 1,254,866	Cudahy Refining Co.	II
US 1,254,908	Sherwin-Williams Co.	I
		II

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
US 1,254,914	Isidor Kitsee	II	272
US 1,255,020	H. B. Kipper	I	364
US 1,255,390	Arnold Corti	II	62
US 1,255,719	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	II	302
US 1,255,995	Arthur C. Spencer, Archibald Cox	?	?
US 1,256,171	Seitz-Werke, Theo., & George Seitz	II	102
US 1,256,233	Standard Oil Co.	II	145
US 1,256,295	Kaolin Products Corp.	II	62
US 1,256,324	Edwin R. Jump	II	10 29 31 203 204 232 233
US 1,256,593	Wm. E. Prisk & Horace R. Harrison	I II	365 38
US 1,256,605	Peter Spence & Sons, Ltd.	II	62 63
US 1,256,621	Ludwig N. Weissmann	II	323
US 1,256,875	Alexander Classen	II	98
US 1,257,356	Carborundum Co.	II	35
US 1,258,261	American Magnesium Corp.	II	30 267
US 1,258,272	L. G. White Shoe Co.	II	222
US 1,258,587	John R. Mardick	II	194
US 1,258,637	Dyer Smith	II	222
US 1,258,886	Francis C. Frary, Sterling N. Temple	II	311
US 1,259,377	George F. Doran	II	34 312 313
US 1,259,601	This number is not dependable. Possibly 1,259,610 (q.v.)	?	?
US 1,259,610	Edward W. Dreckschmidt	?	?
US 1,259,708	Nat. Gum & Mica Co.	II	30 38
US 1,259,757-8	Chemical Development Co.	II	26 27 194 311
US 1,260,012	Fred W. Mueller, John B. Luess	II	272
US 1,260,621-2	Isco Chemical Co.	II	321
US 1,260,811-2	New Jersey Zinc Co.	II	34 38 314
US 1,260,899	Arlington Chemical Co.	I	451
US 1,260,944	Metallurgical Co. of Amer.	II	62 63
US 1,260,977	André Helbronner and S. E. Criquebeuf	I	292
US 1,260,987	Paige & Jones Chem. Co., Inc.	II	30 33 221
US 1,261,022	Ellis-Foster Co.	I	371
US 1,261,408	Cannot identify ownership	II	36
US 1,261,572	Karl P. McElroy	II	63
US 1,261,736	Pyrene Mfg. Co.	II	85 87
US 1,261,750	William H. Allen	I	465
US 1,262,062	Wm. F. Jobbins, Inc.	II	62
US 1,262,228	William Morrison	I II	83 33
US 1,262,295	Thiogen Co.	II	33
US 1,262,589	Otto Liebknecht	I II	463 37
US 1,262,809	Joseph Demkowitch	I	466
US 1,262,888	Albert Westlake	I	588
US 1,262,939	Columbia Chem. Co.	II	29 63 311
US 1,263,607	Morton Co.	II	297
US 1,263,656	Dedicated to Gov't. and People of USA	II	242 291
US 1,263,707	Permutit Co.	II	298
US 1,263,709	Norton Co.	I II	641 297
US 1,263,710	Norton Co.	II	264 297
US 1,263,813	H. Koppers Co.	II	246
US 1,264,092	Herman B. Kipper	II	294
US 1,264,185	Holliday Chem. Co.	II	258
US 1,264,236	John J. Gray	II	334
US 1,264,510	Southern Electro-Chem. Co.	II	334
US 1,264,513	Southern Electro-Chemical Co.	I	463

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
US 1,264,535	Chem. Development Co.	II	266
US 1,264,536	Chemical Development Co.	II	266
US 1,264,551	David J. Ogilvy	II	345
US 1,264,802	Chance & Hunt, Ltd.	I II	365 184
US 1,264,949	Axel Rudolf Lindblad	II	218
US 1,264,979	Seüchi Sakane	II	11
US 1,265,076	J. J. Gray, Jr.	I II	465 334
US 1,265,149	John J. Gray, Jr.	II	334
US 1,265,150	John J. Gray, Jr.	II	64 334
US 1,265,216	Celluloid Co.	II	126
US 1,265,547	Metal Extraction Corp. Ltd.	II	63
US 1,266,147	Ernest Oré	II	62
US 1,266,202	H. D. Boddington	I	465
US 1,266,258	John K. Haywood	II	63
US 1,266,330	Elektro-Osmose A. G.	II	163
US 1,266,339	Industrial Chemical Co.	II	63
US 1,266,713	Clinton G. Reed	II	21
US 1,267,012	Ludwig A. Thiele	II	271
US 1,267,081	Kellogg Labs., Inc.	II	347
US 1,268,135	Chem. Development Co.	I	361 364
US 1,268,237	J. H. Gravell	I II	465 200 334
US 1,268,240	Firm of Gebrüder Giulini G.m.b.H.	I	83
US 1,268,647	Gen. Electric Co.	II	85
US 1,269,080	Kwanto Sanso Kabushiki Kaishi Ltd.	I	466
US 1,269,116	Dagmar H. Reimuller	I	28 364
US 1,269,189	Halbert L. Kadish	II	323
US 1,269,331	Arthur C. Spencer	II	334
US 1,269,443	Addison F. Hoffman	I II	364 204
US 1,269,795	Societá Anonima Italiana Gio Ansaldo & Co.	II	334
US 1,269,863	Paramount Safety Paper Co.	II	323
US 1,269,957	E. F. Honghton & Co.	II	28
US 1,269,980	Emma Tufte	I	455
US 1,270,270	Marion Dorset, Robert R. Henley	I	455
US 1,270,394	Pyrene Mfg. Co.	II	224
US 1,270,395	Pyrene Mfg. Co.	II	25 83 221 309
US 1,270,396	Pyrene Mfg. Co.	I	367
US 1,270,450	David F. Shope	II	218 220
US 1,270,559	Raybestos Co.	II	221
US 1,270,630	Jean Ignaz Leist	II	328
US 1,271,013	Badische Anilin & Soda Fabr.	I II	292 28 29 39 202 264
US 1,271,071	U. S. Government	I	467
US 1,271,392	Adriaan Willem Coster van Voorhout	I	452
US 1,271,393	Adriaan Willem Coster van Voorhout	I	452
US 1,271,387	Atlantic Refining Co.	II	266
US 1,271,591	Burdett Loomis	I	292
US 1,271,611	Emma Pickl	I II	463 37
US 1,272,197	Celite Products Co.	II	146
US 1,272,522	Dow Chem. Co.	II	99 183
US 1,273,145	Abbott Labs.	II	200 334
US 1,273,223	Alpha Mfg. Co.	II	30 267
US 1,273,358	James H. Gravell	I	465
US 1,273,361	Roko Mfg. Co.	I	452
US 1,273,432	Jackson S. Weeks, Raymond M. Weeks	II	36 64 87 203 313
US 1,273,571	Victor G. Bloede	I	364
US 1,273,772	Clinton S. Lutkins	II	231
US 1,273,824	Fabricuis Cobellis	I II	463 29

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
			34
			35
			37
			64
			200
US 1,273,857	Oelwerke Stern Sonnebom A.-G.	II	260
			624
US 1,273,901	Gilbert Thomas Morgan	I	293
US 1,274,334	Robt. Evstafieff Rose	II	11
			334
US 1,274,961	Roger N. Wallach	II	35
			36
US 1,274,995	Benjamin B. Crombie	II	19
			265
US 1,275,162	George B. Pegram	I	451
			452
US 1,275,275	Samuel Levinson	I	361
			588
		II	218
			221
US 1,275,276	Egil Lie	I	463
			464
		II	64
US 1,275,324	Jokichi Takamine & Sadakichi Satow	I	465
			466
US 1,275,765	Roessler & Hasslacher Chem. Co.	I	464
US 1,275,799	Raymond Welch Tunnell	II	32
			312
US 1,276,507	Carleton Ellis	II	9
US 1,276,509	Carleton Ellis	I	82
			83
		II	28
US 1,276,537	Palmer Perchlorate Powder Co. of Canada, Ltd.	I	451
			642
US 1,276,599	Jackson S. Weeks Raymond M. Weeks	II	16
US 1,276,643	Jacques Gendreau	II	63
US 1,276,714	Nat. Carbon Co., Inc.	II	268
US 1,276,870	Frank K. Cameron	I	463
US 1,277,329	Gulf Refining Co.	II	146
			331
US 1,277,605	Herman Willem Knottenbelt	II	146
US 1,277,904	Hans Gesell	I	455
		II	345
			346
US 1,278,023	Rudolph R. Rosenbaum	II	144
US 1,278,257	Henri Tobler	II	266
US 1,278,408	Carl Andersen, Newton W. Stern	II	62
US 1,278,411	J. E. Steverding	II	147
US 1,278,435	James R. Campbell	I	624
US 1,278,714-5	American La France Fire Engine Co., Inc.	II	269
			302
US 1,279,090	Samuel H. Dolbear, John Woods Beckman	II	194
US 1,279,101	James H. Gravell	I	465
		II	334
US 1,279,160	Rodman Chem. Co.	II	28
US 1,279,200	Viscose Co.	II	231
			232
US 1,279,276	Eastman Kodak Co.	II	183
			293
US 1,279,331	James H. Gravell	I	465
		II	334
US 1,279,457-8	Porter W. Shimer	II	30
US 1,279,918	Wallace Savage	II	144
			145
			147
US 1,280,129	Eduard Salomon Ali Cohen	II	9
			10
US 1,280,698	Augustine W. Foree, David S. Applegate	II	147
US 1,280,861	Sadakichi Satow	I	293
			466
US 1,280,862	Sadakichi Satow	I	361
US 1,280,939	Wm. H. Allen	I	465
		II	222
US 1,280,954	Paul F. Bovard	II	10
			11
US 1,281,118	Launcelot W. Andrews	II	264
			297
			298
US 1,281,751	Frederick H. Apel	II	266
US 1,281,796	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	II	168
US 1,281,878	Russell Thayer	II	30
US 1,282,062	Axel Franck-Philipson	II	83
			273
US 1,282,188	Charles Catlett	II	63

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*
US 1,282,222	Charles M. Hall, Arthur V. Davies, Homer H. Johnson, executors of Charles Hall's will	II
US 1,282,265	Copper Products Co.	[illegible]
US 1,282,266	Copper Products Co.	[illegible]
US 1,282,268	Copper Products Co.	[illegible]
US 1,282,269	Copper Products Co.	[illegible]
US 1,282,270	Copper Products Co.	[illegible]
US 1,282,381	Amer. Cyanamid Co.	II
US 1,282,868	Ward Baking Co.	II
US 1,282,906	Chem. Development Co.	II
US 1,283,077	Herbert W. Gepp	I
US 1,283,078	Herbert W. Gepp	I
US 1,283,183	Harold Hibbert	I
US 1,283,455	Phineas L. Bartholomew	II
US 1,283,546	Hans M. Olson	II
US 1,283,728	This number is not dependable. Possibly US 1,283,782 (q.v.).	II
US 1,283,782	Wm. A. Ingham	?
US 1,283,951	Jordan Homer Stover	II
US 1,284,200	Albert R. Merz, Wm. H. Ross and John N. Carrothers	I
		II
US 1,284,447	Micajah L. Poulter	?
US 1,284,724	Isaac Lifschütz	II
US 1,284,739-40	Ralph H. McKee	II
US 1,285,248	Frederick B. La Forge	II
US 1,285,636	Bradley & Vrooman Co.	II
US 1,285,690	Adrien Hanriot	II
US 1,285,704	Kunheim & Co., and Allgemeine Radiogen—A. G.	II
US 1,285,824	Walter O. Snellrieg	II
US 1,286,061	Leonard C. Munn	I
		II
US 1,286,187	Refining Products Corp.	I
		II
US 1,286,316	Cooper Hewitt Electric Co.	II
US 1,286,718	Harmon N. Morse	II
US 1,286,882	Peter Cooper Hewitt	II
US 1,286,903	Fred C. Atkinson	II
US 1,286,916	Titanium Alloy Mfg. Co.	II
US 1,287,187	H. B. Thornberry	II
US 1,287,592	Refining Products Corp.	II
US 1,287,605	Parker Rust-Proof Co. of Amer.	II
US 1,287,939	Magnetic Pigment Co.	II
US 1,288,293	Citro Chem. Co.	II
US 1,288,458	Andrew Tumbull	II
US 1,288,734	Gertrude F. Stewart	II
US 1,289,053	Refining Products Corp.	I
		II
US 1,289,072	Nickel Concentration Ltd.	II
US 1,289,444	Louis Gottschalk; Esther J. Gottschalk administratrix of said L. Gottschalk, deceased	I
US 1,289,566	Rubber Regenerating Co.	II
US 1,289,707	Nat. Carbon Co., Inc.	I
US 1,289,873	Kosaku Murakomi	II
US 1,290,010-1	Alpha Products Co., Inc.	II
US 1,290,146	Diamond Match Co.	II
US 1,290,118	Walter Dickerson	II
US 1,290,244	Joannes Kramers	II
US 1,291,186	Alexander Schwarcman	I

umber	Owner	Vol.	Page
1,291,310	William Miner	II	204
1,291,352	Parker Rust-Proof Co. of Amer.	I II	465 312
1,291,614	Franklin F. Noxon	II	323
1,292,019	Bad. Anilin & Soda Fabr.	II	64 266 271 272
1,292,404	Sanroku Hattori	II	9 29 38
1,292,743	Pyrene Mfg. Co.	II	6
1,292,907-8	H. Koppess Co.	II	203
1,292,964	William Albert Ruddell	I	252
1,293,402	D. J. Giles & James Earl Giles	II	63
1,293,403-4	D. J. Giles & J. E. Giles	II	63
1,294,310	Ralph Sayre, Elias Yanovsky	II	257
1,294,422	Gen. Electric Co.	II	203
1,294,627	Gen. Electric Co.	II	203
1,295,049	Air Reduction Co.	II	27
1,295,080	Metals Extraction Corp., Ltd.	II	63
1,295,339	Chem. Development Co.	I II	463 131 152
S 1,295,466	Luke W. Farmer	I	451
S 1,296,035	A. B. Andrews, H. F. Kelley	II	63
S 1,296,457	Chemical Construction Co.	I	83
S 1,296,458	Chem. Construction Co.	II	183
S 1,296,460	Henry Blumenberg, Jr.	II	183
S 1,296,468	Henry Blumenberg, Jr.	II	26 85
S 1,296,496	Carleton Ellis	II	230 231
S 1,296,557	George R. Riches (Am. Agr. Chem. Co.?) Wm. Piver	II	183
S 1,296,776	H. Koppers Co.	II	203
S 1,296,847	Deutsche Gasglüklicht A.-G. (Auergesellschaft)	I	462 463
S 1,297,491	Powell Wood Process Inc.	II	287
S 1,297,494	Lizbeth E. Van Wyck Rhein	II	287
S 1,297,635	Sharples Specialty Co.	II	144
S 1,298,546	Wm. Mouck	II	271
S 1,298,552-3-4	Electro Bleaching Gas Co.	II	27 33 98 194 264 311 312
S 1,298,793	Nobel's Explosives Co. Ltd.	II	107 108
S 1,299,017	Gen. Electric Co.	II	271
S 1,299,663	Cornell Wood Prod. Co.	I II	364 452 9
S 1,299,693	Thomas A. Edison	I II	371 330
S 1,300,110	Anson G. Betts	II	21
S 1,300,357	Judson A. De Cew	II	298
S 1,301,360	Andrew Bender, Edw. S. Beach	II	63
S 1,301,388	Courtney Conover, Harry D. Gibbs	II	144
S 1,301,652	Manchester Oxide Co., Ltd.	I	144
S 1,301,909	Fabricius Cobellis	II	32 38
S 1,302,320	Wm. H. Damon	II	146
S 1,302,487	H. V. Dunham	I	452
S 1,302,937	Christofer G. Leonis	II	32 36 63 312
US 1,302,959	Chili Exploration Co.	II	99
US 1,303,115	Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd.	II	340
US 1,303,314	Ainwell Gordon McIntyre	II	63
US 1,303,426	Kalmus, Comstock & Wescott, Inc.	II	29 34 35
US 1,303,453	Nat. Carbon Co., Inc.	II	184
US 1,303,624	Dupont	II	345
US 1,304,097	James H. Reeve	II	266
US 1,304,206	Permutit Co.	II	264 298
US 1,304,222	George D. Van Arsdale, Charles G. Maier	II	204
US 1,304,679	Minute Tapioca Co.	II	323
US 1,304,946	Miris Steel Co., Ltd.	II	19
US 1,305,113-4-5	Winchester Repeating Arms Co.	II	37

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
US 1,305,123	Permutit Co.	II	11
US 1,305,222	Mathew S. Murray	II	222
US 1,305,301	Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc.	II	32
US 1,305,331	Wm. H. Allen	II	33
US 1,305,618	James B. Pierce, Jr.	II	27 34 35
US 1,305,793-4	Corning Glass Works	II	36
US 1,305,845	Independent Non-Freezing Powder Co.	II	34
US 1,306,568	Gen. Electric Co.	II	331
US 1,306,569	Whitney Yeast Corp.	I	361
US 1,306,707	American La France Fire Engine Co., Inc.	II	269 302
US 1,306,862	Balfour-Guthrie Investment Co.	II	35 272
US 1,307,090	H. V. Dunham	I	452
US 1,307,373	Pearson Products Corp.	I	452
US 1,307,766	Dupont	II	34
US 1,307,857	Herbert Frood	II	11
US 1,308,184	Cannot identify ownership	II	63
US 1,308,239	Harley-Davidson Motor Co.	II	221
US 1,308,243	Laszló Janowsky	II	221
US 1,308,393	Dupont	II	29 185
US 1,308,463	Vickers Ltd.	II	27 34 36
US 1,308,538	Brewster Film Corp.	II	268
US 1,308,576	Dupont	II	266
US 1,308,707	Herman Gross	I	365
US 1,308,763	Chemical Development Co.	I	364 365
US 1,308,796	Chemical Development Co.	I II	365 37
US 1,308,797	Chemical Development Co.	I II	365 37
US 1,308,826	Moriz Weinrich	I II	463 62 98 145 334
US 1,309,014	Nat. Explosive Corp.	I	451
US 1,309,551	Dupont	II	345
US 1,309,581	Dupont	I	454
US 1,309,683	American Synthetic Dyes, Inc.	II	194 196
US 1,309,703	New York Belting & Packing Co.	I II	452 195
US 1,309,744	Robt. Gilchrest	II	63
US 1,309,979	Nulomoline Co.	II	347
US 1,310,384	Elgie C. Auld, James R. Campbell	II	27
US 1,310,449	American Magnesium Corp.	II	32 191
US 1,310,450	American Magnesium Corp.	II	32 191
US 1,310,466	Electro Metallurgical Co.	II	34 183
US 1,310,489	Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd.	II	340
US 1,310,624	Kenworthy Broth. Co.	I	452
US 1,310,713	Herbert C. Reed	II	63 64
US 1,310,841	Dupont	II	194 209
US 1,310,918	Edwin C. Henn	II	28
US 1,311,215-6	Ellis-Foster Co.	II	97 144
US 1,311,219	Ellis-Foster Co.	II	97 144
US 1,311,275	Ralph H. Harrison	II	268
US 1,311,329	Dow Chem. Co.	II	321
US 1,311,987	Gulf Refining Co.	II	145
US 1,312,053	H. C. Fry Glass Co.	II	218
US 1,312,127	Ralph H. McKee	II	63
US 1,312,144	Revere Rubber Co.	II	182
US 1,312,156	Wm. H. Buell	II	34 185
US 1,312,186	A. T. King, F. A. Mason	I II	364 191 196
US 1,312,256-7	Jesse C. King	II	99 294
US 1,312,339	Carbonizing Engineering Co.	II	28
US 1,312,452	Albert Pinet, Albert Debout	II	222
US 1,312,592	Arthur C. Spencer, Archibald Cox	II	218

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
US 1,313,379	Chemical Construction Co.	I	464
US 1,313,886	Amer. Cyanamid Co.	II	221
US 1,314,138	Nathan Goodman, Benjamin Grubman	II	63
US 1,314,203	Refining Prod. Corp.	I	465
			466
		II	63
			64
			98
			335
US 1,314,204	Refining Prod. Corp.	I	465
			466
		II	64
			98
US 1,314,231	Nitrogen Products Co.	II	27
US 1,314,450	Samuel Whyte	I	372
US 1,314,765	Herbert G. Stone	II	63
US 1,314,831	Chemical Foundation, Inc.	II	334
US 1,314,839-40-41-42	Jackson S. and Raymond M. Weeks	II	26
			34
			183
			192
			204
			232
			233
			266
			267
			272
			273
			312
US 1,314,920	Selden Co.	II	62
US 1,314,924	Selden Co.	I	641
US 1,314,925	Selden Co.	I	641
US 1,315,011	Essex Labs., Inc.	II	168
			331
US 1,315,045	Aluminum Co. of Amer.	II	297
US 1,315,137	Charles L. Lightenhome	II	28
			195
			222
US 1,315,219	Edw. Victor Espenhahn	II	141
US 1,315,229	Chem. Development Co.	II	131
US 1,315,464	Eastman Kodak Co.	I	588
US 1,315,525	Union Carbide Co.	II	26
US 1,315,543	Union Carbide Co.	II	184
US 1,315,546	Union Carbide Co.	II	184
US 1,315,700	Jean Henry Brègeat	I	455
US 1,315,701	Jean Henry Brègeat	I	455
US 1,315,811	James Beveridge	II	63
US 1,315,836	Addison F. Hoffman	II	195
US 1,316,067	Arthur D. Little, Inc.	II	222
US 1,316,090	Gen. Labs. Co.	II	146
US 1,316,133	Edw. A. Barnes	II	32
			38
US 1,316,531	Printing Ink Compound Co., Inc.	II	221
US 1,316,742	Jacob S. Robeson	II	87
US 1,316,760	Nat. Carbon Co.	II	38
			293
			314
			322
US 1,316,823	Joseph A. Ambler, Herbert A. Lubs, Harry D. Gibbs	II	27
			28
US 1,316,848	Kiichi Miyake	II	273
US 1,316,881	Dupont	II	194
US 1,316,909	River Smelting & Refining Co.	I	287
US 1,316,913	Dupont	II	85
US 1,317,276	Soc. Anonyme des Etablissements Justin Dupont	I	455
US 1,317,351	Cleveland Metal Products Co.	II	183
			291
			293
US 1,317,524	Fred. D. S. Robertson	I	463
			464
			465
		II	218
US 1,317,680	Benjamin F. Bickel	II	10
US 1,317,945	Metals Recovery Co.	I	455
US 1,318,106	Osro Chemical Co.	II	323
US 1,318,174	Ralston Purina Co.	I	465
US 1,318,212	Soc. d'Elairage Chauffage et Force Motrice, Siége social	II	345
US 1,318,258	Techno-Chemical Laboratories, Ltd.	I	80
		II	27
			31
US 1,318,432	James C. Adell	I	365
US 1,318,632	Barrett Co.	I	591
US 1,318,891	John R. MacMillan	II	27
			32

Number	Owner	Vol.
US 1,319,151	Bernard C. Gilligan	II
US 1,319,365	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I
US 1,319,426	James Henry Reid	II
US 1,319,858	Robt. Seaver Edwards	II
US 1,320,043	A. B. Foster	I
		II
US 1,320,076	David B. MacDonald	I
US 1,320,077	David B. MacDonald	I
US 1,320,166	New York Belting & Packing Co.	II
US 1,320,193	Edgar Arthur Ashcroft	II
US 1,320,211-2	Robt. S. Edwards	II
US 1,320,311	James E. & Walter H. Hannah	II
US 1,320,701	Thomas Franklin Manns	II
US 1,321,013	Robt. Wm. Davis, Jr.	II
US 1,321,182	William H. Allen	I
US 1,321,271	Ernst H. Zollinger, Herman Roehling	II
US 1,321,281	Standard Oil Co.	II
US 1,321,459	Emily Roberts Lewis	II
US 1,322,001	Nat. Carbon Co., Inc.	II
US 1,322,054	Eloi Ricard	I
		II
US 1,322,104	Robt. W. Schweimler, Paul A. Poulalion	II
US 1,322,291	Chem. Foundation, Inc.	II
US 1,322,485	John B. Ekeley, Wm. B. Stoddard	II
US 1,322,823	Stanley H. Rood	I
		II
US 1,322,228	Edw. Hart	II
US 1,323,528	John G. Gotty	I
US 1,323,540	Brown Co.	I
US 1,323,878	Betram Levin	I
US 1,323,951	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	I
US 1,324,093	Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.	II
US 1,324,119	Air Reduction Co., Inc.	II
US 1,324,132	Henry Opgenorth	II
US 1,324,317	Quinten Marino	II
US 1,324,328	Gerhard Nicolaas Vis	II
US 1,324,538	McCormick & Co.	II
US 1,324,649	Henry V. Dunham	II
US 1,324,715	Selden Co.	I
US 1,324,849	Clarence Robbins	II
US 1,324,920	Brown Co.	II
US 1,324,958	Wm. Feldenheimer	II
US 1,324,979	Emile Piron	II
US 1,325,129	Eric Hjalman Westling	II
US 1,325,168	Lucien Jean Joseph Perruche	II
US 1,325,561	Titan Co.	II
US 1,325,713	Edwin D. Chaplin	II
US 1,325,971	Kazue Akashi	II
US 1,326,040	A. Boake Roberts & Co., Ltd.	I
US 1,326,123	Gerhard N. Vis	II
US 1,326,210	N. V. Anton Jurgens Vereenigde Fabriken	II
US 1,326,232	Herman von Uffel	II
US 1,326,297	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	II
US 1,326,310	Victor Thrane	II
US 1,326,319	Titanium Alloy Mfg. Co.	I
US 1,326,[illegible]	Herman Fleck	II
US 1,326,384	Harry G. Wildman	II
US [illegible]	American Potash Corp.	II
US [illegible]	Soc. d'Eclairage, Chauffage et Force Motrice	I
US [illegible]	Nat. Carbon Co.	II
US 1,326,961	James F. Place	II
US 1,327,175	Frank W. Frame	II

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
US 1,327,239	Lowell Bleachery	I	452
US 1,327,332	John Robt. Köhler	II	222
US 1,327,536	L. M. Freeman	I	364
US 1,327,569	Macbeth-Evans Glass Co.	II	27
US 1,327,631	Georges A. Paulin	II	30 33
US 1,327,714	Robt. J. King	II	62 258
US 1,327,738	Internat. Nitrogen Co.	II	35
US 1,328,080	Carleton Ellis	II	90
US 1,328,310	Willite Road Construction Co. of Amer.	II	10 203 293
US 1,328,530	Gen. Fire Extinguisher Co.	?	?
US 1,329,183	Hans Marcussen Höyberg	II	274
US 1,329,272	Elnathan Nelson	II	57
US 1,329,322	Carleton Ellis	I	451
US 1,329,369	American Potash Corp.	II	63
US 1,329,386	Dupont	II	193 194
US 1,329,573	William B. Allen	I	465
US 1,329,631	Standard Asphalt & Refining Co.	II	97
US 1,330,058	Frank E. Culver	I	587
US 1,330,074	Williamsburg Chem. Co., Inc.	II	271
US 1,330,738	Nat. Carbon Co., Inc.	I	463
US 1,330,772	Chem. Foundation, Inc.	II	183
US 1,331,937	Gen. Electric Co.	I	365
US 1,332,028	Commercial Research Co.	II	62 345
US 1,332,113	Eric Edw. Dutt	II	62
US 1,332,525	Prest-O-Lite Co., Inc.	II	62 99
US 1,332,541	Metalite Co.	II	11
US 1,332,562	Albert Barnes Moses	II	145
US 1,332,680	Max Phillips	I	292 293
US 1,333,363	Polygon Products Co.	II	346
US 1,333,393	Minerals Separation North American Corp.	I II	260 624 33
US 1,333,465	Manchester Oxide Co., Ltd.	I	144
US 1,333,768	George C. Nixon	II	28
US 1,334,033	Dupont	II	345
US 1,334,089	Rare Metals Reduction Co.	I	407
US 1,334,297	Bernhard Fritzsch	II	36
US 1,334,303	Atlas Powder Co.	I	451 642
US 1,334,463	Eli Lilly & Co.	II	146
US 1,334,940	Arthur Charles Auden	II	218
US 1,335,788	Electro-Metallurgical Co.	I II	451 183
US 1,335,789	Electro-Metallurgical Co.	I	451
US 1,335,790	Electro-Metallurgical Co.	II	34 183
US 1,335,846	Copper Prod. Co.	I	371
US 1,336,055	Beaver Co.	I	364
US 1,336,178	George Witty	I	82
US 1,336,281	Beniamino Cataldi	II	266
US 1,336,386	Metals Extraction Corp., Ltd.	I II	365 642 184
US 1,336,709	Chem. Foundation, Inc.	II	32 257
US 1,336,974	Bertram Levin	I	463
US 1,337,192	Chemical Foundation, Inc.	I	67
US 1,337,380	Walter Alexander	II	183
US 1,337,382	Walter Alexander	II	29
US 1,337,523	Gen. Petroleum Corp.	II	145 146
US 1,337,664	Charles F. Lorenzen	II	18
US 1,338,343	Paul Weiss, Jules Verdier	II	331
US 1,338,363-4	J. R. Geigy S. A.	II	29
US 1,338,661	Celluloid Co.	II	126
US 1,338,736	Haggin Estate, Inc.	I	642
US 1,338,811	George E. Calhoun	II	146
US 1,338,831	Herman Oskar Hedström	I	463
US 1,339,145	Edwin C. Weisgerber	II	182
US 1,339,344	Carborundum Co.	II	311
US 1,340,245	Peters Cartridge Co.	II	219
US 1,340,603	J. R. Geigy S. A.	II	29
US 1,340,649	Crandon Mfg. Co.	II	63
US 1,340,661	Fred. Lobl	I	451
US 1,340,747	Chas. W. Early	II	222
US 1,340,777	Frank L. Kryder	II	222
US 1,340,855	Barrett Co.	I	454 455
US 1,340,873	Commercial Research Co.	II	131

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
US 1,340,889	Thomas T. Gray	II	145 146
US 1,341,012	Diamond Match Co.	II	221
US 1,341,040	Boston Floating Hospital	I	466
US 1,341,100	Wm. H. Allen	I	465
US 1,341,361	Crandon Mfg. Co.	II	62
US 1,341,782	Samuel E. Brick	II	193
US 1,341,790	Philip E. Edelman	II	63
US 1,342,148	Patent Corp., Ltd.	II	32 36
US 1,342,638	Samuel M. McMurray	I	365
US 1,342,783	Chemical Foundation, Inc.	I	452
US 1,342,953	William Gardiner & William H. Duggan	I	371
US 1,343,034	Lewis Cheeseman	II	33 38
US 1,343,100	Edw. Wm. Thurlow	II	27 28 194 195
US 1,343,139	Arnold Print Works	I	456
US 1,343,150	George W. B. Neff	I	365
US 1,343,191	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	I	371
US 1,343,390	Nat. Carbon Co., Inc.	II	266
US 1,343,441	Titan Co.	II	29 62
US 1,343,446	Titan Co.	II	331
US 1,343,468	Titan Co.	II	28
US 1,343,897	Dow Chem. Co.	II	63
US 1,343,918	Dow Chem. Co.	II	27
US 1,343,927	Permutit Co.	II	36 264 298 313
US 1,344,035	Toledo Rex Spray Co.	II	183
US 1,344,545	Fred H. McGregory	II	222 346
US 1,344,645	Morgan & Wright	II	229
US 1,344,658	Lewis D. Shivley	II	271 272
US 1,344,681	Charles J. A. Dalziel	II	62
US 1,344,851	Harry P. Bassett	II	11
US 1,344,869	Elisha Barton Cutten	II	28
US 1,344,950	Rohm & Haas Co.	II	11
US 1,345,184	W. I. Ohmer	I	452
US 1,345,323	Joseph C. W. Frazer, Charles C. Scalione	II	202 204 230 233 293
US 1,345,476	Albert L. Clapp	II	63
US 1,346,002	American Potash Corp.	II	218
US 1,346,148	Hyleman A. Webster	II	64
US 1,346,287	C. F. Burgess Labs.	II	27 38
US 1,346,337	U. S. Sanitary Prod. Corp.	I II	145 368 327
US 1,346,830	Alphonse Lambert	II	268
US 1,347,435	Carl Espy	II	38
US 1,347,798	Georges Truffant	II	246 334 345
US 1,348,741	Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd.	II	340
US 1,348,812	Landau's Instantaneous Duplicator Co.	I	83
US 1,348,977	George L. Borrowman	II	267
US 1,349,053	Nat. Carbon Co., Inc.	I	464
US 1,349,113	Eric H. Westling	II	10
US 1,349,265	Sunbeam Chem. Co.	I	451
US 1,349,411	Soc. d'Études Chimiques pour l'Industrie	II	181
US 1,349,655	Testall Electric Mfg. Co.	II	50
US 1,349,750	Edgard Ciselet Camille Deguide	II	32 63 85 182 312
US 1,349,909	E. H. Clapp Rubber Co.	II	345
US 1,349,947	Francis M. Dupont, Gustav A. Hanke	II	63
US 1,349,983	Oswald Silberrad	I	451
US 1,350,092	Rasik Lal Datta	II	182
US 1,350,465	Peters Cartridge Co.	II	34 37
US 1,350,537	Roy A. Alexander	I	452
US 1,350,600	Emile Auguste Fourneaux	I	464

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
US 1,350,814	Chem. Foundation, Inc.	II	59
			85
			182
			231
US 1,350,820	Chemical Foundation, Inc.	I	145
			293
		II	6
			127
			154
			345
US 1,350,843	James G. Roman	II	332
US 1,351,021	Samuel M. Bullock, Harry S. Lloyd	II	195
US 1,351,438	Sanseal Corp.	I	83
US 1,351,672	Curtis C. Meigs	I	463
US 1,351,693	Samuel S. Sadtler	II	334
US 1,351,961	Thomas I. Murphy	II	19
US 1,352,175	Nitrogen Corp	II	27
			31
US 1,352,176	Nitrogen Corp.	I	80
		II	31
US 1,352,177	Nitrogen Corp.	I	80
		II	31
			61
US 1,352,178	Nitrogen Corp.	I	80
		II	61
US 1,352,179	Nitrogen Corp.	I	80
		II	31
US 1,352,331	Umikichi Unno	I	371
US 1,352,399	American Smelting & Refining Co.	II	267
US 1,352,502	Lewis S. Eastlake	I	452
US 1,352,768	Chem. Foundation, Inc.	II	63
US 1,352,834	French Battery & Carbon Co.	?	?
US 1,353,239	Chas. A. Honig	II	229
US 1,353,384-5	H. Dreyfus	II	332
			345
			346
US 1,353,805	Walter O. Snelling	II	183
US 1,353,979	Basil E. Wise	I	451
			452
US 1,354,043	George Kramer	II	271
US 1,354,105	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	371
US 1,354,450	Cannot identify ownership	II	35
US 1,354,451	Norske Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaelstofaktieselskab	II	35
US 1,354,575	Ross Chem. Co.	II	62
US 1,354,640	Dupont	II	34
US 1,354,727	Charles Callett	II	200
			351
US 1,354,806	Ellis-Foster Co.	II	271
US 1,355,102	Barrett Co.	II	203
US 1,355,299	Howard L. Bender	I	371
US 1,355,381	Henry Spencer Blackmore	II	22
US 1,355,415	Zeno Ostenberg	I	462
US 1,355,625	Super-Glass Co.	I	587
US 1,355,642	Oscar L. Barnebey	II	27
			35
US 1,355,689	Arthur F. Quin, Clifford Lacey	II	220
US 1,355,834	Hanns John	I	630
US 1,356,029	Laurence G. Wesson	I	587
		II	64
US 1,356,030	Laurence G. Wesson	II	64
US 1,356,100	New Era Iron & Steel Corp.	II	100
			195
US 1,356,387	John L. Mitchell	II	38
US 1,356,877	M. Dick Bunnell	I	641
US 1,357,025	Kali Co. of Amer.	II	10
US 1,357,138	Harry P. Bassett	II	204
US 1,357,168	Hans Marcussen Höyberg	II	274
US 1,357,310	Victor G. Bloede, Inc.	II	29
			32
US 1,357,375	Max Baer	I	28
US 1,357,447	American Cellone Co.	II	126
US 1,357,482	Chem. Foundation, Inc.	II	29
US 1,357,844	Randolph Paper Box Co.	II	219
US 1,358,007	Ultro Chem. Corp.	II	29
			30
US 1,358,084	Submarine Signal Co.	II	23
US 1,358,096	Chem. Foundation Inc.	II	145
US 1,358,151	Christopher J. Heidorf	II	323
US 1,358,227	Frederick S. Mardon	II	258
US 1,358,281	Park Chem. Co.	II	28
US 1,358,653	Arlington Co.	II	107
			108
US 1,358,750	Abbott Labs.	II	131
US 1,358,858	Milo W. Krejci, Gunnard E. Johnson	II	221

Number	Owner	Vol.	P
US 1,359,011	Thomas H. Wright	II	[illegible]
US 1,359,094	Refining Products Corp.	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,359,137	Raymond Samuel Wile	?	[illegible]
US 1,359,494	Torguy Albin Eklund	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,359,640	Nat. Carbon Co., Inc.	II	[illegible]
US 1,359,782	Dow Chem. Co.	II	63
US 1,359,813	Guillaume Justine Kroll	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			32
US 1,360,046	Arthur D. Little, Inc.	II	63
US 1,360,248	George R. Brobst	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,360,271	U. S. Smelting Refining & Mining Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,360,272	United Lead Co.	I	371
US 1,360,282	Diamond Match Co.	I	642
		II	27
US 1,360,283	Diamond Match Co.	II	27
US 1,360,312	Samuel Peacock	I	83
		II	[illegible]
US 1,360,339	United Lead Co.	II	30
US 1,360,343	Basil E. Wise	I	452
US 1,360,346	United Lead Co.	I	371
US 1,360,347	United Lead Co.	I	371
US 1,360,348	United Lead Co.	I	371
US 1,360,356	Harry P. Bassett	I	[illegible]
US 1,360,397	Atlas Powder Co.	I	451
			642
US 1,360,398	Atlas Powder Co.	I	451
			642
US 1,361,131	Frederick C. Atkinson	II	26
			27
			[illegible]
			36
US 1,361,238	Merrell-Soule Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,361, 239	Merrell-Soule Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,361,359	Cannot identify ownership	II	62
US 1,361,783	John Owden O'Brien	II	9
US 1,361,866-7	Titan Co.	II	9
US 1,362,127	Chemical Foundation, Inc.	I	[illegible]
US 1,362,159	Jackson S. Weeks, and Raymond M. Weeks	I	[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,362,161	Swan Process Oil Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,362,563	A. D. Clark	II	[illegible]
US 1,362,739	Foster Reinhold Labs.	I	[illegible]
US 1,362,924	Axel S. Carlson	II	271
US 1,362,956	Arthur P. Morris	II	271
US 1,363,091	John A. Cullen	II	63
US 1,363,092	John A. Cullen	II	63
US 1,363,096	Armand Duchemin	II	[illegible]
US 1,363,162	Westinghouse Lamp Co.	II	36
			313
US 1,363,229	Dryden Rubber Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,363,392-3	Nitrogen Corp.	II	31
US 1,363,419	John F. James	I	[illegible]
US 1,363,438	Nelson O. Selby	II	[illegible]
US 1,363,563	James W. Calta	II	[illegible]
US 1,363,636	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,363,816	Chas. S. Sanford	II	[illegible]
US 1,364,305	Metals Recovery Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,364,353	Stern-Coleman Diamond Machine Co., Inc.	II	[illegible]
US 1,364,387	Clarence P. Landreth	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,364,475	Barrett Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,364,558	Robert Jacquelet	I	[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,364,587	Ludwig A. Sanders, Arthur J. Sanders	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,364,838	Ferro Chemicals, Inc.	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,364,849	Norton Co.	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,365,050	Seth B. Hunt (trustee)	I	[illegible]
US 1,365,052	Seth B. Hunt (trustee)	I	[illegible]
US 1,365,077	Harold S. Ashenhurst	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,365,331	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	II	[illegible]

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
S 1,365,358	Hooker Electro-Chemical Co.	II	28
S 1,365,956	Les Etablissements Poulten Freres	I	365
S 1,366,106	Louise H. Weeks, executrix of Chas. A. Weeks deceased	II	246
S 1,366,176	John Harger	II	16
S 1,366,489	Adolfo Ponchain	I	371
S 1,366,509	George J. Thiessen	I	452
S 1,367,177	Albert Bruno	I	455
		II	90
			298
S 1,367,597	James H. Gravell	I	466
		II	201
			334
S 1,367,898	Frank A. Strauss	II	268
S 1,367,968	U. S. Motor Fuel Corp.	II	258
S 1,368,023	Wilhelm Connstein, Karl Lüdecke	I	361
S 1,368,758	Millie Sanders	I	451
S 1,368,949	Charles Loeffelhardt	II	196
S 1,368,965	Zimmond J. Olaf	I	455
S 1,369,204	Newton D. Baker, trustee	II	147
S 1,369,252	Ultro-Chemical Corp.	II	29
			30
S 1,369,626	Vincent Cuttitta	II	220
S 1,369,763	United States Government (USA)	I	463
			464
S 1,369,783	Gould Storage Battery Co.	I	451
S 1,369,997	Mary McGuire Wilson	I	145
S 1,370,119	Ernst Waldemar Jungner	I	371
S 1,370,278	George B. Burnham	II	266
S 1,370,628	Victor Clairemont	II	221
S 1,370,646	Moa Iron & Development Corp.	II	31
S 1,370,650	Wm. Hoskins	II	9
S 1,370,853	Commonwealth Chem. Corp.	I	463
US 1,371,300	James P. Hooper	II	32
			33
US 1,371,381	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	641
US 1,371,555	Andrew R. Green, Harry L. Roscoe	II	10
US 1,371,741	Gebrueder Siemens & Co.	II	334
US 1,371,746	Charles J. V. Féry	II	32
US 1,371,756	Frank A. Gilcrest	II	97
US 1,371,987	Wm. Taquery	?	?
US 1,372,193	Equitable Trust Co.	II	63
US 1,372,303	Landon J. Lockett	II	265
US 1,372,467	Willite Road Construction Co. of Amer.	II	10
			144
			203
			293
US 1,372,639	Ransom R. Champlin	I	145
US 1,372,736	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.	I	463
			464
US 1,373,038	Henry C. P. Weber	II	331
US 1,373,217	Harry Warman	I	364
US 1,373,518	Adolph U. Messmer	II	222
US 1,373,653	Paul Danckwardt	I	372
US 1,373,654	Paul Danckwardt	II	230
US 1,374,141	Elmer E. Eldredge	II	302
US 1,374,161	Cannot identify ownership	II	203
US 1,374,642	James Farrell	II	27
			28
US 1,374,711	Gen. Electric Co.	I	365
US 1,374,755	Dennis J. Murphy	II	269
US 1,374,871	Elliot Q. Adams, H. L. Haller	II	292
US 1,374,872	Elliot Q. Adams, H. L. Haller	II	292
US 1,374,885	Joseph A. Locke	I	364
US 1,374,931	Harry S. Lewis	II	344
US 1,375,154	George J. Hussman	II	25
			287
			309
US 1,375,238	This number is not dependable. Possibly US 1,375,283 (q. v.).	I	505
US 1,375,283	Apsley Rubber Co.	?	?
US 1,375,330	Albert W. Smith, Wm. R. Veazey	II	266
US 1,375,368	Samuel Drucker, Wm. Sieck, Jr.	II	218
US 1,375,959	Byron B. Goldsmith	II	346
US 1,375,972	British Dyestuffs Corp., Ltd.	I	361
US 1,375,975	Adolf Kuttroff	I	465
US 1,376,514	Nitrogen Corp.	II	182
US 1,376,523	Formby Petrinite Corp.	II	63
US 1,376,553	Gen. Indurating Corp.	I	452
US 1,376,604-5-6	Theodore W. Case	II	34
			36
			312
			313
US 1,376,652	Verplex Art Co., Inc.	II	30

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
US 1,376,961	Wyman H. Meade, Sven H. Friestedt	I	642
US 1,377,110	la Soie Artificielle de la Voulte	I	293
			456
US 1,377,192-3	New Jersey Patent Co.	II	184
US 1,377,374	Dow Chem. Co.	I	364
US 1,377,517	John Stogdell Stokes	I	372
US 1,377,519	John Stogdell Stokes	I	83
US 1,377,534	Barrett Co.	II	345
US 1,378,105	Perkins Glue Co.	II	298
US 1,378,106	Perkins Glue Co.	II	297
			298
US 1,378,189	Ajax Electrothermic Corp.	II	197
US 1,378,337	Carleton Ellis	II	221
			230
			231
US 1,378,418	Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Inc.	II	29
			30
US 1,378,443	René Clavel	I	294
US 1,378,594-5	Mathieson Alkali Wks.	II	29
			38
US 1,378,616	Brown Co.	II	63
US 1,378,762	Arthur W. Bull	II	63
US 1,378,931	Frank H. Adler	II	332
US 1,379,157	Wm. H. Alton	II	63
US 1,379,221	Henry P. Scott and Wm. G. Bord	I	364
		II	37
			184
US 1,379,237	Matthew Atkinson Adam	I	455
US 1,379,578	Formation Syndicate	II	268
US 1,379,680	Formby Petrinite Corp.	II	63
US 1,379,703	Rose E. Shiner	II	11
			12
US 1,379,722	De Soto E. Richardson	II	100
			271
			274
US 1,379,855	Joseph Donner	II	63
US 1,380,185	Theodore J. Brewster	I	371
US 1,380,186	Theodore J. Brewster	I	371
US 1,380,398	Enterprise Foundry Co.	II	99
US 1,380,498	Lewis C. Pettitt	II	199
US 1,380,514	John Allingham	I	642
		II	27
US 1,380,515	J. Allingham	I	642
		II	27
US 1,380,568	Arthur & Aldama Laflamme	II	270
US 1,380,865	Fibreboard Co.	II	11
US 1,381,098	Gulf Refining Co.	II	331
US 1,381,112	Harry S. Bergen	I	465
US 1,381,295	Hoffman-La Roche Chem. Works	I	464
		II	334
US 1,381,586	Pacific R. & H. Chem. Corp.	I	293
US 1,381,782	Dupont	II	221
US 1,381,788	Wm. H. Brabant	II	332
US 1,381,863	Ellis-Foster Co.	II	36
			131
US 1,382,124	Wallace Savage	II	145
US 1,382,618	Blenio Prod. Corp.	I	465
US 1,382,715	Charles T. Davis	II	169
			346
US 1,383,224	Niagara Alkali Co.	II	63
US 1,383,911	Sturtevant Mill Co.	I	464
US 1,383,912	Sturtevant Mill Co.	I	464
US 1,384,304	Frank C. Cook	II	33
US 1,384,423	Henry A. Gardner	II	203
US 1,384,637	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	II	345
US 1,384,842	Howard W. Matheson	I	463
US 1,384,894	Arnold A. Horlick	II	264
US 1,385,229	Julius Rheinberg	II	242
US 1,385,525	Theodore W. Doell, Louis A. F. Maes	I	361
US 1,385,854	Walter Alexander	II	9
US 1,385,941	Ellis-Foster Co.	II	33
			36
US 1,386,046	Amer. Optical Co.	I	455
US 1,386,153	Pirelli & Co.	II	59
US 1,386,252	Wm. T. Green	I	465
		II	287
			347
US 1,386,359-60	Whitney Yeast Corp.	II	200
US 1,386,362	Mary Cowper Pittman	II	332
US 1,386,437	Trojan Powder Co.	II	192
			196
US 1,386,440	Trojan Powder Co.	II	34
US 1,386,471	Kalmus, Comstock & Westcott, Inc.	II	145
US 1,386,620	Isabel Hotson-Tait	II	195

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
US 1,386,627	Haskell C. Davis	II	64
US 1,386,711	Gen. Indurating Corp.	I	452
US 1,386,941	Chem. Foundation, Inc.	II	27
US 1,387,645	James H. Gravell	I	465
US 1,387,900	Aladar Pacz	II	32
			191
US 1,388,016	Röhm & Haas	II	131
			268
US 1,388,325	Cleveland Metal Products Co.	II	334
US 1,388,472	Celluloid Co.	II	25
			41
			309
US 1,388,501	Atlas Powder Co.	II	221
US 1,388,518	Albion P. Cole	I	452
US 1,388,531	Chemical Fuel Co. of Amer., Inc.	II	345
US 1,388,678	Cannot identify ownership	I	142
US 1,388,857	David J. & James E. Giles	II	63
US 1,389,084	Lawson B. Wilson	I	[illegible]
			67
			68
			82
			83
			145
			454
US 1,389,191	Titan Co.	II	20
			331
US 1,389,274	Soc. "Technochemia" A.-G.	I	456
US 1,389,511	James O. Johnstone	II	183
US 1,390,088	Antone Constantin	II	182
US 1,390,393	Henry U. Spence	II	195
US 1,390,533	Ferro Chemical, Inc.	II	268
US 1,390,683	Carleton Ellis	II	221
US 1,390,686	Carleton Ellis	II	231
US 1,390,796	Frank Langford	II	12
US 1,391,666	Chem. Foundations, Inc.	II	230
US 1,391,796	Gov't of U. S. represented by the Sec't. of Navy	I	451
US 1,391,858	Eugene P. Schoch	II	32
US 1,392,043-4	Harold S. Booth, George G. Marshall	II	194
US 1,392,211	Dorr Co.	II	202
US 1,392,370	Andrew J. Doremus, Howard G. Turner	II	345
US 1,392,564	Axel Franck-Philipson	II	83
			273
US 1,392,745	Leonard S. Copelin	II	63
US 1,392,767-8	University of Minnesota	II	30
			33
US 1,392,814	Schweizerische Sodafabrik	II	63
US 1,392,833	Arnold Print Works	II	301
US 1,392,849	D. R. Rotman	II	153
			220
			345
			346
US 1,392,851	Nobel's Explosives Co.	II	34
			340
US 1,393,049	Franz Stohr	I	361
US 1,393,225	Arthur H. Krieger, Walter L. Jordan	II	102
US 1,393,355	Dupont	II	193
US 1,393,739	Nat. Carbon Co., Inc.	I	371
US 1,393,984	Casten Ivan Tisell	II	34
US 1,394,233	Chem. Works, form. Sandoz	II	33
US 1,394,664	Chadeloid Chem. Co.	II	221
US 1,394,746	Charles E. H. Leroy, Félix M. J. A. Clairbeaux	II	287
US 1,394,774	Harry A. Kuhn	II	221
US 1,394,854	Ernest Martin	II	297
US 1,394,973	Percy Broadbent Crossley	II	219
US 1,395,242	John Warne Phillips	II	203
			322
US 1,395,413	B. F. Goodrich Co.	I	452
US 1,395,729	D. R. Rotman	I	454
			455
US 1,395,769	Francis Ranken	II	34
US 1,395,773	Ocean Bond Co.	I	293
US 1,395,775	Trojan Powder Co.	II	34
US 1,395,811	Electrolytic Zinc Co. of Australasia Proprietary Ltd.	II	38
US 1,396,009	U. S. Ind. Alcohol Co.	I	365
US 1,396,315	Victor G. Bloede, Inc.	II	29
			32
US 1,396,320	Robt. M. Cole	II	266
US 1,396,368	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.	II	64
US 1,396,495	Abraham J. Baewskin	II	271
US 1,396,557	Helge Mattias Bäckström and Gustaf Adolf Kyhlberger	I	371
		II	181
US 1,396,603	U. S. Coal Mfg. Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,396,641	Guy King, Charles G. Adsit	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,396,675	Thomas H. Wright	II	[illegible]
US 1,397,028	Gustav A. Wortelmann	I	[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
US 1,397,042	Francis I. Dupont	II	[illegible]
US 1,397,094	Frederick A. Eustis	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,397,514	Metal Protection Lab.	I	[illegible]
US 1,397,528	Rapid Roller Co.	?	[illegible]
US 1,397,703	Metals Recovery Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,397,738	Arnold Mohn	II	[illegible]
US 1,397,858	Whipp Bros. & Lod., Ltd.	II	[illegible]
US 1,398,142	John Stogdell Stokes	I	[illegible]
US 1,398,453	Amer. Cyanamid Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,398,468	Albert J. Schumacher	II	[illegible]
US 1,398,507	James H. Gravell	I	[illegible]
US 1,398,613	San Diego Consolidated Gas & Electric Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,398,891	Wm. H. Damon	II	146
US 1,399,144	M. Dick Bunnell	I	[illegible]
US 1,399,216	Ephriam Levitt	I	114
US 1,399,217	Ephriam Levitt	I	114
US 1,399,238	General Chem. Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,399,500	Charles R. Kuzell	II	[illegible]
US 1,399,506	John R. Marston	II	38
US 1,399,544	Chem. Foundation, Inc.	II	312
US 1,399,587	Franz Steimmig	II	196
US 1,399,604	Robert Latta Crowe	I	[illegible]
		II	292
US 1,399,845	A/S De Norske Saltoerker	II	62
US 1,400,041	Ellis-Foster Co.	II	345
US 1,400,164	Henry Hicks Hurt	II	11
US 1,400,[illegible]	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,400,381	Soc. Gillet & Fils	I	[illegible]
US 1,400,849	U. S. Ind. Alcohol Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,400,85[illegible]	U. S. Ind. Alcohol Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,401,154	Henry Hess	I	[illegible]
US 1,401,15[illegible]	Ellis-Foster Co.	II	194
US 1,401,[illegible]	United Food Products Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,401,700	Herman Heuser	I	292
US 1,401,924	George W. Sargent, Joseph W. Weitzenkorn	I	365
US 1,401,932	Joseph W. Weitzenkorn	I	365
US 1,402,007	Darco Corp.	II	64
US 1,402,283	Roger Buchanan Cock, Wm. W. Williams	I	452
US 1,402,329	U. S. Ind. Alcohol Co.	I	463
US 1,402,336	U. S. Ind. Alcohol Co.	I	463
US 1,402,442	John Jermain Porter	II	88
			146
			231
			232
US 1,402,615	Henry A. Hughes, and Henry A. Hughes, Jr.	I	466
US 1,402,644	Augusto Passalacqua	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,402,714	Abrasive Co.	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,402,751	Thomas A. Edison	II	[illegible]
US 1,403,065	Electrolytic Zinc Co. of Australasia Proprietary, Ltd.	II	[illegible]
US 1,403,122	James Alexander Lawson	II	[illegible]
US 1,403,463	J. Allingham	I	[illegible]
US 1,403,633	Internat. Nitrogen Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,403,752	Erik W. Enequist	II	[illegible]
US 1,403,758	Rudolph Faust	I	[illegible]
US 1,403,892	Elmore E. Butterfield	II	[illegible]
US 1,403,920	Dow Chem. Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,404,056	Kinzlberger & Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,404,060	Harrison Rich	II	[illegible]
US 1,404,083	Harry P. Bassett	II	[illegible]
US 1,404,156	Quinton Marino	II	[illegible]
US 1,404,653	Central Railway Signal Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,404,673	Jacob Wershow	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,405,109	Jacques Bienenfeld	II	[illegible]
US 1,405,228	E. R. Squibb & Sons	II	[illegible]
US 1,405,320	Arthur Z. Pedersen	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,405,388	Harry P. Bassett	II	[illegible]
US 1,405,732	William H. Mahler	I	[illegible]
US 1,405,783	Maschinenbau-A.-G. Balcke	[illegible]	[illegible]
US 1,406,175	Chadeloid Chem. Co.	II	131
US 1,406,224	Dow Chem. Co	II	131
US 1,406,547	Edwin Stanton Faust	II	[illegible]

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
S 1,406,618	Dr. Bert H. Kershaw, Miles L. Whitney	II	197
S 1,406,837	Fred Charles Fitzgerald	I	455
S 1,407,092	John W. Skelton	II	347
S 1,407,279	Hermon John	II	145
S 1,407,301	Prismatone Co., Inc.	I	452
S 1,407,400	Charles G. Ferrari	II	222
S 1,407,534	Thomas Howard	II	38
S 1,407,747	Louis Havasy	II	197
S 1,407,749	Alcan and Marx Hirsch	II	62
S 1,407,952	Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.	II	203
S 1,408,141-2	American Magnesium Corp.	II	195
S 1,408,169	Alfred Hutchinson Cowles	II	194
S 1,408,423	Chem. Development Co.	II	131
S 1,408,462	Robert Marchand	I	463
S 1,408,650	Fred Charles Simpson	I	452
S 1,408,754	Ferro Chemicals, Inc.	II	32
			35
US 1,408,760	Kate M. Widmer	II	10
			144
US 1,408,826	Herman Plauson	II	289
US 1,408,960	Sally Schiff	I	464
		II	11
			266
			313
			334
US 1,409,124	Chem. Labs. Griesheim-Elektron	II	27
US 1,409,184	Harry B. Haines	II	147
US 1,409,275-6	Edw. O. Benjamin	II	219
			220
US 1,409,295	Southern Electro-Chemical Co.	II	334
US 1,409,364	Charles Dobbs and A. E. Painter	I	368
			455
US 1,409,648	Titanium Pigment Co., Inc.	II	38
US 1,409,796	David Thompson	II	258
US 1,409,953	Jeffery-Dewitt Co.	II	193
US 1,409,955	Isco Chemical Co., Inc.	II	63
US 1,409,963	Camillo Manuelli, Luigi Bernardini	II	108
			159
			234
US 1,410,056	Henry H. Buckman	I	466
US 1,410,087	Francis C. Welch	II	35
			98
			294
US 1,410,391	Thomas A. Edison	I	452
US 1,410,572	Kiyonao Ishida	II	221
US 1,410,809	Soc. F. Huberty et Cie	II	267
US 1,410,839	Phillip Sherman	II	221
US 1,410,920	Fred W. Huber	I	587
US 1,411,088	Walter B. Guy	II	347
US 1,411,215	Erwin Kuh	II	217
US 1,411,550	Frank E. Abbott	II	146
US 1,411,645-6-7-8	New Jersey Zinc Co.	II	38
US 1,411,674	Dupont	I	451
US 1,411,677	Eastman Kodak Co.	II	346
US 1,411,839	Henry H. Buckman	II	28
			195
US 1,412,027	Titan Co.	I	466
		II	27
			334
US 1,412,440	Mari E. Wolvekamp	I	371
US 1,412,514	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	I	361
US 1,412,755	Dupont	I	641
		II	37
US 1,412,873	Frederick Klein	II	264
US 1,412,968	Ocean Bond Co.	I	293
US 1,413,048	Alexander Matheson	I	463
		II	64
US 1,413,144-5	Barrett Co.	I	361
			588
		II	147
US 1,413,198	Newton D. Baker, trustee (sec't. of war)	II	258
US 1,413,488	Wm. H. Ochleston, Thomas Burnell Carmichael	I	293
US 1,413,558	Barrett Co.	II	18
US 1,413,565	LeRoy Baker	II	37
			38
US 1,414,039	Paul Ernest Nelson	II	62
US 1,414,045	Chem. Foundation, Inc.	II	27
US 1,414,370	Western Electric Co., Inc.	II	274
US 1,414,491	Internat. Precipitation Co.	II	197
US 1,414,793	New Jersey Zinc Co.	II	38
US 1,414,836-7	Stibium Products Co.	II	35
			62

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
US 1,415,127	Stibium Products Co.	II	32
			35
			38
			62
			312
US 1,415,282	Michael J. Walsh	I	452
US 1,415,295	Orlo O. Ballard, Jacob C. Stedman	II	204
US 1,415,308	American Metal Co., Ltd.	II	11
US 1,415,325	Ridsdale Ellis	II	32
US 1,415,340	Soc. Fabriques de Prod. Chim. de Thann et de Mulhouse	I	292
US 1,415,378	David Baird MacDonald	II	197
US 1,415,395	James G. Berryhill	II	34
			192
			271
			312
US 1,415,469	Herman Plauson	I	587
US 1,415,849	Bernard F. Erdahl	II	63
US 1,415,897	Charles J. Reed	II	142
US 1,415,925	B. F. Sturtevant Co.	II	291
US 1,415,980	Western Electric Co., Inc.	II	27
			38
US 1,416,121-2-3	Peters Cartridge Co.	II	34
			37
			185
US 1,416,284	Arne Godal	?	?
US 1,416,706	American Can Co.	II	229
US 1,416,738	Albert L. Muren	II	39
US 1,417,139	George B. Burnham	II	266
US 1,417,232	Dow Chem. Co.	II	32
			33
			63
US 1,417,248	Jean Husson	II	204
US 1,417,369	Tenney L. Davis	II	107
US 1,417,412	Joseph C. Richard	II	194
US 1,417,702	Foord Von Bichowsky and John Harthan	II	273
US 1,417,708	Sealright Co., Inc.	II	265
US 1,417,838	Lester Kirschbraun	II	181
US 1,417,875	Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Brüning	II	271
			345
US 1,417,893	Carleton Ellis	II	221
US 1,418,356	Gian Alberto Blanc and Felix Jourdan	I	292
US 1,418,374	Gustus H. Havens	I	587
US 1,418,607	William Achtmeyer	I	454
US 1,418,772	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	II	346
US 1,418,800	Elma E. Hullinger	II	222
US 1,418,848	Waitstill H. Swenarton	II	183
US 1,418,882	Holzverkohlungs-Industrie A.-G.	II	321
US 1,418,905	Barrett Co.	II	193
			194
US 1,418,976	Catalpo Ltd.	II	195
US 1,419,186	Leopold Weil	II	221
US 1,419,497	Actien Gesellschaft für Anilin Fabrikation	I	361
			362
US 1,419,530	Western Electric Co.	II	27
			36
			311
			313
US 1,419,625	Electric-Smelting & Aluminum Co.	II	266
US 1,419,839	Esprit Léon Gaston	II	19
US 1,419,969	Dr. Alexander Wacker Gesellschaft für Elecktrochem. Ind. G.m.b.H.	I	641
US 1,420,006	U. S. Ind. Alcohol Co.	I	296
US 1,420,007	U. S. Ind. Alcohol Co.	I	296
US 1,420,129	Arthur J. Moxham	II	18
US 1,420,284	Pomilio Broth. Corp.	I	466
		II	335
US 1,420,289	Ernest E. Schmidt	I	455
US 1,420,364	Dupont	II	34
US 1,420,399	Dupont	I	292
			293
			463
US 1,420,634	Joseph A. Klein	I	367
			368
US 1,421,125	Granville Moore	I	365
US 1,421,195	Paper De-Inking Co.	II	146
US 1,421,217	Edward Hacking	II	221
US 1,421,436	Pyrene Mfg. Co.	I	364
		II	85
US 1,421,503	Isco Chemical Co., Inc.	II	63
US 1,421,604	U. S. Ind. Alcohol Co. .	I	361
			587

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
US 1,421,605	U. S. Ind. Alcohol Co.	I	463
US 1,421,613	Jokichi Takamine, Jokichi Takamine, Jr.	I	455
			456
US 1,421,625	Clarence A. Ward	II	9
US 1,421,640	U. S. Ind. Alcohol Co.	I	463
			464
US 1,421,700	Chemical Foundation, Inc.	II	195
			274
US 1,421,703	Volos Manufacture Ltd.	II	267
US 1,421,706	Ronald Van Auken Mills	II	30
			197
US 1,421,722	Chemical Foundation, Inc.	II	27
			30
US 1,421,743	Chem. Foundation, Inc.	II	144
			231
			345
US 1,421,804	A/S Labrador	II	63
US 1,421,888	William H. Allen	II	297
US 1,421,974	Otto S. Marckworth	I	67
US 1,422,004	Aluminum Co. of Amer.	II	63
			297
US 1,422,211	Arthur B. Lamb	I	364
		II	202
			204
			230
			233
US 1,422,294	Herman A. Metz	I	641
		II	196
US 1,422,337	Charles Catlett	II	63
US 1,422,494	Dupont	II	18
US 1,422,506	Dovan Chemical Corp.	II	18
US 1,422,869	Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Brüning	I	292
US 1,422,884	Standard Rubber Works Proprietary, Ltd.	II	195
US 1,423,042	U. S. Ind. Alcohol Co.	I	464
		II	11
			183
US 1,423,048-9-50	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.	II	345
US 1,423,053	Edw. Victorine	II	197
US 1,423,069	Sociedad Hidro-Metalurgica	II	204
US 1,423,071	Sociedad Hidro-Metalurgica	II	202
US 1,423,101	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	587
US 1,423,264	Gov't of U. S. A. represented by Sec't of Navy	II	27
			34
			312
US 1,423,330	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	II	272
US 1,423,392	William N. Blakeman, Jr.	II	83
US 1,423,710-1-2	Nitrogen Corp.	II	222
US 1,423,753	S. Karpen & Bros.	II	62
			63
US 1,423,922	Alexis Boever	II	30
US 1,424,062	Ilford Ltd.	II	201
US 1,424,137	Barrett Co.	I	361
			588
		II	147
US 1,424,138	Barrett Co.	II	345
US 1,424,193	Dupont	II	334
US 1,424,236	Farbenfabr. vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co.	II	340
US 1,424,238	This number is not dependable, Possibly US 1,424,832 (q. v.).	II	345
US 1,424,306	William Hoskins	II	9
US 1,424,414	American Cotton Oil Co.	II	146
US 1,424,462	Walter Friederich	II	183
			185
US 1,424,574	Gulf Refining Co.	II	331
US 1,424,832	Wyvil H. Lake	?	?
US 1,424,883	David B. Davies, Edw. P. Strong	II	63
US 1,425,130	Herman Plauson	I	371
		II	98
			345
US 1,425,185	Ridsdale Ellis	II	331
US 1,425,392	Chem. Fabr. Griesheim-Elektron	I	455
			464
			466
US 1,425,393	Chem. Fabr. Griesheim-Elektron	I	466
US 1,425,436-7	LeRoy Baker	II	37
			38
US 1,425,500	Shawinigan Labs. Ltd.	I	371
		II	321
US 1,425,520	Heberlein Co., A. G.	II	198
US 1,425,605	Allan F. Odell	I	[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
US 1,425,624	U. S. Ind. Alcohol Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,425,625	U. S. Ind. Alcohol Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,425,747	Leonard R. Coates	II	[illegible]
US 1,425,787	Timken Roller Bearing Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,425,882-3-4	Sun Co.	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,425,930	August Albert	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,425,931	August Albert	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,426,006	Eduard Polak	?	?
US 1,4[illegible]	Chemical Foundation, Inc.	I	[illegible]
US 1,426,322	Chemical Foundation, Inc.	I	[illegible]
US 1,426,349	Dupont	I	[illegible]
US 1,426,629	Carleton Ellis	II	32
US 1,426,638	George Grant Hepburn	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,426,678	Max Schlötter	I	[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
US 1,426,703	Electrolytic Zinc Co. of Australasia Proprietary, Ltd.	I	[illegible]
US 1,426,752	Mathieson Alkali Wks.	II	63
US 1,426,890-1	Francis M. McClenahan	II	16
			[illegible]
US 1,427,049	John Lucas & Co., Inc.	II	[illegible]
US 1,427,103	Carl Wilhelm Schulz	II	[illegible]
US 1,427,441	Max Buchner	II	[illegible]
US 1,427,444	Chem. Fabr. Griesheim-Elektron	II	[illegible]
US 1,427,645	Sadakichi Satow	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,427,754	American Rubber Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,427,826	Charles R. Kuzell & John R. Marston	I	642
		II	38
			63
US 1,427,903	Grace L. Johnston	I	361
			[illegible]
US 1,427,911	Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,427,919	Alfred Stock, Hans Goldschmidt	?	?
US 1,427,941	Blenio Paint & Products Corp.	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,427,979	Royal Baking Powder Co.	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,[illegible]	Thomas Rouse	II	19
US 1,[illegible]	James H. Gravell	I	[illegible]
US 1,[illegible]	James H. Gravell	I	[illegible]
US 1,[illegible]	James H. Gravell	I	[illegible]
US 1,[illegible]	James H. Gravell	I	[illegible]
US 1,[illegible]	United Products Corp. of Amer.	II	[illegible]
US 1,428,217	Chemical Foundation, Inc.	I	[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
US 1,428,272	Wm. A. Collings	II	7
			[illegible]
			35
			[illegible]
US 1,428,273	Wm. A. Collings	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,428,616	U. S. Processes, Inc.	II	[illegible]
US 1,428,618	Fred. W. Wagner	II	[illegible]
US 1,428,646	Mathieson Alkali Wks., Inc.	II	[illegible]
US 1,428,827	U. S. Gypsum Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,428,946	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,429,001	Gerhard N. Vis	II	[illegible]
US 1,429,267	Wm. Achtmeyer	I	[illegible]
US 1,429,276	Brewer & Co., Inc.	I	[illegible]
US 1,[illegible]	Wintworth V. Lander	I	[illegible]
US 1,429,358	Guy L. McIntyre	II	[illegible]
US 1,429,451	John W. Latimer	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,[illegible]	Pearl E. Ullrich	II	[illegible]
US 1,[illegible]	Shawinigan Labs., Ltd.	I	[illegible]
US 1,[illegible]	Crystal-on Chemical Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,429,[illegible]41	Henry H. Buckman	II	[illegible]
US 1,[illegible]9,912	Alex. Duval d'Adrian	II	[illegible]
US 1,[illegible]9,978	Samuel E. Smyth	II	[illegible]
US 1,[illegible]	Conrad Forster	I	[illegible]
US 1,[illegible]	Brit. Alizarine Co. Ltd.	II	[illegible]
US 1,430,484	Lyndon D. Wood	I	[illegible]
US 1,430,543	William M. Grosvenor	I	[illegible]
US 1,430,585	Bostaph Engineering Corp.	I	[illegible]
US 1,430,590	Louis S. Ross	II	[illegible]
US 1,430,767	Walter Wm. Strafford	II	[illegible]

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
US 1,430,864	Colorado Vanadium Corp.	II	63
US 1,431,081	Acheson Corp.	II	330
US 1,431,136	Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik	II	330
US 1,431,301	Nathan Grünstein, Paul Berge	I	371 463
US 1,431,395	Harry Gregg Grinlinton	II	20
US 1,431,470	Arthur Lapworth	II	345
US 1,431,525	Ward Baking Co.	I	465 587
US 1,431,863	Soc. Chim. des Urines du Rhone	II	62
US 1,431,880	Henry H. C. Dunwoody	?	?
US 1,431,900	Eastman Kodak Co.	II	26 34 183 197 204 272
US 1,431,905	Eastman Kodak Co.	II	346
US 1,431,937	Dry Oil Products Ltd.	II	83 197
US 1,431,962	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	II	203
US 1,431,982	Brown Co.	I	293
US 1,432,291	Oscar Hinsberg	I	454
US 1,432,298	Dedicated to People of U. S.	I	293
US 1,432,321	Tenney L. Davis	II	253
US 1,432,387	Elektrizitätswerk Lonza Gampel	II	27 32
US 1,432,585	Dupont	I	83
US 1,432,668	Brown Co.	II	230
US 1,432,775	Atlas Powder Co.	I	641
US 1,433,017	Ralph H. McKee	II	99
US 1,433,050-1-2	Willet C. Wells, Frank E. Wells	II	144
US 1,433,136	W. L. Valentine & G. D. Rigsby	I II	464 334
US 1,433,290	Thomas C. Meadows, Mathias Hauber, Jr., Harry W. Charlton	II	297
US 1,433,308	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.	II	32
US 1,433,654-5	Internat. Color & Chem. Co., Inc.	II	182
US 1,433,664	First Nat. Bank in St. Louis, Mo.	I	641
US 1,433,666	Gerhard Stalmann	I	293
US 1,433,732	Warren K. Lewis, Robt. E. Wilson	II	331
US 1,433,806	Mariano De' Sperati	I	372
US 1,433,965	Merrill Co.	I	642
US 1,434,085	Niels C. Christensen	II	196
US 1,434,306	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	292 293 641
US 1,434,318	Holyoke Vacuum Sluice Co.	II	62
US 1,434,453	Eastman Kodak Co.	II	26 34 183 197 204 272
US 1,434,462	Theodore B. Wagner	I	361
US 1,434,549	Lewis, Green, McAdam and Knowland	II	12
US 1,434,551	Charles McAdam Co.	II	22
US 1,434,619	Dupont	II	29 30
US 1,434,650	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.	II	63
US 1,434,693	James H. Gillies, Percy McPherson Gillies	II	38
US 1,434,764	George Altstädter	II	197
US 1,434,980	Brit. Alizarine Co. Ltd.	I	641
US 1,435,130	John T. Hogan	?	?
US 1,435,180	Radium Co. of Colorado, Inc.	II	31
US 1,435,187	Chemical Works formerly Sandoz	I	587
US 1,435,416	Fred Ottman	I II	465 63 334
US 1,435,498	Ernest D. Resnik	II	287 328
US 1,435,876	William Rautenstrauch	II	33 312
US 1,436,164	Titan Co. A/S	II	63
US 1,436,230	Reginald A. W. Black	II	63
US 1,436,251	Electric Water Sterlizer and Ozone Co.	II	218
US 1,436,550	Soc. Anonyme de Prod. Chim. (Establissements Male'tra)	I	371
US 1,436,662	Rudolph Lessing	II	144
US 1,436,747	Rokusaburo Yamamoto	II	196

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
US 1,436,819	Herman Plauson	I II	293 345 346
US 1,436,820	Herman Plauson	II	127
US 1,436,828	Clarence V. Steinhart	II	197
US 1,436,894	R. T. Vanderbilt Co., Inc.	II	59
US 1,437,027	Dupont	II	345
US 1,437,095	August Wasmuth and John Huppertz	I	588
US 1,437,139	Nathan Grünstein	II	311
US 1,437,224	James E. Burns	II	183
US 1,437,316	Adolph Klein	II	267
US 1,437,387	This number is not dependable. Possibly US 1,437,783 (q. v.)	?	?
US 1,437,437	This number is not dependable. Possibly US 1,437,743 (q. v.).	II	146
US 1,437,487	United Products Corp of. Amer.	II	145 195 220
US 1,437,571	Grasseli Chem. Co.	I II	371 267
US 1,437,629	Diehl Mfg. Co.	?	?
US 1,437,709	Mudge and Co.	II	196
US 1,437,740	Chem. Farik auf Actien (vor. E. Schering)	II	202
US 1,437,743	Jonosuke Arü	?	?
US 1,437,775	H. Plauson	II	345
US 1,437,783	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	?	?
US 1,437,962	This number is not dependable. Possibly US 1,437,629 (q. v.).	II	203
US 1,438,086	Nat. Carbon Co., Inc.	II	85
US 1,438,113	Claude S. Hudson	I	463
US 1,438,123	Karl P. McElroy	I	463
US 1,438,222	Yorkshire Dyeware and Chemical Co., Ltd.	II	182 203
US 1,438,377	Archibald J. Jewell	II	32
US 1,438,436	William H. Bissell, Frank S. Sinnicks, George J. Henry	I	455
US 1,438,441	William B. Johnson	I	361
US 1,438,565	Perry and Webster, Inc.	II	32
US 1,438,588	Walter W. Plowman	I	464
US 1,438,598	Jeffery-Dewitt Co.	II	193 194
US 1,438,799	Edmondson Warrin	II	268 269 271 272 291
US 1,439,061	Minerals Separation North American Corp.	II	298
US 1,439,128	Brègeat Corp. of Amer.	I	455
US 1,439,171	Atlantic Refining Co.	II	21 145
US 1,439,291-2	Nitrogen Corp.	II	31
US 1,439,500	Barrett Co.	I	2
US 1,439,513	Heberlein Patent Corp.	I	467
US 1,439,514	Heberlein Patent Corp.	I	467
US 1,439,515	Heberlein Patent Corp.	I	467
US 1,439,516	Heberlein Patent Corp.	I	467
US 1,439,518	Heberlein Patent Corp.	I	467
US 1,439,520	Heberlein Patent Corp.	I	467
US 1,439,521	Heberlein Patent Corp.	I	467
US 1,439,623	John F. Krost, Vernon J. Steffey	I	110
US 1,439,658	Stillman L. Remington	I	455
US 1,439,780	Glen Lenardo Williams	II	191 192 266 271 272 334
US 1,440,056	Fuller Clarkson and Joseph M. Braham	I	464
US 1,440,063	Tenney L. Davis	II	107
US 1,440,178	Pratt and Lambert	II	200 201
US 1,440,211	Camille Degiude	II	37
US 1,440,234	Clarence Lupfer North	II	293
US 1,440,356	Jacque C. Morrell	II	345
US 1,440,620	Otto Nydegger	II	63
US 1,440,961	Naugatuck Chem. Co.	II	31
US 1,440,962	Naugatuck Chem. Co.	II	31 59 350
US 1,440,963	Naugatuck Chem. Co.	II	31 59 350

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
US 1,440,973	Industrial Research Co	II	266
US 1,440,976	Seth B. Hunt (trustee)	II	29
			266
US 1,441,063	Niels C. Christensen	I	364
		II	196
			197
			266
			267
US 1,441,246	James S. Blair, Joseph M. Braham	II	197
US 1,441,551-2	Milton M. Adler	II	194
US 1,441,579	Fred. W. V. Fitzgerald	II	272
US 1,441,693	Ferro Chemicals Inc.	II	27
			31
US 1,441,694	Ferro Chemicals Inc.	II	268
US 1,441,695	Ferro Chemicals Inc.	II	27
US 1,441,696	Claude P. McNeil, Eugene P. Brown	II	98
US 1,441,952	Herman J. Snib	II	348
US 1,442,238	Albert Kelvin Smith	II	232
US 1,442,265	James W. Grandle	I	149
			151
US 1,442,318	Royal Baking Powder Co.	II	64
US 1,442,330	Norman A. Dubois	I	646
US 1,442,372	Leo Wallerstein	II	98
			99
US 1,442,491	Joseph B. Marvin, Jr.	II	265
US 1,442,773	General Abrasives Co., Inc.	II	168
US 1,442,818	Imp. Trust for the Encouragement of Scientific and Ind. Res.	I	641
		II	18
			332
			346
US 1,443,012	Serge Michael de Procondine-Gorsky	II	291
US 1,443,077	André Helbronner, Pierre Pipereaut	II	30
US 1,443,094	Hidematsu Sasa	I	371
US 1,443,328	Edmund Herz	II	183
			185
US 1,443,330	U. G. I. Contracting Co.	II	258
US 1,443,935	Barrett Co.	I	361
			588
		II	147
US 1,443,936	Barrett Co.	I	361
		II	147
US 1,444,113	Ernest F. Dietrich	I	404
		II	50
US 1,444,277	Kalle and Co., A.-G.	I	641
US 1,444,345	Peerless Roll Leaf Co., Inc.	I	28
US 1,444,406	Eastman Kodak Co.	II	131
US 1,444,469	Kalle and Co., A.-G.	I	588
		II	233
US 1,444,527	General Electric Co.	II	195
			197
US 1,444,546	Westinghouse Electric and Mfg Co.	II	30
			36
US 1,444,548	Eugene Markus	?	?
US 1,444,623	Mathieson Alkali Wks., Inc.	II	38
US 1,444,946	Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co.	I	452
US 1,445,331	Chem. Foundation, Inc.	II	29
			30
US 1,445,351-2	Special Chemicals Co.	II	287
			328
US 1,445,382	Joe Olgierd Zdanowich	I	462
US 1,445,423	Titus Ulke	II	63
US 1,445,434	Babies Dispensary and Hospital of Cleveland	II	84
			267
US 1,445,503	George, Leonard and George J. A. Fuller	II	323
US 1,445,668	Peter C. Reilly	II	63
			345
US 1,446,012	George Kolsky	I	463
US 1,446,120	William Horlick, Jr.	I	361
US 1,446,163	Scottish Dyes, Ltd.	II	271
US 1,446,314	New Jersey Zinc Co.	II	62
			85
US 1,446,637	New Jersey Zinc Co	II	33
			38
US 1,446,872	Chadeloid Chem. Co.	II	62
			131
US 1,446,874	Chadeloid Chem. Co	II	131
			196
US 1,447,054	Theo. Hamm Brewing Co.	I	465
		II	64
US 1,447,143	Walter Mathesius	II	30
			311

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
US 1,447,461	Gov't. of U. S. and People of U. S.	I	[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
US 1,447,892	Rodrian Electro-Metallurgical Co., Inc.	II	[illegible]
US 1,447,630	S. C. Davidson, deceased, by F. G. McGuire, Alfred Agar and H. T. Coulter, executors	I	[illegible]
US 1,448,276	Chem. Foundation, Inc.	II	[illegible]
US 1,448,556	Diamond State Fibre Co.	I	[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
US 1,448,643	Peter von Ditmar	II	[illegible]
US 1,448,846	Walter L. Jordan	II	[illegible]
[illegible]	Luckenbach Processes Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,448,928	Luckenbach Processes Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,449,058	Thomas Robinson	II	[illegible]
US 1,449,111	Fleischmann Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,449,121	Ralph H. McKee	II	[illegible]
US 1,449,127	Fleischmann Co.	I	[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
US 1,449,134	Fleischmann Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,449,240	E. F. Houston and Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,449,330	John O. Lytle, Charles G. Edgerton	II	[illegible]
US 1,449,453	Todd Protectograph Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,449,793	Corning Glass Works	I	[illegible]
		II	36
US 1,450,174	Albert Granichstadten and Emil Sittig	II	[illegible]
US 1,450,128	Littleton S. Baker	II	[illegible]
US 1,450,408	People of U.S.A.	II	[illegible]
US 1,450,600	Kuttroff Pickhardt and Co., Inc.	II	[illegible]
US 1,450,675	Dupont	II	[illegible]
US 1,450,692	Alchemic Gold Co., Inc.	II	[illegible]
US 1,450,850	Martin A. Grip	I	[illegible]
US 1,450,865	Joseph Pelc	I	[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
US 1,451,330-1	H. Dreyfus	II	[illegible]
US 1,451,392	Electric Arc Cutting and Welding Co.	I	[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
US 1,451,540	William A. France	II	[illegible]
US 1,451,562	Cannot identify ownership	II	[illegible]
US 1,451,786	Dedicated to people of U.S.A.	I	[illegible]
US 1,451,843	H. Plauson	II	[illegible]
US 1,452,027	Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaelstofaktieselskab	II	31
US 1,452,186	American Potash Corp.	II	19
US 1,452,463	Fred. W. Huber	II	[illegible]
US 1,452,662	Reinold V. Smith	I	[illegible]
US 1,453,210	Aktiebolaget Kvafveindustri	II	[illegible]
US 1,453,267	DeForest Radio Telephone and Telegraph Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,453,562	Robt. E. Wilson, Leon W. Parsons, Stanley L. Chisholm	II	[illegible]
US 1,453,659	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	II	[illegible]
[illegible]	Charles McAdam Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,453,764	Arthur Patterson	I	[illegible]
US 1,453,781	California Packing Corp.	I	[illegible]
[illegible]	Atlas Powder Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
US 1,454,204	Hans Pereira	[illegible]	[illegible]
US 1,453,976	Atlas Powder Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,454,214	Western Electric Co., Inc.	II	[illegible]
US 1,454,414	Dupont	II	[illegible]
US 1,454,591	Nitrogen Corp.	I	[illegible]

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
US 1,454,599	Nitrogen Corp.	II	31
US 1,454,612	Chicago Flexible Shaft Co.	II	28
US 1,454,708	Coutraulds Ltd.	II	19
US 1,454,902	John W. McClain	II	267
US 1,454,959-60-61	H. Dreyfus	II	332
			346
US 1,544,284	Texas Gulf Sulfur Co.	II	144
			194
US 1,455,363	Permutit Co.	I	364
		II	231
US 1,455,448	Gustav Peters	II	204
			231
			232
US 1,455,495	Chem. Foundation, Inc.	I	371
US 1,455,544	Louis Minton	I	452
		II	220
US 1,455,598	W. S. Barrie and L. Chadwick	I	82
US 1,455,963	W. F. Meister	I	371
		II	38
US 1,456,252	Wheeling Steel and Iron Co.	II	334
US 1,456,590	Carbide and Carbon Chem. Corp.	I	365
US 1,456,667	Howard Berry	I	587
			588
		II	26
			28
			29
			30
			31
			33
			34
			35
			36
			264
			265
US 1,456,831	W. H. Ross and W. Hazen	I	463
US 1,456,850	W. Hazen and W. H. Ross	?	?
US 1,457,131	Joe Olgierd Zdanowich	I	292
US 1,457,169	Warren Soap Mfg. Co.	I	452
		II	222
US 1,457,225	Thomas H. Wright	II	18
			195
			267
US 1,457,321	Benjamin H. Strong	II	269
US 1,457,652	Farbenfabr. vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co.	II	38
US 1,457,675	Walter Scholler	I	68
US 1,457,708	Luckenbach Processes Inc.	I	455
US 1,457,791	J. F. Norris, Edmund O. Cummings	II	147
US 1,457,857	William Albert Ruddell	II	269
			272
			274
US 1,457,934-5	James B. Pierce, Jr.	II	38
US 1,458,310	Brown Co.	II	63
US 1,458,427	William T. McGeorge	II	145
US 1,458,444	Dennison Mfg. Co.	II	62
US 1,458,491	Ralph H. McKee	II	62
			63
US 1,458,542	H. Plauson	I	464
US 1,458,543	Fritz Pollak	II	33
US 1,458,646	Farben-Fabrik vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co.	II	293
US 1,458,715	William M. Grosvenor	II	144
			145
US 1,459,177	S. Karpen and Bros.	II	264
US 1,459,328	Barber Asphalt Paving Co.	II	144
US 1,459,395	Chem. Fabr. vorm. Goldenburg Geroment	II	194
US 1,459,513	James D. Monroe	I	587
US 1,459,703	Industrial Research Ltd.	II	63
US 1,460,012	Ludwig Berend	II	28
			33
US 1,460,053	Chas. Angus Cleghorn	II	97
US 1,460,179	William M. Ruthrauff	II	64
US 1,460,180	Ralph W. Shafor	II	27
			29
			33
			38
US 1,460,315	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	II	194
US 1,460,476	James R. Campbell, James L. Reynolds	I	365
US 1,460,606	Fritz Pollak	II	267
			272
US 1,460,699	Isabelle Blackmore, Stephen L. Tingley, administrators of Henry S. Blackmore, deceased	II	38
			196
			297
US 1,460,708	William M. Dehn	II	221
			258
US 1,460,736	Jokichi Takamine and Jokichi Takamine, Jr.	I	455
		II	144
			327
US 1,460,774	Soc. Anon. des Matières Colorantes and Prod. Chim. de Saint-Denis	I	641
US 1,460,832	Jokichi Takamine	I	293
US 1,460,898	Heinrich Hampel	II	183
US 1,461,386	William B. Falor	II	146
US 1,461,745	F. W. Atack	I	455
US 1,461,807	Merrill Co.	I	642
US 1,461,808	Walter O. Snelling	I	361
US 1,461,831	Fritz Quade	II	63
			194
US 1,462,074-5	Trojan Powder Co.	II	108
US 1,462,093	Trojan Powder Co.	II	108
			340
US 1,462,306	Archibald D. St. John	I	455
US 1,462,480	Fred. J. Bosse	II	102
US 1,462,550	Charles H. Hoppe	II	334
US 1,462,596	Emil P. Engelbrecht	II	293
			294
US 1,462,732	Ferdinand P. Armbruster, Richard Schmitz, trustees	II	334
US 1,463,037	Camille Deguide	II	27
			37
			62
			63
US 1,463,123	Fred. J. McAllister, A. E. Simmons, Frank Henke	II	10
			11
			97
			196
			197
US 1,463,190	Dow Chem. Co.	II	62
			63
US 1,463,255	Hopedale Mfg. Co.	I	364
US 1,463,483	Armand Nihoul, Camille Clerc	II	194
			196
US 1,464,012	Western Cartridge Co.	II	34
US 1,464,137	New Jersey Testings Labs.	II	144
US 1,464,149	Alexander Classen	II	37
US 1,464,242	Ammiel F. Decker	II	294
US 1,464,667	Trojan Powder Co.	II	34
US 1,464,710	Fleischmann Co.	II	334
US 1,464,944	Herman Kruse, William C. Kruse	II	221
US 1,464,949	William L. Voight	II	197
US 1,465,448	John F. McCoy	II	195
US 1,465,530	Herbert Wilson Smith	II	274
US 1,465,689	British Dyestuffs Corp., Ltd.	I	455
US 1,465,994	H. Dreyfus	I	144
US 1,466,126	Guggenheim Bros.	II	11
			90
			204
			233
US 1,466,329	H. P. Bassett	I	462
US 1,466,380	P. E. Sharpless Co.	II	222
US 1,466,535	Nat. Aniline and Chem. Co., Inc.	II	182
			345
US 1,466,624	Ferro Chem., Inc.	II	62
			63
			64
			273
US 1,466,626	Ferro Chem., Inc.	II	63
			273
			297
			298
			350
US 1,466,628	Ferro Chem., Inc.	II	62
			63
			64
			273
			350
US 1,466,665	Carbide & Carbon Chem. Corp.	I	463
US 1,466,683	Arthur Ullrich	I	364
		II	37
US 1,466,819	H. Dreyfus	II	345
US 1,466,874	Trafolite Mfg. Co.	?	?
US 1,466,991	Dow Chem. Co.	II	62
US 1,467,024	Einar Bergve	I	588
		II	195
			269
US 1,467,030	Dupont	II	233
US 1,467,037	Alvarado Mining and Milling Co.	II	197
US 1,467,074	Dow Chem. Co.	I	365

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
US 1,467,095	Eastman Kodak Co.	I	257
US 1,467,[illegible]	H. H. Hurt	I	466
US 1,467,354	Niels C. Christensen	II	83
US 1,467,398	Western Electric Co., Inc.	II	32
			312
US 1,467,455	Oscar F. Schmid	II	221
US 1,467,493	H. Dreyfus	I	292
US 1,467,546	Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Co.	II	195
US 1,467,590	Gen. Abrasives Co., Inc.	II	168
US 1,467,733	Elektrizitatswerk Lonza Gampel	II	196
			331
US 1,467,825	James C. Armor	I	365
		II	28
			311
US 1,468,220	Hooker Electrochem. Co.	I	365
US 1,468,331	Usher-Walker Ltd.	II	195
US 1,468,608-9	Columbia Graphophone Mfg. Co.	II	340
US 1,468,741	Willis G. Waldo	II	334
US 1,468,867	James B. Pierce, Jr.	II	38
US 1,468,930	Stackpole Carbon Co.	II	19
US 1,468,960	Herman Behr and Co., Inc.	I	454
US 1,469,039	Jeremiah E. Fischer	II	222
US 1,469,322	Lilly Dental Products Co.	?	?
US 1,469,507	Potash Extraction Corp.	II	334
US 1,469,586	Nat. Aniline and Chem. Co., Inc.	I	641
US 1,469,709	Henri Wuyts	I	463
			466
		II	144
US 1,469,895	Morgan and Wright	II	220
US 1,470,039	Grasselli Chem. Co.	I	455
US 1,470,772	Henry L. Greenbaum	II	21
US 1,470,794	Viggo V. J. Andresen	I	588
		II	195
US 1,470,795	H. Babbitt	II	25
			169
			309
US 1,471,058	H. Plauson	I	463
US 1,471,059	H. Plauson	I	293
US 1,471,150	Karol Dziewonski	II	27
US 1,471,190	Hubert A. Myers Co.	II	219
US 1,471,201	Gen. Petroleum Corp.	II	145
US 1,471,252	Felix Eugene Falvet	II	30
US 1,471,466	Westinghouse Lamp Co.	I	83
		II	16
			21
US 1,471,469	Emanuel Kardos	II	272
US 1,471,987	Glenn F. Bowman, Charles F. C. Arensberg	I	368
		II	266
			267
			328
US 1,472,067	Byron B. Goldsmits	I	587
US 1,472,115	L. F. Clark	I	293
US 1,472,239	Conversion Prod. Corp.	I	452
US 1,472,281	C. M. Page	I	452
US 1,472,344	Auguste Vasseux	I	361
US 1,472,384-5	Walter A. Brown	II	144
US 1,472,691	Trojan Powder Co.	II	183
US 1,472,716	General Electric Co.	II	203
US 1,472,781	A. Baewskin	I	452
US 1,472,791	William M. Dehn	II	257
US 1,472,828	F. A. Eustis	I	641
US 1,473,218	Eastman Kodak Co.	II	126
US 1,473,543	Nitrogen Corp.	I	80
		II	26
			27
			35
			64
			193
			194
			202
			203
			272
			313
US 1,473,544	Nitrogen Corp.	II	193
			194
			202
			203
US 1,473,568	Anilin Fabrikation, A. G. für	II	267
US 1,473,[illegible]	Milton M. Goldstein	II	[illegible]
US 1,473,[illegible]	Minami Manshu Tetsudo Kabushiki Kaishi	II	18
			194
			266
US 1,473,994	Leopold Lisse	II	347
US 1,474,133	W. H. Allen	I	465
US 1,474,479	E. C. Klipstein and Sons Co.	II	266

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
US 1,474,482	F. T. Lahey	I	2[illegible]
US 1,474,[illegible]	George Summerville Ward	II	[illegible]
US 1,474,[illegible]	Jacob Ernst	II	[illegible]
US 1,475,155-6-7-8	Grasselli Chem. Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,475,215	Fleischmann Co.	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,475,259	Kent County Oil Corp.	II	[illegible]
US 1,475,471	Fleischmann Co.	II	64
US 1,475,494	Fleischmann Co.	II	13
			[illegible]
US 1,475,522	R. F. Steward	II	3[illegible]
US 1,475,545	Grasselli Chem. Co	II	63
US 1,475,563	Mathieson Alkali Wks.	II	[illegible]
			33
US 1,475,574	H. Gesell	I	16[illegible]
US 1,475,843	Henry S. Mackay	II	26[illegible]
US 1,476,192	Dow Chem. Co.	II	3[illegible]
US 1,476,[illegible]	Zell Straub Labs. Inc.	I	455
US 1,476,242	Roy D. Elliott	II	6[illegible]
			31[illegible]
US 1,476,283	Norsk Hydro Elektrisk Kvaelstofaktieselskab	II	[illegible]
US 1,476,381	B. F. Goodrich Co.	II	22[illegible]
US 1,477,047	Dupont	II	29[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,477,058	Dupont	II	345
US 1,477,076	Piron Coal Distillation Systems, Inc.	II	345
US 1,477,087	Dupont	I	641
		II	345
US 1,477,576	Logan McFarlane	II	11
			12
US 1,478,015	Nat. Aniline and Chem. Co. Inc.	II	184
US 1,478,027	Nat. Aniline and Chem. Co. Inc.	II	221
US 1,478,061	Nat. Aniline and Chem. Co. Inc.	I	587
US 1,478,347	John L. Mitchell	II	38
US 1,478,429	Walter Friederich	II	183
			185
			25[illegible]
US 1,478,690	Dupont	I	463
US 1,478,769	Nat. Asphalt Burial Vault Co.	II	144
US 1,478,822	John D. Gat	II	[illegible]
US 1,478,862	H. Rosenthal	I	[illegible]
US 1,478,892	Tenney L. Davis	II	253
US 1,478,986	Jacque Cyms Morrell	II	221
US 1,479,044	Lester Kirschbraun	II	[illegible]
US 1,479,327	U. S. Ferro Alloy Corp.	II	[illegible]
US 1,479,502	Gustav Hiffele	II	3[illegible]
US 1,479,542	Internat. Precipitation Co.	I	64[illegible]
US 1,479,695	Friedr. Boedecker	II	346
US 1,479,874	Roessler-Hasslacher Chem Co.	II	18
			[illegible]
US 1,480,230	Toyokichiro Tashiro	I	365
		II	28
US 1,480,418	E. F. Houghton and Co.	II	28
US 1,480,795	Hercules Powder Co.	II	185
US 1,480,807	Sherwin-Williams Co.	II	38
US 1,480,869	Chem. Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron	II	[illegible]
US 1,480,896	Gen. Electric Co.	I	145
US 1,481,039	Mathieson Alkali Wks.	II	63
US 1,481,106-7	Mathieson Alkali Wks	II	[illegible]
US 1,482,076	E. A. Fourneaux	I	144
			145
US 1,482,327	Jacques Antoine Thibault	II	184
US 1,482,352	Prismatone Co., Inc.	II	33
US 1,482,357	Carleton Ellis	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,482,358	Carleton Ellis	I	463
			[illegible]
		II	33
US 1,482,389	Alex L. Duval D'Adrian	?	?
US 1,482,[illegible]	Sperlager G. m. b. H	II	187
			201
US 1,482,416	Walter O. Snelling	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,482,611	Daylight Film Corp.	II	18[illegible]
US 1,482,613	Daylight Film Corp.	II	18[illegible]
US 1,482,740	C. Ellis	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
			67
			145
			154

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
US 1,482,740	C. Ellis	II	221 264 265
US 1,482,793	Carborundum Co.	I	462
		II	11 28 38 183 333
US 1,482,919	Ellis-Foster Co.	II	36
US 1,482,929	Carleton Ellis	II	209 265
US 1,483,040	Louis P. Bonier	?	?
US 1,483,084	British Dyestuff Corp., Ltd.	I	292
		II	63 131 184
US 1,483,233	Dicks, David and Heller Co.	I	293
		II	184
US 1,483,256	Justinian Caire Co.	I	365
US 1,483,318	William A. Robeson	II	271
US 1,483,412	Nitrogen Corp.	II	27 32 311
US 1,483,413	Nitrogen Corp.	II	27 311
US 1,483,463	Electro-Bleaching Gas Co.	II	63
US 1,483,468	Allen S. Davison Co.	II	195
US 1,483,797	British Dyestuff Corp., Ltd.	I	293
US 1,484,088	Acme White Lead and Color Works	II	183 196 197 267 272 311 313
US 1,484,167	Darco Corp.	II	63
US 1,484,414	Phillip K. Ruckel	?	?
US 1,484,690	P. H. Walker, J. H. Bower	II	19
US 1,484,759	Herman Behr and Co., Inc.	I	454
US 1,485,021	Dupont	II	264
US 1,485,659	Mary Jane Wright, administratrix of Thomas B. Wright, deceased	II	221
US 1,485,706	Gertrud Plauson	II	196 202 221
US 1,485,794	P. A. Mackay	I	371
US 1,485,844	William Harold Peterson	II	62
US 1,485,909	N. C. Christensen	I	364
		II	196 267
US 1,485,942	U. S. Graphite Co.	II	19
US 1,486,002	Johann A. von Wulfing	II	195
US 1,486,077	Grasselli Chem. Co.	II	38
US 1,486,091	William Dodge Horne	II	64
US 1,486,468	Chem. Foundation, Inc.	I	145
US 1,486,546	Brodde E. F. Rhodin	II	267
US 1,486,613	Soc. Anon. le Carbone	I	371
US 1,486,618	Carbic Ltd.	II	29 196 266
US 1,486,781	Carleton Ellis	II	16
US 1,486,792	Hinrich Ohlhaver	II	200 334
US 1,486,800	Felix Riesenberg	II	176
US 1,486,804	C. H. Ruder, G. M. D. Shadwick	I	587
		II	232
US 1,486,961	Peter Hasenclever	II	62
US 1,487,020	Badische Anilin and Soda Fabr.	I	464
		II	98
US 1,487,135	American Smelting and Refining Co.	II	330
US 1,487,174	Westinghouse Lamp Co.	II	182 270
US 1,487,842	Anton Dolenz	I	361
US 1,487,957	Nathan R. Levy	II	183
US 1,488,097	Henry N. Creger	II	25 309
US 1,488,278	C. F. Ott	I	455
		II	345
US 1,488,315	H. S. Clemmer	I	588
US 1,488,553	Willis G. Waldo	II	272
US 1,488,634	O. M. Dunham	I	293
US 1,488,656	G. H. Wallace	I	365
		II	184 267
US 1,488,815	Isaac F. Harris	II	33
US 1,488,914	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.	II	37
US 1,489,021	Sinclair Refining Co.	II	144 145 321
US 1,489,118	Anthony J. Freitas	II	145
US 1,489,183	Chas. Weizmann and Joseph Blumenfeld	II	168
US 1,489,225	Leopold Cassella and Co.	II	131 154
US 1,489,240	Thomas A. Edison, Inc.	II	32 85
US 1,489,297	Louis R. Zulka	?	?
US 1,489,362	J. P. Laffey (trustee)	II	11 297
US 1,489,417-8	Frank E. Bachman	II	168
US 1,489,497	Arthur B. Lamb (trustee)	II	35 264 297 298 313
US 1,489,525	Victor Moritz Goldschmidt	II	194
US 1,489,573	Henry Ferbeck	II	265 272
US 1,489,692	Guido Blenio	II	11
US 1,489,725	Standard Oil Co.	II	146
US 1,489,744	Barrett Co.	I	361
		II	147
US 1,489,915	Consortium für Elektrochem. Ind. G.m.b.H.	I	371
US 1,490,309	Glover M. Birk	II	298
US 1,490,372	Magnetic Pigment Co.	II	267
US 1,490,450	Nat. Carbon Co., Inc.	II	30
US 1,490,769	Camille Deguide	II	27 37
US 1,491,076	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.	II	32
US 1,491,112	Ernest W. Spink	II	193 197
US 1,491,224	Kemet Labs. Co., Inc.	I	466
US 1,491,228	Kem Products Co.	II	198
US 1,491,265	Ernest Hopkinson	II	102 193
US 1,491,277	J. P. Ruth, Jr.	I	456
US 1,491,381	Alex. Classen	II	11
US 1,491,390	Walter Glaeser	II	63
US 1,491,408	Pepsodent Co.	II	64
US 1,491,456	Ovid P. Barbour	I	588
		II	11
US 1,491,465	Barrett Co.	I	361 587
		II	98 144 147 270
US 1,491,498	Urlyn Clifton Tainton	II	184
US 1,491,569	Kenworthy J. Thompson	II	220
US 1,491,588	Louis Darpac and Charles Urfer	II	35 312 313
US 1,491,779	Swan-Myers Co.	II	194
US 1,491,916	Seth B. Hunt (trustee)	I	364
US 1,492,094	Institute of Industrial Research	II	258
US 1,492,168	De Laval Separator Co.	II	222
US 1,492,184	James W. Weis, John C. Black	II	145 147
US 1,492,192	John A. Baumgardner	II	26
US 1,492,194	Carl Beindl	II	194
US 1,492,299	Karl J. Kyle, John A. Binford, John T. Waddell	II	195
US 1,492,367	Axel Franck-Philipson	II	83
US 1,492,488-9	Herbert and Herbert, Inc.	II	63
US 1,492,664	F. H. Beall	I	641
US 1,492,712	Federal Phosphorus Co.	II	334
US 1,492,866	Naoki Takata	II	101
US 1,493,012	Charles E. Abraham	II	312
US 1,493,062	E. O. Benjamin	I	28
		II	219 220
US 1,493,099	Charles Bramson	II	64
US 1,493,100	Charles Bramson	II	63
US 1,493,205	R. J. Corporation, Ltd.	I	455
US 1,493,347	Wilhelm Kochmann	II	99 194 273
US 1,493,403	Joseph Russell	II	19 271
US 1,493,602	Valley Mold and Iron Corp.	II	100

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
US 1,493,930	H. A. Gardner	I	642
US 1,493,945	Richard Wolffenstein	II	10
US 1,493,967	U. S. Syrup Co.	I	466
US 1,494,029	Sherman W. Scofield	II	264
US 1,494,085	Pathé Chem. Co.	I	293
		II	11
			21
US 1,494,096	Dupont	II	267
US 1,494,674	Adolph Dworzak	II	27
			38
US 1,495,138	J. Downes	I	82
		II	266
US 1,495,180	B. K. Hollister	I	368
		II	328
US 1,495,206	Hayes-Ruppel Mfg. Co.	II	100
US 1,495,429	Western Electric Co., Inc.	II	274
US 1,495,446	Emil Schlehahn	II	19
			100
US 1,495,551	Soc. l'Azote Francais	II	11
			196
			266
US 1,495,568	Union Carbide and Carbon Res. Labs., Inc.	I	83
		II	37
US 1,495,655	S. L. Tingley	I	371
		II	289
US 1,495,891	Robert E. Divine	II	144
US 1,495,893	Grasselli Chem. Co.	II	27
			32
			37
			38
US 1,496,023	Robert P. Roedell	II	221
US 1,496,225	This number is not dependable. Possibly 1,496,522 (q. v.).	?	?
US 1,496,229	Vesta M. Jones	II	334
US 1,496,260	Maude M. Power	I	145
US 1,496,381	Vapo Stove Co.	?	?
US 1,496,436	Clarence V. Steinhart	II	29
US 1,496,506	Randall Williams Co.	II	204
			272
US 1,496,522	Lane Mfg. Co.	?	?
US 1,496,743	Antonio Rossati	I	467
US 1,496,792	B. F. Goodrich Co.	I	306
US 1,496,845	Metal and Thermit Corp.	II	184
US 1,496,858	Rudolph Knollenberg	?	?
US 1,497,160	A. Ponchain	I	371
US 1,497,167	Victor Lee Emerson	II	16
US 1,497,251-2-3	Roy F. Steward	II	345
US 1,497,417	Henry C. P. Weber	II	331
US 1,497,439	Florasynth Labs., Inc.	II	209
US 1,497,477	Nutrose Co., Inc.	II	64
US 1,497,690	Roessler and Hasslacher Chem. Co.	II	196
US 1,497,727	Federal Phosphorus Co.	II	334
US 1,497,815	Brown Co.	II	230
US 1,497,817	Seth B. Hunt (trustee)	I	463
		II	289
US 1,497,884	Calif. Fruit Growers Exchange	II	11
US 1,498,001	Edmund von Herz	II	183
US 1,498,270	John J. Harris	II	327
US 1,498,639	D. S. Pratt	?	?
US 1,498,708	Calif. Fruit Growers Exchange	II	98
US 1,498,913	Richard Herz, Jens Müller	II	321
US 1,498,924	J. A. McGuire	I	371
US 1,499,101	Chadeloid Chem. Co.	II	131
US 1,499,164	Emanuel Felheim	II	269
			302
US 1,499,285	William Clyde Bassett	II	195
US 1,499,795	James B. Wherry	II	198
US 1,499,872	Minerals Separation North American Corp.	II	323
US 1,499,898	Robert B. Wolf	II	63
US 1,500,066	Hans Finkelstein	II	230
US 1,500,220	Prest-O-Lite Co., Inc.	II	322
US 1,500,433	E. Bertsch	I	588
		II	270
			273
US 1,500,500	F. Kaye	I	293
US 1,500,545	L. E. Buffington	I	465
		II	64
US 1,500,670	Melvin D. Groote	II	193
			264
			265
US 1,500,770	Carnation Milk Prod. Co.	I	463
		II	62
			194
US 1,500,844	H. Plauson	I	455
US 1,500,993-4	Courtaulds, Ltd.	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			312
US 1,501,111	Edmund R. Cummins	II	266
			267
US 1,501,383	Daly O. White	II	19
US 1,501,425	Wilhelm Utendörfer	II	258
US 1,501,472	Charles J. Thatcher	II	62
			63
US 1,501,502	Stockholms Superfosfat Fabriks Aktiebolag	I	371
US 1,501,587	Titanium Pigment Co., Inc.	II	63
			168
US 1,501,760	Arthur McDougall Duckham	II	27
US 1,501,840	Camille Deguide	II	27
			31
			37
US 1,501,877	Charles V. Zoul	II	98
US 1,501,894	Roger Adams, John Raven Johnson	II	183
US 1,501,895	L. W. Andrews, L. D. Mathias	I	260
US 1,501,911	Victor Chem. Works	I	260
US 1,502,079	Emory Winship	II	184
US 1,502,174	Royal Norton Chapman	II	80
US 1,502,213	Rodrian Electro-Metallurgical Co., Inc.	II	62
			63
US 1,502,260	V. L. Oil Processes, Ltd.	II	202
US 1,502,379	H. Dreyfus	II	85
			126
			131
			152
US 1,502,547	Robert Calvert, Karl L. Dern Gordon A. Alles	II	197
			198
US 1,502,592	Johan N. A. Sauer	II	62
			194
			196
US 1,502,646	Dupont	II	37
US 1,502,744	Constant Heat Pack Corp.	I	588
		II	20
			184
US 1,502,945	Carleton Ellis	II	32
			33
US 1,503,211	C. F. Dahlberg	II	10
US 1,503,229	L. F. Clark	I	293
US 1,503,443	J. H. Gravell	I	465
US 1,503,603	Sherman W. Scofield	II	264
US 1,503,631	Donald B. Bradner, Mary L. Sherrill	II	32
			33
US 1,503,702	H. A. Morton	I	274
US 1,503,984	Nat. Aniline and Chem. Co., Inc.	II	221
US 1,504,150	Eduard Schloeman	II	31
US 1,504,164	Scottish Dyes, Ltd.	I	365
US 1,504,340	Walter Glaesser	II	64
US 1,504,627	American Smelting and Refining Co.	II	63
US 1,504,672	J. Blumenfeld	I	463
		II	11
US 1,504,673	Joseph Blumenfeld	II	29
			30
			331
US 1,504,730	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.	II	98
			144
			145
US 1,504,986	Trojan Powder Co.	I	293
US 1,505,043	L. Lilienfeld	I	145
US 1,505,044	Leon Lilienfeld	II	11
US 1,505,236	Dedicated to Citizens of USA	I	361
US 1,505,251	Mary A. French, administratrix, Albert F. French, deceased	II	146
US 1,505,438	Hercules Powder Co.	II	146
US 1,505,534	Auguste Boidin, Jean Effront	II	335
US 1,505,551	Herman A. Metz	II	99
			145
US 1,505,560	Georg Schicht A.-G.	I	642
US 1,505,648	Amer. Smelting and Refining Co.	II	63
US 1,505,718	Amer. Smelting and Refining Co.	II	63
US 1,506,081	Reginald W. Bird	II	273
US 1,506,189	Nat. Carbon Co., Inc.	II	30
US 1,506,216	Prest-O-Lite Co., Inc.	I	451
US 1,506,239	A. Hough, W. C. Leonhard, J. R. Dufford, J. L. Allman	I	452
US 1,506,269	Foord von Bichowsky, John Harthan	II	31
			32

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
US 1,506,322	J. H. O'Neill	I	467
		II	34
			37
			192
			272
			313
US 1,506,323	J. H. O'Neill	I	365
			467
		II	34
			37
			192
			204
			271
			272
			313
US 1,506,575	Louis A. Eberhardt	II	221
US 1,506,728	Nat. Aniline and Chem. Co., Inc.	I	587
US 1,506,729	E. P. Stewart	I	28
US 1,507,029	Robert W. Prittie	II	25
			309
US 1,507,049	J. Dickert	I	452
US 1,507,174	Eastman Kodak Co.	I	83
US 1,507,374	Annie S. and Joseph Heinrich	II	323
US 1,507,379	Economy Fuse and Mfg. Co.	I	83
			462
			464
			466
US 1,507,637	James A. Ullman	II	83
US 1,507,673	T. Nagel	I	465
US 1,507,674	T. Nagel	I	465
US 1,507,675	T. Nagel	I	465
US 1,507,676	T. Nagel	I	465
US 1,507,820	Adino T. Files	II	194
			221
US 1,508,098	Mariano de Sperati	II	291
US 1,508,435	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.	II	345
US 1,508,777	Electric Smelting and Aluminum Co.	II	194
US 1,508,928	H. Dreyfus	II	332
			345
			346
US 1,509,004	P. Blanchard and Sons	II	220
US 1,509,034	Curtis Thornley	II	193
US 1,509,035	F. C. Thornley	I	454
US 1,509,273	B. P. von Ehrenthal	I	387
			588
US 1,509,355	De Laval Separator Co.	II	222
US 1,509,362	Dupont	II	34
US 1,509,393	Dupont	I	451
		II	34
US 1,509,603	Carbide and Carbon Chem. Corp.	II	31
US 1,510,131	U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.	II	98
US 1,510,172	Siemens and Halske A.-G.	II	184
US 1,510,179	F. G. Liljenroth	I	467
US 1,510,195-6	Deutsche-Koloniale Gerb- Farbstoff Gesellschaft m.b.H.	II	98
US 1,510,284	John Wood Leadbeater	II	98
			145
US 1,510,348	Trojan Powder Co.	II	108
US 1,510,358	N. V. Netherland Colonial Trading Cy.	II	350
US 1,510,469	Permutit Co.	II	28
			33
US 1,510,679	S. Katzprowsky	I	587
US 1,510,706	Rubber Regenerating Co.	II	209
US 1,510,795	Medusa Cement Paint Co.	II	20
			197
US 1,511,003	David Charles Polden	II	21
US 1,511,074	Nat. Aniline and Chem. Co., Inc.	I	641
US 1,511,316	Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co.	II	144
US 1,511,323	Edwin C. Eckel	II	168
US 1,511,472	Rosina Brown Quin, administratrix of J. James Hood, deceased	II	335
US 1,511,520	W. H. Reese	I	292
US 1,511,561	Grasselli Chem. Co.	II	21
US 1,511,754	W. Connstein, K. Lüdecke	I	361
		II	29
			196
			198
			204
			347
US 1,511,771	Hans Rathsburg	II	185
			345
US 1,511,856	Gen. Labs.	I	361
US 1,511,874	J. M. Eder	I	452
		II	39
			162
			186
US 1,511,929	B. Laporte, Ltd.	II	38
US 1,511,939	John A. Boughton	II	219
US 1,512,432	Norman Underwood	II	85
US 1,512,271	L. Burgess, Maurice Barnet	I	606
US 1,512,801	Westinghouse Lamp Co.	I	465
			466
US 1,512,889	Walden Knife Co.	II	334
US 1,512,893	U. G. I. Contracting Co.	II	59
			293
US 1,513,120	Madsenell Corp.	II	230
			232
US 1,513,122	Michigan Chem. Co.	II	350
US 1,513,153	Jean Henry Brégeat	II	221
US 1,513,191	Roy H. Smith, Ralph B. Beal	II	193
US 1,513,233	R. P. Fant	I	451
US 1,513,370	Ernest Cadgène	II	12
US 1,513,558	Leeds and Northrup Co.	II	184
			230
			232
US 1,513,730	Abbott Labs.	II	131
US 1,513,923	Bausch and Lomb Optical Co.	II	36
US 1,513,934	Samuel S. Sadtler	II	63
US 1,514,067	H. Kohnstamm and Co., Inc.	I	465
			587
US 1,514,222	Todd Protectograph Co., Inc.	I	455
US 1,514,377	Dow Chem. Co.	II	131
US 1,514,508-9	Carleton Ellis	II	32
			33
			195
US 1,514,657	Electric Smelting and Aluminum Co.	II	193
US 1,514,731	Rudolph R. Rosenbaum	II	145
US 1,514,912	Federal Phosphorus Co.	I	463
US 1,515,001	American Lurgi Corp.	II	191
			266
			267
US 1,515,016	Henry W. Earp-Thomas	II	195
US 1,515,042	August Heck	II	19
US 1,515,079	V. T. Stewart	I	172
US 1,515,108	F. W. Graff	I	361
US 1,515,182	Pathé Chem. Co.	I	293
		II	11
US 1,515,364	R. C. Roark	I	145
US 1,515,714	Price Flavoring Extract Co.	I	587
US 1,515,733	Roy Cross	II	144
			145
US 1,515,803	H. C. Young	I	465
		II	23
US 1,515,947	John A. Hall	II	265
US 1,515,968	Soc. Ricard, Allenet et Cie	I	462
US 1,516,140	Special Chem. Co.	I	451
		II	334
US 1,516,206	Special Chem. Co.	I	361
US 1,516,398	Charles McDowell	II	328
US 1,516,756	Ellis-Foster Co.	I	463
US 1,517,516	Stewart J. Lloyd, Absalom M. Kennedy	II	63
US 1,517,522	William H. Volck	II	63
US 1,517,581	Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer and Co.	I	293
US 1,517,709	R. Clavel	I	293
US 1,517,888	Soc. pour la Fabrication de la Soie Rhodieseta	II	267
US 1,517,968	C. Ellis	I	463
US 1,517,996	William J. Lawrence	II	63
US 1,518,254	Lloyd G. Copeman	II	196
US 1,518,289	Lillian D. Wooster, administratrix for Phillip L. Wooster, deceased	II	201
			334
US 1,518,336	California Cedar Products Co.	II	97
			196
US 1,518,568-9-70	Electric Smelting and Aluminum Co.	II	264
US 1,518,622	Roessler and Hasslacher Chem. Co.	I	371
US 1,518,637	Winchester Repeating Arms Co.	II	18
US 1,518,638	Winchester Repeating Arms Co.	II	19
US 1,518,732	J. Ebert	I	365
		II	184
US 1,518,857	Edgar Layton	II	195
US 1,518,872	Aladar Paez	II	27
			28
			29

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
US 1,518,872	Aladar Paez	II	30
			35
			36
			38
			193
			194
			195
			196
			197
			311
US 1,518,931	Sayles Finishing Plants, Inc.	I	467
US 1,518,944	Nathan Sulzberger	II	271
			272
US 1,519,004	Phillip Müller	II	197
US 1,519,007	Premier Electric Welding Co. Ltd.	II	202
			230
US 1,519,017	Henry A. Gardner	?	?
US 1,519,088	Ellis-Foster Co.	I	451
		II	221
US 1,519,128	Dow Chem. Co.	II	197
			267
US 1,519,268	Charles W. Schnell	II	220
US 1,519,285	Kaspar Winkler	II	34
			202
			268
			312
US 1,519,286	K. Winkler	I	364
US 1,519,376	Sayles Finishing Plants	I	467
US 1,519,396	Frank M. Darrow	II	272
US 1,519,470	R. E. Wilson, J. C. Whetzel	I	641
		II	85
US 1,519,547	Fisk Rubber Co.	II	220
US 1,519,729	George W. Gish	II	220
US 1,519,789	Edward J. Mooklar	II	25
			309
US 1,519,975	D. Gestetner, Ltd.	II	222
US 1,520,063	Paul R. Kuehnrich	II	30
US 1,520,122	F. C. Gephart	I	361
US 1,520,197	Frederick Stevenson	II	145
US 1,520,254	Walther and Hans Mathesius	II	30
			311
US 1,520,305	Silica Gel Corp.	I	364
		II	230
US 1,520,437	M. Pipkin	I	183
			371
US 1,520,744	Bellis Heat Treating Co.	II	267
US 1,520,891	Charles H. Spurway	II	62
US 1,520,953	Atlantic Refining Co.	II	264
US 1,521,002	Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co.	II	30
US 1,521,055-6	Soc. Nauton Frères et De Marsac and T. F. Tesse	I	157
			181
US 1,521,295	Diamond Electric Specialties Corp.	II	19
US 1,521,537	Harry W. Houghton	?	?
US 1,528,206	W. E. Greenawalt	I	350
US 1,537,866	Miller Rubber Co.	II	108
US 1,538,287	W. Citron (trustee)	I	184
US 1,539,701	N. V. Industrieele Maatschappÿ voorheen Noury and Van Der Lande	II	334
US 1,559,961	F. O. Moburg and Roessler and Hasslacher Chem. Co.	I	6
US 1,561,535	Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer and Co.	I	601
US 1,567,343	C. R. Taylor	I	8
US 1,570,176	Samuel Peacock, Nelson E. Cook	II	298
US 1,573,375	Oderberger Chem. Werke A.-G.	I	142
US 1,576,014	Lambert Thorp Co.	I	278
US 1,576,179	P. C. Reilly	I	599
US 1,576,678	T. W. Shaw	I	221
US 1,578,520	Sherwin-Williams Co.	I	81
US 1,579,933	J. F. Riera	I	350
US 1,580,914	Dedicated to people of U.S.A.	I	58
US 1,582,127	Union Oil Co. of Calif.	II	7
US 1,584,258	Union Oil Co. of Calif.	II	7
US 1,584,907	Roessler and Hasslacher Chem. Co.	I	292
US 1,588,277	Trojan Powder Co.	I	256
US 1,583,658	Eastman Kodak Co.	I	449
		II	253
US 1,588,384	Grasselli Dyestuff Corp.	I	457
US 1,588,476	Titanium Alloy Mfg. Co.	I	557
US 1,588,753	A. G. für Anilin Fabrikation	I	15
			100

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*P*
US 1,589,237	Allen Scott, deceased, by E. Nelson, executor	I	57
US 1,590,229	N. C. Christensen	I	344
US 1,591,397	Prest-O-Lite Co., Inc.	I	[illegible]
US 1,592,102	J. H. Gravell	I	[illegible]
US 1,592,329	J. C. Black, W. D. Rial, Raymond Howes	I	[illegible]
US 1,592,386	Chem. Fabr. auf Actien (vorm. E. Schering)	I	[illegible]
US 1,592,429	C. A. Kraus	I	[illegible]
US 1,592,820	Naugatuck Chem. Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,593,977	Fleishmann Co.	I	62
US 1,594,498	Charles Day	I	[illegible]
			57
US 1,594,522	Sefton Mfg. Corp	I	4
			15
US 1,594,608	Dupont	I	149
US 1,595,416	H. R. Rafton	I	[illegible]
US 1,596,413	Chadeloid Chem., Co.	I	295
			376
US 1,596,965	F. B. Griffin	I	5
			61
US 1,597,093	Centerville Gypsum Co.	I	37
			354
US 1,597,165	M. Markiewicz, W. Römer	I	[illegible]
US 1,598,688	L. S. and N. Corp.	I	[illegible]
US 1,601,404	Standard Development Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,602,095	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
US 1,602,726	A. B. Turk	I	[illegible]
US 1,602,959	Arthur Arent Labs. Inc.	I	76
US 1,603,086	C. D. Randall	I	64
US 1,603,984	H. L. Rose, F. L. L. Rose,	II	[illegible]
US 1,604,307	H. L. Prestholdt	I	[illegible]
			192
			62
US 1,604,310	H. L. Prestholdt	I	144
US 1,604,472	Ketoid Co.	I	337
US 1,606,321	Rubber Service Labs., Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,606,359	Rhenania Verein Chem. Fabriken A.-G.	I	485
US 1,606,662	E. C. and E. W. Pawla	I	344
			454
US 1,606,698	William S. Barnickel and Co.	I	138
US 1,607,199	Ostro Prod. Corp. of Amer.	I	437
US 1,608,742	A. B. Dick Co.	I	180
US 1,608,743	A. B. Dick Co.	I	18
US 1,610,747	E. G. Colton	I	562
US 1,612,104	A. Eichengrün	I	55
US 1,613,055	G. I. Ray	I	[illegible]
US 1,613,532	L. D. Caulk Co.	I	[illegible]
			357
			371
US 1,614,232	C. C. Davis	I	627
US 1,614,584	Newport Co.	I	182
US 1,615,646	F. Beusa	I	[illegible]
US 1,615,816	C. Dickens	I	[illegible]
US 1,616,468	F. Raschig	I	[illegible]
US 1,617,426	Shunjiro Tomioka	I	[illegible]
US 1,618,209	Comm. Solvents Corp.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,618,288	Titanium Alloy Mfg. Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,618,416	Brit. Dyestuffs Corp., Ltd.	I	[illegible]
US 1,618,465	D. Nybakker	I	58
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,618,482	Atlas Powder Co.	I	125
			[illegible]
US 1,619,183	Donald B. Bradner, Nicholas E. Oglesby	II	[illegible]
US 1,620,208	Gasselli Chem. Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,620,269	Kolmar Labs.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,620,365	Roessler and Hasslacher Chem. Co.	I	315
US 1,621,094	Abbott Labs.	I	125
US 1,621,541-3	Charles Enen Johnson and Co.	I	156
			290
US 1,622,168	Grasselli Dyestuff Corp.	I	409
			597
US 1,622,353	D. H. Shapiro	I	155
			569
			570
US 1,622,534	This number is not dependable. Possibly US 1,622,543 (q. v.).	I	517

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
JS 1,622,543	Chas. Enen Johnson and Co.	?	?
JS 1,623,949	Newport Co.	I	60
			221
JS 1,624,055	J. Lenenberg	I	420
JS 1,624,164	H. A. Metz Labs., Inc.	I	255
JS 1,625,458	P. C. Donner	I	585
JS 1,625,672	C. J. Moreton	I	435
JS 1,625,776	Hazeltine Corp.	I	305
JS 1,625,969	Waverly Oil Works Co.	I	36
JS 1,626,872	W. C. Piver	I	29
JS 1,627,055	Universal Oil Prod., Co.	I	200
JS 1,628,872	P. Zucco	I	467
US 1,630,143	E. J. Sullivan	I	58
US 1,636,856	Barrett Co.	I	393
US 1,636,857	Barrett Co.	I	393
US 1,636,952	Barrett Co.	I	393
US 1,638,272	Amer. Optical Co.	I	194
US 1,639,080	A. B. Dick Co.	I	93
			180
US 1,639,658	C. H. Marschalk	I	99
US 1,640,708	N. A. Laury	?	?
US 1,640,807	This number is not dependable. Possibly US 1,640,708 (q. v.).	I	134
US 1,640,817	Amer. Glue Co.	I	29
			79
			193
			197
			325
			343
			352
			363
			602
US 1,641,006	Cannot identify ownership	I	288
US 1,642,884	C. J. Meier	I	627
US 1,643,246	I. G. F.	I	220
US 1,643,251	G. A. McBride	I	57
US 1,643,272	Hugo Stinnes Riebeck Montan und Ölwerke A.-G.	I	352
			607
US 1,644,250	B. Hart	I	287
US 1,645,141	Shinjiro Horii	I	180
US 1,646,149	Belfour, Guthrie and Co.	I	135
US 1,649,326	N. H. Schneider	I	627
US 1,649,384	H. Blumenburg, Jr.	I	34
US 1,649,671	Sharp and Dohme, Inc.	I	313
US 1,649,672	Sharp and Dohme, Inc.	I	127
US 1,650,738	Conservation Corp. of Amer.	I	361
US 1,651,366	Soc. de Stearinerie et Savonnerie de Lyon	I	434
US 1,654,215	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	13
US 1,655,550-1	Robert Mitchell Co., Ltd.	I	3
			248
			461
US 1,658,597	Amer. Cyanamid Co.	I	306
		II	158
US 1,659,906	Comm. Solvents Corp.	I	224
US 1,674,472	Selden Co.	I	173
US 1,687,561	Fleischmann Co.	I	557
US 1,691,994	Dupont	I	626
US 1,693,788	R. E. Langmack	I	383
US 1,694,148	Albert T. Otto and Sons	II	10
US 1,697,870	Western Electric Co., Inc.	I	295
US 1,700,546	Erwin Schwenk	II	269
			301
US 1,701,138	Chemical Works, formerly Sandoz	II	44
US 1,701,144	Eastman Kodak Co.	II	246
US 1,701,367	National Aniline and Chem. Co., Inc.	II	78
US 1,702,022	Grasselli Dyestuff Corp.	II	5
US 1,702,151	Van Schaack Bros. Chemical Works, Inc.	II	210
US 1,702,181	Van Schaack Bros. Chemical Works, Inc.	II	210
US 1,702,711	Roessler and Hasslacher Chemical Co.	II	83
			230
US 1,702,845-1,702,852	M. Naef and Co.	II	74
			109
			178
			327
			340
			348
US 1,703,145	Grasselli Dyestuff Corp.	II	211
US 1,703,922	Winthrop Chemical Co., Inc.	II	119
US 1,704,072	Government and People of the United States of America	II	59
US 1,704,073	Government and the People of the United States of America	II	59
US 1,705,482	National Refrigerating Co.	II	200
US 1,705,723	Dupont	II	198
US 1,709,311	Charles B. DeHart	II	9
US 1,719,276	Western Gold and Platinum Works	I	357
US 1,719,926	Cannot identify ownership	I	64
US 1,720,220	Adolph Kietz	II	23
US 1,720,487	R. Lichtenstern	I	32
			168
			645
US 1,720,565	R. C. Murphy	I	205
			486
			505
US 1,720,897	H. H. Hawling	I	562
US 1,720,926	Tei Kawata	II	23
US 1,720,992	Merrimac Chem. Co.	I	318
			319
US 1,723,183	Grasselli Dyestuff Corp.	I	557
US 1,723,581	A. Rudermann	?	?
US 1,724,134	Westinghouse Lamp Co.	I	14
			305
US 1,724,551	A. E. Bellis	I	478
US 1,724,603	E. Winship	I	156
			192
US 1,724,718	J. Laeufer	I	156
US 1,725,649	E. Winship	I	298
US 1,725,933	W. H. Phillips	I	319
US 1,729,543	Selden Co.	I	173
US 1,730,505	Russell Hart	I	324
US 1,730,536	Rubber Service Labs.	I	427
US 1,730,654	E. Haughey	I	84
			441
US 1,730,702	Cactus Rubber Co. of Amer.	I	546
US 1,730,724	Walter G. Cornelius	I	298
US 1,730,773	James L. Lauder, George N. White	II	222
US 1,731,679	I. G. F.	I	565
US 1,733,776	Pyro-Pack Products	I	477
			532
US 1,734,029	Am. Cyanamid Co.	I	30
			31
US 1,734,197	Henry Blumenberg, Jr.	II	88
US 1,734,278	Electrolux Servel	?	?
US 1,734,519	Rubber Service Labs.	I	258
US 1,734,560	Amer. Cyanamid Co.	I	600
US 1,734,682	I. G. F.	I	321
US 1,734,990	Catalytic Chem. Co.	I	70
US 1,735,170	Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co.	II	73
US 1,735,368	James C. Williams	I	441
US 1,735,432	Gen. Aniline Works, Inc.	I	501
US 1,735,844	C. S. Bedford	I	543
US 1,736,713	L. Lilienfeld	I	148
US 1,736,934	R. T. Vanderbilt Co.	I	368
US 1,738,628	Remington Arms Co., Inc.	I	168
		II	184
US 1,738,864	Brogdex Co.	I	440
US 1,739,210	Eastman Kodak Co.	II	90
US 1,739,322	F. W. Moore	I	76
US 1,740,854	J. C. Dehls, L. Stein	I	433
US 1,741,206	T. H. Stackhouse	I	148
US 1,741,496	Virginia Smelting Co.	I	579
US 1,744,061	N. Sulzberger	I	14
US 1,744,085	Atlas Powder Co.	I	269
		II	53
US 1,744,180	I. G. F.	I	483
US 1,744,348	E. Rogers	I	137
US 1,744,693	Dupont	I	265
US 1,744,767	Western Elect. Co.	I	454
		II	222
US 1,745,367	Hebden Sugar Process Corp.	I	38
US 1,745,682	R. O. McAssey	I	636
US 1,746,532	Hercules Powder Co.	II	144
US 1,746,717	Ralph W. Simpson	I	143
US 1,746,895	Hercules Powder Co.	I	470
US 1,747,177	Fred. O. Paige, Jr.	I	286
US 1,748,011	W. D. Dooley	I	555
US 1,748,579	Larvex Corp.	I	601
			602
US 1,748,633	Dow Chem. Co.	I	23
US 1,748,675	I. G. F.	I	96
			191
			207
			402
			640
		II	346
US 1,749,381	Huebsch Mfg. Co.	I	611
US 1,750,768	L. Aronson, A. Feldblet	I	191

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
US 1,750,949	Dupont	I	565
US 1,750,990	Kurt Briel	II	222
US 1,751,217	Otto Rohm	II	7
US 1,751,342	G. Leone	I	441
US 1,751,437	Dupont	I	565
US 1,751,438	Dupont	I	565
US 1,751,482	E. L. Leasman	I	624
US 1,752,462	Kingsport Press, Inc.	I	590
US 1,752,792	Westinghouse Lamp Co.	I	556
US 1,752,933	Standard Oil Co.	I	297
			496
US 1,753,294	Arjon Chem. Co.	I	76
US 1,753,754	Elko Chem. Co.	I	173
US 1,755,638	G. W. Wallace	I	420
US 1,755,812	Amer. Cyanamid Co.	I	596
US 1,756,228	Quaker Oats Co.	I	593
US 1,757,468	I. G. F.	I	564
US 1,757,915	I. G. F.	I	565
US 1,758,426	Alton Barium Prod. Co.	I	82
US 1,758,317	S. Hardy	I	159
			627
US 1,758,735	Edward Conrad	I	159
US 1,761,116	Aluminum Solder Corp. of Amer.	I	537
			645
US 1,762,911	Victory Sparkler and Specialty Co.	I	555
US 1,765,199	M. Bergmann	I	556
US 1,765,692	I. G. F.	I	325
US 1,772,183	Sharp and Dohme, Inc.	I	534
US 1,774,013	Charles W. Howe	II	218
US 1,774,221	C. Baversachs	I	55
			191
US 1,774,310	Citrus Compound Corp.	I	624
US 1,774,712	Oscar Kohorn and Co.	I	161
US 1,775,195	Joseph T. Gervaise and Wm. A. Fissette	II	17
US 1,775,461	Clay Menefee Hudson	II	72
US 1,776,181	Perfect Anti-Freeze Co.	II	300
US 1,776,423	Dupont	I	537
US 1,779,851	Winchester Repeat'g Arms Co.	I	74
		II	34
US 1,779,961	Amer. Cyanamid Co.	I	397
US 1,780,983	I. G. F.	II	211
US 1,781,730	Leiella Morris	I	359
		II	300
US 1,784,008	Consortium für Elektrochem. Ind.	I	634
US 1,785,466	Eastman Kodak Co.	II	73
US 1,785,472	Victor Chemical Works	I	143
		II	87
US 1,785,660	Winthrop Chemical Co., Inc.	II	166
US 1,785,955	General Aniline Works, Inc.	II	239
US 1,786,172	Brewer and Co., Inc.	II	206
US 1,786,417	W. Alexander	I	238
US 1,786,526-532	Philip H. Groggins	II	49
			78
			79
			123
US 1,786,766	Tower Mfg. Co.	II	248
US 1,787,425	Caltex Co., Inc.	I	55
US 1,787,570	Universal Oil Products Co.	II	63
US 1,787,581	Dupont	II	79
US 1,788,300	General Aniline Works, Inc.	II	240
US 1,788,569	Atlantic Refining Co.	I	444
		II	146
US 1,790,932	Newport Chemical Corp.	II	80
US 1,791,215	General Aniline Works, Inc.	II	103
US 1,791,515	Frigidaire Corp.	II	92
US 1,792,095	Shinjiro Horii	II	226
US 1,792,102	Dupont	II	124
			155
US 1,792,628	Frigidaire Corp.	II	311
US 1,795,676	Cinderella Raisch	I	359
			445
			500
		II	390
US 1,797,243	B. F. Goodrich Co.	II	272
US 1,797,357	Ternstedt Mfg. Co	II	300
US 1,797,428	E. R. Squibb & Sons	II	136
US 1,797,478	General Aniline Works, Inc.	II	233
US 1,800,776	J. T. Burke	I	358
		II	229
US 1,800,834	Hercules Powder Co.	?	?
US 1,800,875	L. L. Simpson, W. H. Brown	I	217
US 1,8[illegible],036	Emil Scheitlin	II	255
US 1,8[illegible]	Schering Kahlbaum A. G.	II	15
US 1,8[illegible],258	Soc. of Chem. Ind. in Basle	II	238
US 1,8[illegible],607	S. M. and George A. Barr	I	534

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
US 1,804,124	George L. Southard	II	[illegible]
US 1,804,503	J. H. Gardner	I	[illegible]
US 1,805,527	V. C. Mekeel	?	[illegible]
US 1,806,388	B. F. Goodrich Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,806,734	Josiah Chatfield	II	[illegible]
US 1,812,374	Kurt Ripper	II	[illegible]
US 1,813,636	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
US 1,817,898-9	Commercial Solvents Corp	II	[illegible]
US 1,822,898	Grasselli Chem. Co	I	[illegible]
US 1,823,119	Naugatuck Chem. Co	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,823,216	David F. Smith	I	[illegible]
US 1,823,316	Amer. Cyanamid Co.	I	214
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,823,359	Eastman Kodak Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,823,480	Structural Products Corp.	II	31
US 1,831,760	Anella Wieben	I	486
		II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,832,163	Roessler and Hasslacher Chem. Co.	II	67
US 1,832,929	R. T. Vanderbilt Co., Inc.	II	[illegible]
US 1,833,526	Trojan Powder Co.	I	486
		II	[illegible]
			281
US 1,833,527	Hercules Glue Co	I	[illegible]
US 1,833,716	Franciscus V. Hooft	II	[illegible]
US 1,835,700	Commercial Solvents Corp.	II	[illegible]
US 1,837,835	Gen. Spring Bumper Corp.	I	[illegible]
US 1,838,675	Mortimer T. Harvey	II	71
US 1,840,452	Eagle Chem. Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,840,989	Hercules Powder Co.	I	471
		II	[illegible]
US 1,841,070	Vacuum Oil Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,841,138	Westinghouse Electr. and Mfg. Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,841,342	Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.	I	[illegible]
			65
US 1,842,556	Winchester Repeating Arms Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,844,018	Mead Res. Engineering Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,844,287	E. M. Pelzer	I	[illegible]
US 1,844,306	Evart Velie Williams	I	[illegible]
US 1,844,670	Rundle Mfg. Co.	II	7
			[illegible]
US 1,844,711	Eastman Kodak Co.	I	551
US 1,844,969	E. G. Budd Mfg. Co.	I	478
			[illegible]
US 1,845,309	Swann Res., Inc.	I	536
US 1,845,798	Swift and Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,846,143	Brogdex Co.	I	[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
			246
US 1,846,247	Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.	I	[illegible]
		II	331
US 1,846,356	Leagum Corp. of Del.	I	[illegible]
US 1,847,629	James W. M. Skinner	I	84
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,847,796	W. R. Thurston	I	[illegible]
US 1,852,029	J. G. Ruckelshaus, N. W. Kempf	I	[illegible]
US 1,852,054	Hercules Powder Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,852,090	Edwin Benson Graves	I	[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
US 1,852,098	A. W. Anderson	I	[illegible]
US 1,852,108	Amer. Cyanamid Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,852,109	Amer. Cyanamid Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,852,231	Dow Chemical Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,852,900	Cannot identify ownership	I	[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
US 1,853,341	Alexander Djidich	II	[illegible]
US 1,853,415	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
US 1,853,571	W. Strack, A. West and the H. A. Montgomery Co.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,853,818	Texas Gulf Sulfur Co.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,855,431	Wallerstein Co., Inc.	I	[illegible]
US 1,855,[illegible]	Ellis-Foster Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,855,744	Dupont	II	[illegible]
US 1,857,190	Eastman Kodak Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,857,274	Dupont	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,857,478	Edmund Rossiter, William Davis	II	[illegible]
US 1,857,691	Kemikal, Inc.	II	[illegible]
US 1,860,372	Alpha Chem. Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,861,458	H. Sobotka	I	[illegible]

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
US 1,862,969	W. F. Pettie	I	300
US 1,863,268	F. Dunning	I	427
US 1,864,582	Susquehanna Silk Mills	I	606
US 1,864,893	Amer. Solvent and Chem. Corp.	II	53 256
US 1,865,021	Yosemite Portland Cement Corp.	II	204
US 1,865,799	C. J. Stowie	I	410
US 1,866,800	Shell Development Co.	I	51
US 1,866,849	Monsanto Chem. Works	I	30 645
US 1,867,014	Dupont	II	40
US 1,867,332	Eli Lilly and Co.	I	600
US 1,867,968	Dow Chem. Co.	I	256
US 1,869,235	Friedr. Bartling	II	300
US 1,869,310	John Howard Essick	I	159
US 1,869,469	R. E. Divine	I	558
US 1,869,526	Niagara Sprayer Co.	II	159
US 1,870,123	Paul H. Buchanan, trustee for Nat. Selected Morticians of Wash., D. C.	II	303
US 1,870,311	Drackett Chem. Co.	I II	624 17
US 1,871,949	Repulso, Inc.	I	575
US 1,871,990	Gen. Aniline Works, Inc.	I	645
US 1,872,091	General Motors Research Corp.	I	465
US 1,872,834	Canadian Electro Products Co., Ltd.	II	40
US 1,872,876	Doherty Research Co.	I	466
US 1,874,258	Dow Chem. Co.	I	256 258
US 1,874,310	Dupont	I	390
US 1,875,368	Commercial Solvents Corp.	I	51
US 1,875,532	Sparkletts Bottled Water Corp.	?	?
US 1,875,552	Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.	I	470 627
US 1,875,943	Rubber Service Labs.	I	471
US 1,876,289	Bird and Son, Inc.	I	204
US 1,876,910	Owen H. Gibson	II	229
US 1,877,127	George C. Hale	II	182 184
US 1,878,206	National Lime Assoc.	II	10
US 1,878,245	C. R. Matthis	I	159 400
US 1,878,837	A. F. Francis	I	483
US 1,879,064	Dupont	I	597
US 1,879,162	Pabst Corp.	I	392 532
US 1,879,272	Foundry Materials, Inc.	I	336
US 1,879,562	Edward W. Smith	II	99
US 1,879,697	Gen. Foods Corp.	I	447
US 1,879,777	Albert J. Valle	I II	558 72
US 1,879,874	William V. Kidder	I	305
US 1,879,893	Roessler and Hasslacher Chem. Co.	I	381
US 1,879,912	I. G. F.	I	645
US 1,879,953	De Laval Separator Co.	I	624
US 1,880,036	Brown Co.	I	85
US 1,880,058	Brown Co.	I	32
US 1,880,116	Atlas Powder Co.	I	21
US 1,880,235	Remington Arms Co., Inc.	II	34
US 1,880,419	Eastman Kodak Co.	I	610
US 1,880,503	Eastman Kodak Co.	I	600
US 1,880,513	Eastman Kodak Co.	II	129
US 1,881,128	Trans-Lux Daylight Picture Screen Corp.	I II	203 299 537 69
US 1,881,173	A. E. Dahlberg	II	22
US 1,881,317	B. Reuter, M. Reuter	I	247
US 1,881,542	Nat. Pigments and Chem. Co.	I	83
US 1,881,591	A. Horwitz	I II	85 161 334 441 9
US 1,881,858	Economics Lab., Inc.	I	259
US 1,882,013	Hocker Corp.	I	532
US 1,882,212	Process Engineers, Inc.	I	359
US 1,882,298	Hercules Powder Co.	I	589
US 1,882,664	Alex. Horwitz	II	9
US 1,882,734	Kester Solder Co.	I	620 630 645
US 1,882,809	Dow Chem. Co.	I	255 258

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
US 1,882,809	Dow Chem. Co.	II	123
US 1,883,650	Fansteel Products Co., Inc.	II	290
US 1,884,433	Eastman Kodak Co.	II	335
US 1,886,587	Hercules Powder Co.	I	147 589
US 1,887,618	Thermophor Mfg. Co., Inc.	I	558
US 1,887,662	Sharp and Dohme, Inc.	I II	645 53
US 1,887,919	Remington Arms Co., Inc.	I	344
US 1,887,981	Bendix Brake Co.	II	72
US 1,889,088	W. Kleinow, A. Morgenroth, F. Reinhardt, W. Bruer	I	256
US 1,889,116	Remington Arms Co., Inc.	I	306
US 1,889,123	Best Foods, Inc.	II	3
US 1,889,347	Resinous Prod. and Chem. Co.	I II	30 285 604 256
US 1,889,491	L. Philippe	I	205 486 558
US 1,889,950	Amer. Cyanamid Co.	II	62
US 1,889,959	Amer. Cyanamid Co.	I II	51 61
US 1,890,094	Peacock Labs., Inc.	?	?
US 1,890,201	Dupont	I	51 624
US 1,890,204	Amer. Lurgi Corp.	I	558
US 1,890,214	Aluminum Co. of America	I	588
US 1,890,256	Dow Chem. Co.	I	51 201
US 1,890,430	Dow Chem. Co.	II	7
US 1,890,590	F. Y. Sen	I	364 408
US 1,890,774	Dupont	I II	335 100
US 1,891,345	John C. Davidson	II	201
US 1,891,415	Dow Chem. Co.	I	176
US 1,891,514	Swann Research, Inc.	I II	624 266 299
US 1,891,601	Dupont	I	252 256 260 261
US 1,891,750	Stimuplant Labs., Inc.	I II	205 486 100
US 1,892,302	P. H. Groggins	I	201
US 1,892,532	M. Oberlin	I	408
US 1,892,693	Krebs Pigment and Color Corp.	I	477
US 1,892,972	C. H. Lewis	I	52
US 1,892,980	H H. Edwards	I II	624 70
US 1,892,990	Beck, Koller and Co., Inc.	I	30 285 645
US 1,893,051	Dow Chem. Co.	I	258 399
US 1,893,611	Amer. Cyanamid Co.	I	633
US 1,893,802	Hercules Powder Co.	I II	470 144
US 1,894,041	Safety Fumigant Co.	I	534
US 1,894,207	Mathieson Alkali W'ks, Inc.	I	139 624
US 1,894,283	Swann Res., Inc.	I II	624 266 299
US 1,894,501	Mathieson Alkali W'ks, Inc.	I	139 141 543
US 1,894,566	Manson Chem. Co.	I	354 359
US 1,894,567	Manson Chem. Co.	I	354
US 1,894,580	Economy Fuse and Mfg. Co.	I	507
US 1,894,587	H. L. Hartenstein	I	143
US 1,894,620	O. Kress	I	139
US 1,894,731	Ditto, Inc.	I II	83 85 442 9 104 229
US 1,894,907	Continental-Diamond Fibre Co.	I II	466 38
US 1,894,931	Glidden Co.	I	287
US 1,894,934	J. M. Weiss	II	145

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
US 1,894,959	Manson Chem. Co.	I	354
			359
US 1,894,975	Hercules Powder Co.	I	604
US 1,895,014	Joseph Dixon Crucible Co.	I	547
US 1,895,433	L. Bradshaw	I	86
US 1,895,446	Swift and Co.	I	629
			630
US 1,895,527	Gardner-Richardson Co.	I	84
			441
US 1,895,979	H. V. Dunham	I	141
			537
			624
		II	69
US 1,896,054	Dewey and Almy Chem. Co.	I	52
US 1,896,145	Eastman Kodak Co.	I	229
US 1,896,381	Maywood Chem. Works	II	195
US 1,896,659	Rubber Process Corp.	II	159
US 1,896,858	Maywood Chem. Works	II	195
US 1,897,034	Stanley E. Noyes	I	84
			205
			441
			486
		II	9
			221
US 1,897,071	George B. Ottley	II	129
US 1,897,286	Celluloid Corp.	II	104
US 1,897,469	W. D. Fawthorp	I	475
US 1,897,528	I. G. F.	II	340
US 1,897,582	Universal Oil Products Co.	I	287
US 1,897,667	Cellular Clay Corp.	I	143
US 1,897,686	John A. Wilson	II	283
US 1,897,773	Rohm and Haas Co.	I	222
US 1,897,813	Gen. Motors Res. Corp.	I	465
US 1,897,900	Hydrol Chem. Co., Inc.	I	354
US 1,897,977	C. Ellis	I	141
		II	322
US 1,897,979	Indian Refining Co.	I	250
US 1,898,105	Maywood Chem. Works	?	?
US 1,898,363	Dedicated to Gov't. and People of U. S. A.	II	147
US 1,898,507	Jules Robert Keller	II	159
US 1,898,673	Hercules Glue Co.	I	299
		II	69
US 1,898,879	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	?	?
US 1,898,961	Distillers Co. Ltd.	II	21
US 1,899,094	I. H. Verhave, Sr.	I	205
			486
US 1,899,120	B. F. Goodrich Co.	I	240
			250
US 1,899,243	B. F. Goodrich Co.	II	159
			272
US 1,899,314	Lincoln Oil Refining Co.	I	51
			52
US 1,899,452	E. Bayle, H. George, A. Maché	I	311
			449
			645
US 1,899,513	B. Loewe	I	52
US 1,899,588	Gen. Electric Co.	II	257
US 1,899,607	M. Buchner	I	59
US 1,899,707	A. Merz	I	603
US 1,899,811	L. Kern	I	354
US 1,899,957	Dupont	I	555
US 1,900,040	Cannot identify ownership	I	564
US 1,900,001	Dupont	I	543
US 1,900,132	L. Rosenstein	I	52
US 1,900,276	Dow Chem. Co.	I	30
			228
US 1,900,507	Dupont	II	247
US 1,900,680	Selden Co.	II	268
US 1,900,693	Dupont	II	256
US 1,900,951	Brown Co.	II	322
US 1,900,967	F. S. Wood	I	477
US 1,900,981	Winthrop Chem. Co., Inc.	II	53
US 1,901,126	Penn. Powder Co.	I	59
			547
US 1,901,129	Eastman Kodak Co.	I	462
US 1,901,313	Harry Dexter Peck	I	285
			305
			364
US 1,901,324	J. S. Stokes	I	151
US 1,901,409	Amer. Brake, Shoe and Foundry Co.	I	305
US 1,901,441	S. Fränkel	I	52
US 1,901,563	Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co.	I	201
US 1,901,925	Glidden Co.	I	203
US 1,901,960	B. C. Goss	I	537

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
US 1,902,115	B. F. Goodrich Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,902,125	Carlos W. Newbery	II	[illegible]
US 1,902,203	F. von Bichowsky	I	[illegible]
US 1,902,226	Textile Dyeing and Printing Co. of America, Inc.	I	[illegible]
US 1,902,317	Minerals Separation North American Corp.	I	[illegible]
US 1,902,529	Amer. Glanzstoff Corp.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,902,635	United Oil Mfg. Co.	II	[illegible]
			281
US 1,902,642	Phila. and Reading Coal and Iron Co.	I	161
		II	247
US 1,902,815	Amer. Sheet and Tin Plate Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,902,866	I. G. F.	I	148
US 1,902,914	G. Wagner	I	[illegible]
			639
US 1,902,936	Hanovia Chem. and Mfg. Co.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
US 1,902,948	A. M. Castle and Co.	I	365
		II	[illegible]
US 1,902,986	M. E. Barker	I	[illegible]
			645
US 1,903,030	Monsanto Chem. Works	I	51
US 1,903,094	Marius S. Darrow, Leo. S. Sweeney	II	[illegible]
			184
US 1,903,187	Francis M. McClenahan	?	[illegible]
US 1,903,236	Hammermill Paper Co.	I	[illegible]
		II	89
			281
US 1,903,255	Frank E. L. Busch	II	[illegible]
US 1,903,346	G. Welsch	I	641
US 1,903,598	W. Dux	I	[illegible]
US 1,903,614	Iodine Educational Bureau, Inc.	I	[illegible]
US 1,903,620	Petroleum Iron W'ks Co. of Ohio	I	[illegible]
US 1,903,626	F. Johnsen	I	203
		II	[illegible]
US 1,903,768	Murphy Varnish Co.	I	639
US 1,903,778	Luzerne Motor Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,903,787	Manson Chemical Co.	I	[illegible]
			486
		II	89
			247
			281
US 1,903,814	George U. Graff	I	[illegible]
US 1,903,828	R. H. McKee and E. H. Morse	I	481
			543
			625
US 1,904,013	Carbide and Carbon Chem. Corp.	I	51
US 1,904,065	Texas Company	II	247
US 1,904,101	Mathieson Alkali Works	I	371
US 1,904,105	General Electric Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,904,160	Doherty Research Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,904,173	Standard Oil Development Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,904,381-2	Universal Oil Products Co.	II	184
US 1,904,445	Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.	I	52
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
US 1,904,450	Roessler and Hasslacher Chem. Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,904,482	Texas Gulf Sulfur Co.	II	7
US 1,904,619	Stein, Hall and Co., Inc.	I	475
US 1,904,639	R. E. Windecker	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,904,640	R. E. Windecker	I	[illegible]
US 1,904,732	B. R. Haueisen & J. C. Patten	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
US 1,905,087	Commercial Solvents Corp.	I	[illegible]
US 1,905,304	Edward J. Pranke	II	[illegible]
US 1,905,376	Philip Carey Mfg. Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,905,383	Phillips Petroleum Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,905,536	Eastman Kodak Co.	I	[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
US 1,905,724	Union Switch and Signal Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,905,753	General Electric Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,905,833	Grasselli Chem. Co.	I	[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
US 1,905,866	Sirian Lamp Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
US 1,905,999	Ellis-Foster Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
US 1,906,029	Amer. Metal Co., Ltd.	[illegible]	[illegible]
US 1,906,148-9	H. A. Gardner	II	[illegible]

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
US 1,906,163	Permutit Co.	I	558
		II	298
US 1,906,168	F. Malleval	I	451
US 1,906,200	B. Reuter	I	117
US 1,906,276	W. Adamson	I	161
			241
			246
US 1,906,666	Drug Prod. Co., Inc.	I	299
US 1,906,749	Blue Rock Chem. Corp. of Virginia	II	7
US 1,906,824	Todd Co., Inc.	I	542
US 1,906,961	Twitchell Process Co.	I	563
US 1,907,150	Cannon-Prutzmann Treating Processes Ltd.	II	101
US 1,907,203	M. Wruble	I	52
US 1,907,231	C. Angot	I	300
US 1,907,424	P. Manning	I	33
US 1,907,701	Dupont	I	273
US 1,907,711	Agasote Millboard Co.	II	11
US 1,907,789	Latimer-Goodwin Chem. Co.	II	69
US 1,907,809	F. A. Hessel	I	558
US 1,907,920	Standard Oil Co.	II	221
US 1,908,023	Aluminum Co. of Amer.	II	199
US 1,908,039	R. D. Mershon	I	464
US 1,908,099	Dupont	I	444
US 1,908,180	Glue Res. Corp.	I	299
US 1,908,273	Mathieson Alkali Works	I	542
US 1,908,319	Roessler and Hasslacher Chem. Co.	II	61
US 1,908,473	Kemet Labs. Co., Inc.	I	481
US 1,908,485	Sweets Laboratories, Inc.	I	487
		II	89
			281
US 1,908,515	Konrad Keller	II	63
US 1,908,544	G. E. Sanders and A. E. Waller	I	410
			527
US 1,908,545	Koppers Co. of Delaware	II	232
			233
US 1,908,636	United States Pipe and F'dy Co.	I	462
US 1,908,637	U. S. Pipe and Foundry Co.	I	462
US 1,908,792	Ruben Tube Co.	I	32
			354
US 1,908,795	Food Machinery Corp.	II	194
US 1,908,857	Hercules Powder Co.	I	486
		II	88
			281
US 1,909,069	Patent Fuels and Color Corp.	II	6
US 1,909,200	Gulf Refining Co.	I	228
US 1,909,218	J. D. Adams Mfg. Co.	I	606
		II	28
			219
US 1,909,241	International Fireproof Products Corp.	I	481
		II	23
US 1,909,365	Telefunken Ges. f. Drahtlose Telegraphie M. B. H.	I	324
US 1,909,587	Standard Oil of Calif.	I	33
US 1,909,676	Henshaw, G. R.	I	287
US 1,910,406	Brown Co.	I	300
		II	70
US 1,910,613	K. Y. Kylander	I	624
		II	201
US 1,911,004	Clay Reduction Co.	I	59
US 1,911,273	Deepwater Chem. Co., Ltd.	I	285
US 1,911,279	F. W. Hochstetter	II	11
			23
US 1,911,315	Publicker, Inc.	I	200
US 1,911,400	Burgess Battery Co.	I	486
			645
		II	17
			88
			281
US 1,911,774	Todd Co., Inc.	I	257
			258
US 1,911,867	Grasselli Chem. Co.	II	7
			11
US 1,911,869	Zenobia Co., Inc.	II	300
US 1,911,943	Westinghouse Lamp Co.	I	547
US 1,912,008	United States Finishing Co.	I	537
US 1,912,200	Dupont	II	257
US 1,912,345	Röhm and Haas Co.	I	260
US 1,912,378	Dupont	I	32
US 1,912,440	Standard Brands, Inc.	I	480
US 1,912,448	Naugatuck Chemical Co.	II	18
US 1,912,469	R. E. Windecker	II	17
US 1,912,473	Amer. Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages	I	82
US 1,912,538	James C. Morton	II	321
US 1,912,585	F. E. Lichtenthaeler	I	358
US 1,912,603	Universal Oil Products Co.	I	616
US 1,912,680	Fred. Zons	II	31
US 1,912,697	H. R. Fife	I	161
		II	247
US 1,912,747	Eastman Kodak Co.	II	321
US 1,912,815	G. Witty	II	201
US 1,912,832	A. M. Fairlie	I	408
US 1,912,856	I. G. F.	II	11
			203
US 1,912,877	Dupont	II	202
US 1,912,997	Leeds and Northrup Co.	II	219
US 1,913,017	Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co.	I	300
US 1,913,044	C. M. Hardenbergh	I	486
			534
		II	88
			281
US 1,913,100	Ramet Corp. of America	I	563
			586
US 1,913,116	Cannot identify ownership	I	410
US 1,913,283	Dupont	I	645
US 1,913,289	William R. Jeavons	II	27
US 1,913,344	Atlas Powder Co.	I	486
		II	88
			281
			288
US 1,913,394	Edwin Joyce	II	199
US 1,913,404	Bakelite Corp.	I	285
US 1,913,480	I. G. F.	I	606
US 1,913,538	Tretolite Co.	II	282
US 1,913,776	J. Straub	I	486
		II	88
			281
US 1,913,796	Swan Research, Inc.	II	193
US 1,913,929	F. P. Kerschbaum	I	354
			654
		II	17
			300
US 1,913,938	Air Reduction Co., Inc.	I	463
		II	7
US 1,914,097	Dupont	II	194
US 1,914,125	Frank A. Hartman	II	300
US 1,914,135	Dupont	I	537
US 1,914,163	Fidelity Trust Co.	II	247
US 1,914,302	Brown Co.	I	410
US 1,914,311	Deuts. Gold-u. Silber-Scheideanstalt, vorm. Roessler	I	553
US 1,914,458	Dupont	I	287
US 1,914,509	Selden Co.	I	451
US 1,914,532	C. M. Saeger, Jr.	I	299
US 1,914,556	Monsanto Chem. Wks.	II	27
US 1,914,665	John D. Haseman	II	339
US 1,914,694-5	General Engineering Co.	II	183
US 1,914,723	Selden Research and Engineering Corp.	II	7
US 1,914,768	M. Buchner	I	410
			537
US 1,914,798-9	Riegel Paper Co.	I	162
			355
		II	247
US 1,914,835	Dupont	I	287
			358
US 1,914,870	Dupont	II	201
US 1,914,926	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	?	?
US 1,914,953	Shell Development Co.	I	210
US 1,915,039	C. H. Lewis	I	285
US 1,915,054	Dupont	?	?
US 1,915,163	Dupont	I	229
US 1,915,186	Frank B. Hale	II	312
US 1,915,206	Gulf Refining Co.	I	33
US 1,915,240	A. R. Putnam	I	484
			551
US 1,915,301	Dupont	I	452
		II	247
US 1,915,311	Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co.	II	281
US 1,915,662	C. B. Gnadinger	I	228
US 1,915,904	G. Wagner	I	639
US 1,915,917	Euphime V. Bereslovsky	II	246
US 1,915,952	Brown Co.	I	484
			542
US 1,915,953	Brown Co.	I	528
US 1,915,979	Dupont	I	645
US 1,916,606	M. C. Johnson Co.	I	359
US 1,917,176	A. Winogradow	II	23
US 1,917,273	M. C. Reynolds	I	546

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
US 1,917,648	F. E. Kimball	I	646
		II	18
US 1,917,910	Standard Oil Co.	I	237
		II	101
US 1,918,804	United States Shellac Importers Association, Inc.	II	201
US 1,919,502	Swift and Co.	I	624
US 1,919,624	Bullard Co.	I	410
			537
		II	223
			300
US 1,919,721	Morton Salt Co.	I	641
US 1,919,781	Henry O. Forrest, Lee Van Horn	II	283
US 1,919,806	Siemens and Halske A.-G.	I	203
US 1,919,846	Ajax Electrothermic Corp.	II	28
			30
US 1,919,939	Dow Chemical Co.	II	17
			221
US 1,920,026	Rohn and Hass Co.	II	53
US 1,920,151	S. Ruben	I	201
		II	198
US 1,920,202	Swan-Finch Oil Co.	II	68
US 1,920,211	Solvay Process Co.	I	173
		II	17
US 1,920,244	Wooster Products, Inc.	I	32
US 1,920,254	G. U. Graff	I	475
US 1,920,333	C. W. Whittaker and F. O. Lundstrom	I	408
		II	267
US 1,920,358	Refractory and Eng. Corp	?	?
US 1,920,368	Electro Metallurg. Co.	I	534
US 1,920,442	U. C. Tainton	I	203
			642
US 1,920,619	Duplate Corp.	I	633
		II	256
			257
US 1,920,766	Shell Development Co.	I	234
US 1,920,819	Amer. Smelting and Refining Co.	I	203
US 1,920,964	Bell Telephone Labs. Inc.	II	230
			232
US 1,921,116	Calif. First Nat. Bank of Long Beach	I	359
US 1,921,180	Mathieson Alkali Works	I	201
US 1,921,299	Amer. Cyanamid Co.	II	300
US 1,921,324	Winthrop Chem. Co., Inc.	I	549
US 1,921,540	Brown Company	II	247
US 1,921,738	Files Packeting Machine Co.	I	392
US 1,921,767	Dow Chem. Co.	?	?
US 1,922,123	Hercules Powder Co.	I	323
US 1,922,143	Cornell University	I	150
US 1,922,240	E. R. Squibb and Sons	II	257
US 1,922,464	Charles H. Lewis	I	448
US 1,922,893	Duplate Corp.	II	69
US 1,923,004	R. T. Judson, L. P. Spore and F. B. Cooney	I	587
US 1,923,043	Technicolor, Inc.	?	?
US 1,923,697	National Anilin and Chem. Co.	II	349
US 1,924,107	Chipman Chem. Co., Inc.	II	349
US 1,924,211	Standard Oil Co.	II	9
US 1,924,524	Tung Oil Products, Inc.	II	349
US 1,924,762-9 (inclusive)	Dupont	II	29
			196
US 1,924,870	Universal Oil Products Co.	?	?
US 1,925,135	Merck and Co., Inc.	I	324
US 1,925,142	Process Holdings Co.	II	97
US 1,925,225	Tobacco By-Products and Chem. Corp.	I	102
US 1,925,305	Reynolds Wire Co.	II	88
US 1,925,367	Swann Research, Inc.	I	200
US 1,925,628	Chipman Chemical Co.	I	645
		II	61
			348
US 1,925,795	Economy Fuse and Mfg. Co.	II	194
US 1,925,820	Silica Gel Corp.	II	232
US 1,925,905	Deutsch Gasglühlicht-Auer Ges. m.b.H.	I	356
US 1,926,080	H. H. Fries	I	377
US 1,926,266	Metal Finishing Res. Corp.	I	464
US 1,927,355	Charles H. Aston	II	221
US 1,927,412	Dupont Rayon Co.	I	33
US 1,927,472	J. Scheiber	II	350
US 1,927,663	Jones Chem. Co., Inc.	II	293
US 1,927,842	Dupont	II	302
US 1,927,872	Park Chem. Co.	I	470
US 1,927,927	Henry V. Dunham	II	69
US 1,927,939	Phosphate Recovery Corp.	II	227
US 1,928,163	C. H. Lewis	I	286

Number	Owner	Vol	Page
US 1,928,240	P. Askenasy and A. Heller	I	[illegible]
		II	
US 1,928,346	H. Fraiberg	I	[illegible]
US 1,928,438	W. Schranth	I	[illegible]
US 1,928,805	Alexander Winogradow	I	[illegible]
US 1,429,013	Dupont Cellophane Co., Inc.	II	[illegible]
US 1,929,115	Edward J. Johnstone	I	[illegible]
US 1,929,121	Dupont	?	[illegible]
US 1,929,205	Nat. Aluminate Corp.	II	[illegible]
US 1,929,381	Selden Co.	II	147
			[illegible]
US 1,929,432	Mone R. Isaacs	II	[illegible]
US 1,929,476	Swann Res., Inc.	I	353
US 1,929,561	H. A. Morton	I	29
			135
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,930,054	Selden Co.	II	90
US 1,930,248	Universal Oil Prod. Co.	I	146
US 1,930,653	Winchester Repeating Arms Co.	II	182
US 1,931,002	Naugatuck Chem. Co.	I	52
US 1,931,049	Nat. Aniline and Chem. Co., Inc.	?	?
US 1,931,647	Radio Corp., of America	I	80
US 1,932,525	Koppers Co., of Delaware	I	32
US 1,932,553	Rubber Service Labs. Co.	I	368
US 1,932,653	Dow Chem. Co.	I	51
US 1,932,734	Amer. Bemberg Corp.	I	83
US 1,932,789	Industrial Rayon Corp.	I	52
US 1,933,003	F. Boedecker, G. Reverey and H. Volk	II	98
US 1,933,179	R. B. Martin	II	326
US 1,933,401	Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co.	II	349
US 1,933,466	Oswego Falls Corp.	II	68
US 1,933,697	Dupont	II	201
US 1,933,822	Eastman Kodak Co.	I	440
US 1,934,033	H. A. Bruson	I	32
		II	257
US 1,934,034	G. J. Liebich Co.	II	283
US 1,934,216	Dupont	?	?
US 1,934,472	A. S. Allen and A. Michalske	II	336
US 1,934,803	Dupont	I	143
US 1,935,911	H. E. Westervelt	I	465
US 1,935,914	E. T. Olson	?	[illegible]
US 1,935,985	Amer. Artificial Marble Co.	?	[illegible]
US 1,936,080	Sarah A. and Robert J. Boyle	?	[illegible]
US 1,936,090	Selden Co.	I	179
US 1,936,093	Dupont	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,936,155	Texas Co.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,936,632	E. R. Lederer	II	[illegible]
US 1,937,113	Gray Processes Corp.	I	[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
US 1,937,269	Dr. A. Wacker Ges. f. Elektrochem. Ind.	I	[illegible]
US 1,937,284-5	Commercial Solvents Corp.	II	[illegible]
US 1,937,472	U. S. Gypsum Co.	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,937,865	Wallace and Tiernan Co., Inc.	II	[illegible]
US 1,937,963	Selden Co.	I	179
US 1,938,324	Nat. Aniline and Chem. Co.	I	534
US 1,938,553	Charles S. Harper	II	[illegible]
US 1,938,817	Universal Oil Products Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,939,170	Alex. Horwitz	II	[illegible]
US 1,939,932	Dayton Syn. Chemical, Inc.	I	[illegible]
US 1,940,041	B. O. Avis	I	[illegible]
US 1,940,602	Amer. Enka Corp.	?	[illegible]
US 1,941,012	B. F. Goodrich Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,941,251	Universal Oil Prod. Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,941,485	Chas. Pfizer and Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,941,689	Selden Co.	?	[illegible]
US 1,941,769	Cheesman-Elliot Co., Inc.	I	[illegible]
US 1,942,532	John C. Munday	I	[illegible]
US 1,942,636	Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp.	II	[illegible]
US 1,942,843	Eastman Kodak Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,942,892	Standard Oil Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,943,136	Standard Oil Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,943,583	Silica Gel Corp.	I	[illegible]
US 1,944,175	Phillips Petroleum Co.	?	[illegible]
US 1,945,114	Vapor Treating Processes, Inc.	II	[illegible]
US 1,945,149	Loven Lasher	II	[illegible]
US 1,945,235	N. A. Sankowsky and D. H. Grant	I	[illegible]

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
US 1,945,521	Dupont	?	?
US 1,945,803	Halowax Corp.	I	179
US 1,946,141	Riegel Paper Corp.	I	606
US 1,946,643	Eastman Kodak Co.	I	611
US 1,946,964	Boontown Research Corp.	I	201
US 1,947,008	Dupont	II	155 253 308
US 1,947,519	Abbott Laboratories	II	233
US 1,947,626	Dayton Synthetic Chem. Inc.	?	?
US 1,947,735	Minnesota Metallurg. Co.	I	546
US 1,948,163-4	Union Oil Co.	I	120 488
US 1,948,194	Ironsides Co.	II	39 68 247
US 1,948,292	W. C. Geer	I	604
US 1,948,346	Union Oil Co.	I	488
US 1,948,756	Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co.	II	282
US 1,948,943	Brown Company	II	247
US 1,949,038	Corning Glass Works	I	466
US 1,949,344	Dupont	I	376
US 1,949,466	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Schädlinjs Bekämpfung m.b.H.	I	211
US 1,949,588	Thomas and Hochwalt Labs., Inc.	I	180
US 1,949,629	Amer. Cyanamid Co.	I	245
US 1,949,799	Standard Oil Co.	I	35
US 1,949,921	Grasselli Chem. Co.	I	465
US 1,950,085	Harvel Corp.	II	71
US 1,950,808	Nels H. Nelson	II	83
US 1,950,899	Dupont	I	534
US 1,951,593	Amer. Cyanamid Co.	I	165
US 1,951,780	Standard Oil Co.	?	?
US 1,952,158	Gen. Electric Co.	?	?
US 1,952,898	Texas Company	I	33
US 1,952,941	Kurt Ripper	II	108
US 1,952,973	Packard Motor Car Co.	II	100
US 1,953,286	Sinclair Refining Co.	II	194
US 1,953,612	Texas Co.	I	33
US 1,953,754	Standard Brands, Inc.	II	347
US 1,953,905	Atmospheric Nitrogen Corp.	I	376
US 1,954,334	Eastman Kodak Co.	I	458 461
US 1,954,517	Dupont	I	267
US 1,955,522	Ironsides Company	II	247
US 1,955,527	H. Bennett	I	30
US 1,955,766	Selma Pohl	I	566
US 1,956,716	Shell Petroleum Corp.	II	146
US 1,956,965	Naugatuck Chem. Co.	II	40
US 1,957,513	Nat. Oil Products Co.	II	9
US 1,957,514	Nat. Oil Products Co.	II	9
US 1,958,238	Celanese Corp., of America	I	452
US 1,958,469	Amer. Cyanamid Co.	I	25
US 1,958,928	Rubber Service Labs. Co.	I	218
US 1,958,929	Rubber Service Labs. Co.	I	21
US 1,959,110	Rubber Service Labs. Co.	I	220
US 1,959,658	H. N. Clark	?	?
US 1,960,625	Universal Oil Prod. Co.	I	32 33
US 1,960,700	Dow Chem. Co.	I	364
US 1,960,886	Dupont	?	?
US 1,961,268	Dupont Cellophane Co.	II	350
US 1,961,377	Tanning Process Co.	II	192
US 1,961,736	Tennessee Products Corp.	I	376
US 1,961,737	Tennessee Products Corp.	I	376
US 1,961,738	Tennessee Products Corp.	I	376
US 1,961,825	Gen. Electric Co.	II	199
US 1,961,834	Chem. Fabr. von Heyden A.-G.	I	200
		II	231
US 1,962,123	Eastman Kodak Co.	I	250 254 384
US 1,962,124	Eastman Kodak Co.	I	250 254 384
US 1,962,133	Eastman Kodak Co.	I	250 254 384
US 1,963,489	Vacuum Oil Co.	I	222
US 1,963,555-6	Standard Oil Co.	I	210
US 1,963,895	Auto Comfort Products Co.	?	?
US 1,963,997	Dupont	I	564
US 1,964,001	Dupont	?	?
US 1,964,161	Walter A. Kuhnert	II	298

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
US 1,964,444	Charles H. Lewis	I	13 67 379 602
US 1,964,808	Girdler Corporation	I	221 265
US 1,965,608	Dupont	I	164 605 632
US 1,965,682-3-4	Aluminum Company of America	I	361
US 1,965,821	Mid-Cont. Petroleum Corp.	I	210
US 1,965,935	Union Oil Co. of Calif.	II	283
US 1,967,189	Atmospheric Nitrogen Corp.	I	463
US 1,967,206	Amer. Bemberg Corp.	I	452
US 1,967,667	Purdue Research Foundation	II	234 235
US 1,967,715	Carter Carburetor Corp.	II	231 349
US 1,967,810	E. Brandus	I	642
US 1,967,825	Lehn and Fink, Inc.	I	171
		II	77
US 1,969,124	Kold-Hold Mfg. Co.	II	31
US 1,969,249	Sun Oil Co.	I	379
US 1,969,449	Rumford Chem. Works	II	99
US 1,969,737	Atlantic Refining Co.	I	444
US 1,969,801	Lehn and Fink, Inc.	I	118
US 1,970,143	F. E. Kimball	II	349
US 1,970,339	Standard Oil Co.	I	66 407
US 1,970,607	Nat. Aniline and Chem. Co., Inc.	II	249
US 1,971,243	Edmund Rogers	II	322
US 1,971,329	Gasoline Antioxidant Co.	?	?
US 1,971,997	MacAndrews and Forbes Co.	?	?
US 1,972,094	Dupont	I	309 447
US 1,972,588	Peter C. Reilly	II	59 87 185 206 293 351
US 1,972,961	Dupont	I	20 131 255 273 286 483 526 529 535 536 552 597 622
US 1,973,472	Eastman Kodak Co.	I	118 224 234
US 1,973,662	Van Schaack Bros. Chem. Wks. Inc.	I	210 211
		II	230
US 1,974,436	Grasselli Chem. Co.	I	57
US 1,974,506	E. A. Peterson	I	218
US 1,974,861	J. R. Geigy, A.-G.	II	69
US 1,975,186	Dupont	I	621
US 1,975,213	Amer. Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.	I	51
US 1,975,582	Shell Development Co.	II	9
US 1,975,697	Dupont	I	98 279
US 1,975,734	B. F. Goodrich Co.	?	?
US 1,975,884	Bakelite Corp.	I	181
US 1,975,962	Hercules Glue Co.	II	69
US 1,975,980	B. F. Goodrich Co.	?	?
US 1,976,210	H. Bradt	I	630
US 1,976,535	Standard Oil Co.	?	?
US 1,976,573	W. M. Sutherland and N. W. Snow	?	?
US 1,976,668	MacAndrews and Forbes Co.	I	355
US 1,976,921	Squibb and Sons	I	98 297
US 1,976,922	Squibb and Sons	I	98 297
US 1,976,924	Squibb and Sons	I	98 297
US 1,976,940	Squibb and Sons	I	41

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
US 1,977,054-5	Standard Oil Co., of N. J.	I	488
US 1,977,560	Texaco Salt Products Co.	II	62
US 1,977,826	Harvel Corp.	II	71
US 1,978,180	Swedish Iron and Steel Corp.	II	232
US 1,978,783	Dupont	I	93
US 1,978,840	Gen. Motors Corp.	I	73
US 1,979,469	Dupont	I	531
US 1,979,943	Shell Development Co.	II	9
US 1,980,200	Gasoline Antioxidant Co.	I	375
			421
			425
			438
			439
			444
		II	206
			240
			245
			246
			248
US 1,980,201	Gasoline Antioxidant Co.	I	375
			421
			425
			438
			439
			444
		II	206
			240
			245
			246
			248
US 1,980,377	Standard Oil Co., of Ind.	I	32
US 1,980,966	Univ. of Michigan	I	174
US 1,980,972	Gov't. of U. S.	I	243
US 1,982,180	H. F. Fries	I	590
US 1,982,186	Amer. Lecithin Corp.	?	?
US 1,982,231	Dupont	?	?
US 1,982,267	Gasoline Antioxidant Co.	I	253
			416
			444
US 1,982,277	Gasoline Antioxidant Co.	I	253
			416
			444
US 1,982,618	Gasoline Antioxidant Co.	I	253
			416
			444
US 1,982,676	Dupont	I	635
US 1,982,902	Monsanto Chem. Co.	?	?
US 1,982,903	Monsanto Chem. Co.	I	258
US 1,983,151	A. Silverman	I	132
US 1,983,542	Dupont	?	?
US 1,983,894	Dupont	?	?
US 1,984,023	Patent and Licensing Corp.	II	21
			226
US 1,984,024	Patent and Licensing Corp.	II	21
			226
US 1,984,247	Morgan and Wright	I	646
US 1,984,283	Dupont	II	41
			44
			[illegible]
US 1,984,303	Amer. Bemberg Corp.	I	452
US 1,984,739	Dow Chemical Co.	I	179
			174
		II.	78
US 1,984,884-6	Dupont	I	506
US 1,985,885	Girdler Corp.	I	224
US 1,986,854	Dupont	I	225
US 1,987,171	I. G. F.	?	?
US 1,987,454	Nat. Mining and Reduction Co.	II	269
US 1,988,632	Winthrop Chemical Co.	I	236
US 1,989,081	E. R. Squibb and Sons	I	116
			171
			224
			231
			319
		II	49
			106
US 1,989,133	Celanese Corp. of America	I	3
			99
			379
			488
US 1,989,312	Swann Res., Inc.	II	22
US 1,989,701	Dupont	I	593
		II	[illegible]
US 1,989,790	Westinghouse Lamp Co.	I	[illegible]
US 1,991,012	Monsanto Chemical Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,991,188	G. F. Zellhoefer	I	181

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
US 1,991,325	Dow Chemical Co.	II	[illegible]
US 1,991,391	Dupont	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 1,991,726	Chem. Fabr. von Heyden, A.-G.	II	[illegible]
US 1,991,979	Barrett Co.	I	[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
US 1,992,692	Benjamin Baslaw	II	[illegible]
US 1,993,040	Grasselli Chem. Co.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			342
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			571
			572
US 1,994,002	Dow Chemical Co.	I	651
US 1,994,073	Protexol Corp.	II	350
US 1,994,467	Dupont	I	388
US 1,994,682	George Borrowman	II	298
US 1,995,247	H. W. Haring	I	289
US 1,995,954	Dupont	I	465
US 1,996,036	Dupont	I	174
US 1,996,745	Dow Chem. Co.	I	179
US 1,997,375	T. Naruse	II	16
			21
US 1,997,440	Leandro W. Tomarkin	I	279
US 1,997,719	Leonard H. Cretcher and William L. Nelson	I	320
US 1,997,828	S. M. McElvain	I	102
			297
US 1,997,918	Winthrop Chemical Co.	I	227
			640
		II	346
US 1,998,092	Amer. Cyanamid Co.	I	130
			133
US 1,998,375	Luque and Fuertes	II	271
US 1,998,750	Resinous Products and Chemical Co.	I	322
US 1,998,767	Standard Oil Co.	II	9
US 1,999,750	Winthrop Chemical Co.	I	220
US 1,999,766	Gulf Research Development Co.	I	314
			348
			[illegible]
US 1,999,996	Dupont	I	115
			117
			168
			175
			[illegible]
US 2,000,133	Durand and Hugenin A.-G.	I	347
US 2,000,414	K. W. Rosenmund and F. Külz	?	?
US 2,000,995	Western Cartridge Co.	?	?
US 2,001,070	Hercules Powder Co.	II	[illegible]
US 2,001,108	Standard Oil Co. of Calif.	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			86
			227
			[illegible]
US 2,001,212	Western Cartridge Co.	?	[illegible]
US 2,001,380	American Cyanamid Co.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 2,001,767	Rohm and Haas Co.	I	[illegible]
US 2,002,180	A. F. Holden	II	[illegible]
US 2,002,450	George Mfg. Co., Inc.	II	[illegible]
US 2,002,805	J. W. Winnett	I	[illegible]
US 2,002,960	Winchester Repeating Arms Co.	II	[illegible]
US 2,003,333	Pacific Mills	II	[illegible]
US 2,004,135	Dupont	I	[illegible]
US 2,004,156	Gen. Rubber Co.	I	[illegible]
US 2,004,809	Dupont	I	[illegible]
US 2,005,538	Dupont	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
US 2,006,114	K. W. Rosenmund and F. Külz	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
US 2,006,996	Standard—I. G. Co.	II	[illegible]

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
US 2,007,527	New Jersey Zinc Co.	II	38
US 2,008,045	Dupont	II	98
US 2,008,188	J. J. Ripner	II	349
US 2,008,304	R. W. Semerad and H. Radjinsky	II	10
US 2,008,356	This number is not dependable. Possibly US 2,008,536 (q. v.).	I	593
US 2,008,536	Kereszty Wolf (Chinoin G.e.v.T., Gyara)	I	242 243 248 380
US 2,009,086	E. R. Squibb	I	170 171 268
US 2,009,480	B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co.	I	442 444
US 2,009,526	B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co.	I	442 444
US 2,009,530	B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co.	I	442 444
US 2,009,600	Johns-Manville Corp.	II	97
US 2,010,123	Resinox Corp.	?	?
US 2,010,224	U. S. Shellac Importers Assn., Inc.	I	25
US 2,010,227	U. S. Shellac Importers Assn., Inc.	I	25
US 2,010,318	Katherine D. Painter, Hamilton P. Cady, George C. Hensen	I	438
US 2,010,512	The Farastan Co.	I	256 426
US 2,010,560	H. S. Kreighbaum	I	98 99 100
US 2,010,689	Dow Chem. Co.	?	?
US 2,011,428	Standard Oil Co. of Chicago	I	609
US 2,011,573	Ellis-Foster Co.	I	631
US 2,011,578	G. C. Hale	I	275
US 2,011,582	Sharp and Dohme, Inc.	I	390
US 2,012,918	Standard Oil Co.	?	?
US 2,013,028	Standard Oil Development Co.	I	180
US 2,013,066	Atmospheric Nitrogen Corp.	II	198
US 2,013,524	Katherine D. Painter, Hamilton P. Cady, George C. Hansen	I	430
US 2,013,717	F. R. Ruskin	?	?
US 2,014,167	I. F. Laucks, Inc.	II	348
US 2,014,496	Escher Wyss Machinefabriken A.-G.	I	118
US 2,014,519	F. Beecher	II	25
US 2,014,720	E. R. Squibb and Sons	I	170 171
US 2,015,005	Hynson Westcott and Dunning	I	481 542
US 2,015,180	A. O. Smith Corp.	II	196 349
US 2,015,239	Dupont	I	96 235
		II	81
US 2,015,408	Smith Kline and French Laboratories	II	44
US 2,015,533	Richard M. Ritter	I	118
US 2,016,257	Wallace and Tiernan Products Inc.	I	417
US 2,017,295	Deutsche Gold- & Silbersch vormals Roessler	I	391 497
US 2,017,980	Grasselli Chem. Co.	II	202
US 2,018,438	N. C. Christensen	II	63
US 2,018,767	Standard Oil Development Co.	II	139
US 2,018,993	Sirian Lamp Co.	II	30
US 2,019,443	American Cyanamid Co.	I	234
US 2,019,754	Dupont	?	?
US 2,019,933	W. S. Merrell Co.	I	142 358
US 2,020,132	Virginia Smelting Co.	I	642
US 2,020,496	Amer. Lecithin Co.	II	186
US 2,020,517	Amer. Lecithin Co.	?	?
US 2,020,649	Universal Oil Products Co.	II	349
US 2,020,998	Tetrolite Co.	I	627
US 2,020,999	Tetrolite Co.	I	269 524
US 2,021,088	Texas Co.	?	?
US 2,021,137	Irwin Stone	?	?
US 2,022,182	Dow Chemical Co.	?	?
US 2,022,997	Lever Brothers Co.	I	461
US 2,023,160	W. E. Austin	I	176 184
		II	80
US 2,023,387	B. R. Harris	II	225
US 2,024,027	R. T. Cotton and H. D. Young	II	80
US 2,024,972	L. Lilienfeld	II	108
US 2,025,116	Dupont	I	321 322
		II	168
US 2,025,486	Victor Mfg. and Gasket Co.	II	9
US 2,025,766	Standard Oil Development Co.	II	21 227
US 2,028,091	American Cyanamid Co.	II	305
US 2,030,897	Pyridinium Corp.	I	124 170
US 2,031,973	Standard Oil Development Corp.	II	350
US 2,032,159	Mallinckrodt Chemical Works	I	249 596
US 2,033,148	Union Oil Co. of Cal.	II	33
US 2,036,353	Dupont	II	47
US 2,036,827	Lambert Pharmacal Co.	II	80
US 2,037,742	Fries Brothers	II	55
US 2,037,937	G. La Monte and Son	?	?
US 2,041,885	Aktiebolaget Separator-Nobel	II	197
US 2,049,725	U. S. Gov. pat. (L. E. Smith)	I	456
US 2,050,075	Abbott Labs.	I	372
US 2,053,319	Blockson Chem. Co.	II	63
US 2,054,062	Winthrop Chemical Co.	I	322
US 2,060,539	Joseph R. Spies	II	291
US 2,063,337	J. T. Powers (Atlas Powder?)	I	565
US 2,069,058	Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.		
US 2,069,560	Dupont	II	122
US 2,069,573	Dupont	II	122
US 2,069,773	Dupont	II	5 36 44 64 95 184 185 213 256 338
US 2,069,774	Dupont	I	5 36 44 64 95 184 185 213 256 338
US 2,070,117	Winthrop Chemical Co.	II	115
US 2,070,523	Wingfoot Corp.	II	24 54 131 161 213 276
US 2,070,524	Wingfoot Corp.	II	124 326
US 2,071,094	Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.	II	146
US 2,071,966	Dupont	II	120
US 2,072,293	Givaudan-Delawanna	II	121
US 2,072,739	Dupont	II	92 124 129 173 209 215 341
US 2,072,908	Agfa Ansco Corp.	II	45 46 120 208 210 215
US 2,073,683	Squibb and Sons, E. R.	I	268 322
US 2,073,995-6-7	Abbott Labs.	I	24 64 281 380
US 2,074,040	Lever Bros.	I	461
US 2,074,699	Dupont	II	178
US 2,098,239	Purdue Research Foundation	II	77 107 117
US 2,101,559	Armour and Co.	?	?

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
US 2,101,595	This number is not dependable Possibly US 2,101,559 (q. v.).	I	417 459 516
US 2,106,513	William M. Allison	II	159
US 2,106,938	Ruhrchemic A. G.	II	108
US 2,115,700	Celluloid Corp.	?	?
US 2,115,709	Henry Dreyfus	II	45 53 54 110 111 128 129 208 214 223
US 2,127,090	Lloyd E. Smith	II	121
US 2,127,879	J. R. Geigy	II	5
US 2,128,189	Dow Chemical Co.	II	225
US 2,128,195	Dow Chemical Co.	II	15
US 2,129,294	Dow Chem. Co.	II	15
US 2,129,659	N. P. Easling	II	181
US 2,129,674	E. R. Squibb and Sons (?)	II	24
US 2,130,435	Winthrop Chemical Co.	II	165 166
US 2,130,436	Winthrop Chemical Co.	?	?
US 2,130,480	Dupont	II	98
US 2,130,805	Dupont	II	105
US 2,131,138	Ernest C. Shaw	II	9
US 2,131,144	Salb Laboratories	II	160
US 2,131,258	Dow Chemical Co.	II	224
US 2,131,557	Goggin, Jeremiah F.	II	192
US 2,131,734	Dupont	II	98
US 2,136,173	Chem. Fabrik von Heyden	II	256
US 2,140,481	Dedicated to Gov't and People of U. S. A.	II	253
US 2,146,715	Patrick J. Hurley, Sec't. of War (1939) and his successors in office	II	80
US 2,150,759	Dedicated to Gov't and People of U. S. A.	II	92 97
US 2,151,137	E. R. Squibb and Sons (?)	II	54
US 2,151,370	Yasuhiko Asahina	II	326
US 2,152,003	Shell Development Corp.	II	52
US 2,152,236	C. H. Batchelder	II	233
US 2,155,356	Dow Chemical Corp.	II	82 121 287
US 2,155,504	Alba Pharmaceutical Co.	II	106 118 124 160 238

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
US [illegible]	Standard Oil Co. of Indiana	II	[illegible]
US 2,160,232	Victor Chemical Works	II	[illegible]
US 2,160,233	Victor Chemical Works	II	[illegible]
US 2,160,700	Victor Chemical Works	II	[illegible]
US 2,160,701	Victor Chemical Works	II	[illegible]
US 2,185,183	Dow Chemical Co.	II	[illegible] [illegible]
US 2,185,184	Dow Chemical Co.	II	[illegible] [illegible]
US 2,185,185	Dow Chemical Co.	II	345
US 2,185,207	Dow Chemical Co.	II	[illegible]
US 2,185,208	Dow Chemical Co.	II	[illegible]
US 2,218,490	Amer. Cyanamid Co.	II	[illegible]
US 2,228,222	Dow Chemical Company	?	?
US 2,237,632	Sinclair Refining Co.	II	338
US 2,267,730	Universal Oil Products Co.	II	166
US Re-13,952	Amer. Wood Encysting Co., Inc.	II	[illegible]
US Re-14,259	Titanium Alloy Mfg. Co.	?	?
US Re-14,364	Dow Chem. Co.	?	?
US Re-14,568	Carleton Ellis	II	83
US Re-14,569-70	Carleton Ellis	II	84
US Re-14,653	Ellis-Foster Co.	?	?
US Re-14,773	Ellis-Foster Co.	?	?
US Re-15,090	Edward V. Espenhahn	II	141
US Re-15,465	Thomas E. Murray, Jr.	?	?
US Re-15,691	Special Chemicals Co.	II	328
US Re-15,716	Fleischmann Co.	II	334
US Re-15,829	Toupet-Taylor Engineering Co.	II	293 294
US Re-15,480	Standard Asphalt and Refining Co.	II	97
US Re-15,880	Electric Water Sterilizer and Ozone Co.	II	218

The following numbers are cited in the books at the point indicated. The Author has not had an opportunity of re-checking them. Therefore, they may or may not be dependable.

US 144,469		I	364
US 158,189		I	485
US 160.817		I	572
US 165,550-1		?	?
US 191,520		I	286
US 264,514	Possibly 1,264,514	I	463
US 979,887		I	632
US 998,370		I	5[illegible]1

BRITISH PATENTS

Brit. 8,793	(1893) John Hanson, P. C. Douglas Castle & J. H. Morrison	I	155
Brit. 14,813	(1893) Cannot identify ownership	I	350
Brit. 21,529	Cannot identify ownership	II	234
Brit. 24,877	(1894) Peter C. Douglas Castle	I	155
Brit. 21,566	(1900) Dr. Carl A. von Welsbach	I	162
Brit. 19,[illegible]97	(1908) Neue Photographische Ges.	I	157
Brit. 9,023	(1911) Communication from W. N. Blakeman, Jr.	I	168 367
Brit. 27,952	(1911) Vereinigte Chininfabriken Zimmer and Co. G.m.b.H.	I	190 315
Brit. 13,988	(1912) Brit. Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.	I	164
Brit. 27,228	(1912) Chem. Fabrik auf Actien vorm. E. Schering	I	314
Brit. 2,383	(1930) Cannot identify ownership	I	579
Brit. 143,856	Cannot identify ownership	II	31
Brit. 152,371	Brit. Thomson-Houston Co.	I	407
Brit. [illegible]	A. Henning	I	381
Brit. 155,836	Traun		
Brit. 182,166	H. Dreyfus	I	8
Brit. [illegible]	Robertson Co., H. H.	I	172
Brit. [illegible]	S. C. Wells		
Brit. 201,570	Cannot identify ownership	II	108
Brit. [illegible]	Naugatuck Chem. Co.	I	272
Brit. [illegible]	Naugatuck Chem. Co.	I	289
Brit. [illegible]	Robertson Co., H. H.	I	179
Brit. 212,902	L. H. Tartrais	I	349 578

Brit. 214,358	Cannot identify ownership	?	?
Brit. 224,273	Tsubata, M.	I	157
Brit. 227,666	Cannot identify ownership	II	314
Brit. 230,025	F. Schmidt	I	3[illegible]4
Brit. 230,089	Cannot identify ownership	II	54 [illegible] [illegible] 137 [illegible] [illegible]
Brit. 230,629	F. Broquère	I	[illegible]
Brit. 234,456	R. C. Roark	I	[illegible]
Brit. 235,595	Brit. Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.	I	[illegible] [illegible]
Brit. 237,294	Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Brüning	I	[illegible]
Brit. 237,909	Heberlein and Co., A. G.	I	6 [illegible]
Brit. 242,694	Western Elect. Co., Ltd.	I	[illegible] [illegible]
Brit. 243,143	Enterprise Mfg., Ltd.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 243,722	Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer & Co.	I	[illegible] [illegible]
Brit. [illegible]	Chemische Fabrik auf Actien vorm. E. Schering	I	[illegible]
Brit. 245,748	Armstrong Cork Co.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 247,694	E. Knecht, E. Müller	I	[illegible]
Brit. 248,802	Morton Sundour Fabriks, Ltd.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 248,858	Brit. Dyestuffs Corp., Ltd.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 248,874	United Alkali Co., Ltd.	I	[illegible] [illegible]

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
Brit. 248,946	Chemische Fabr. Griesheim-Elektron	I	174 375 411 412 424 427
Brit. 249,016	A. J. A De LaPorte	I	55
Brit. 249,113	Grasselli Chem. Co.	I	2 190 207 420 427
Brit. 249,147	I. G. F.	I	222 242
Brit. 249,160	I. G. F.	I	222 238 590 591 592 594 597 598
Brit. 249,759	C. Deguide	I	81
Brit. 249,883	I. G. F.	I	248 376
Brit. 249,884	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	48 431
Brit. 250,182	Gewerkschaft Sachsen Weimar	I	357
Brit. 250,251	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	323 591 601
Brit. 250,255	G. Bellini	I	428
Brit. 250,265	Commercial Solvents Corp.	I	210 286 523 524 529 537 543 544 546 553 647
Brit. 250,398	Farbw. vorm. Meister Lucius & Brüning	I	549
Brit. 250,439	A. Dulae	I	363
Brit. 250,598	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	321
Brit. 250,607	J. Boyet, A. Sueudre	I	33
Brit. 250,747	Metropolitan Vickers Electr. Co., Ltd.	I	31
Brit. 250,893	Sharpe and Dohme	I	503 504
Brit. 250,897	Knoll and Co.	I	30 314 479
Brit. 250,948	I. G. F.	I	607
Brit. 251,098	Foster and Co., Ltd., J. H.	I	157
Brit. 251,139	E. Ezbelent	I	248
Brit. 251,147	V. Isajev	I	30 89 591
Brit. 251,227	J. R. Lavand	I	114
Brit. 251,266	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	314
Brit. 251,294	I. G. F.	I	399
Brit. 251,321	United Alkali Co., Ltd.	I	184
Brit. 251,323	G. S. Hay	I	612 613
Brit. 251,330	W. Carpmael	I	354
Brit. 251,334	H. Griffiths	I	38
Brit. 251,455	J. J. Phelan	I	137
Brit. 251,491	Morton Sundour Fabriks, Ltd.	I	184 248 495
Brit. 251,961	Naugatuck Chem. Co.	I	158 470
Brit. 252,018	I. G. F.	I	114
Brit. 251,618	E. Martin	I	136
Brit. 251,651	I. G. F.	I	4
Brit. 251,890	Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer & Co.	I	31
Brit. 252,064	Brit. Silk Res. Assoc.	I	410
Brit. 252,112	A. Poller	I	503
Brit. 252,113	J. Ludbrook	I	306
Brit. 252,162	E. G. T. Gustafsson	I	623
Brit. 252,165	U. S. Sand Paper Co.	I	62
Brit. 252,182	I. G. F.	I	521
Brit. 252,186	J. Prikelmayer	I	507 634
Brit. 252,392	I. G. F.	I	179 221 224 329
Brit. 252,394	Brit. Thomson-Houston Co.	I	240 304
Brit. 252,460	K. F. Schmidt	I	314
Brit. 252,476	H. E. Potts	I	306
Brit. 252,570	A. Deppe Söhne, F. Zeitschel	I	73 74 76 113
Brit. 252,632	Soc. Chimique des Mines du Rhone	I	372 373 574
Brit. 252,640	Soc. Chem. des Mines du Rhone	I	287
Brit. 252,656	A. Poller	I	195 262 367
Brit. 252,695	Boehringe Sohn, C. H.	I	74 139 144
Brit. 252,870	E. C. R. Marks	I	224 235 259
Brit. 252,903	Badische Anilin and Soda Fabr.	I	45
Brit. 252,957	Chem. Wks. and Böniger, M.	I	47 252
Brit. 252,978	L. Parodi-Delfino	I	468
Brit. 252,992	A. F. Stuebine	I	219
Brit. 252,999	C. Castro	I	6 623
Brit. 253,105	I. G. F.	I	126 333
Brit. 253,122	G. F. Uhde	I	31
Brit. 253,380	E. E. Jelley	I	519 520
Brit. 253,549	C. J. M. M. Le Petit	I	290 338
Brit. 253,623	C. H. H. Harold	I	55 57 58 59
Brit. 253,740	A. Biddle	I	157
Brit. 253,763	Chem. Fabr. Griesheim Elektro	I	89
Brit. 253,919	H. and J. Scheidemandel	I	37
Brit. 253,950	I. G. F.	I	376
Brit. 253,953	Courtaulds, Ltd. S. S. Napper, H. D. Gardner	I	650
Brit. 253,993	Graesser-Monsanto Chem. Wks. Ltd.	I	59
Brit. 254,041	Gross, Sherwood and Heald, Ltd.,	I	212
Brit. 254,340	I. G. F.	I	184
Brit. 254,753	Chem. Fabr. auf Actien vorm. E. Schering	I	440
Brit. 254,819	Badische Anilin and Soda Fabr.	I	235 299 407
Brit. 255,101	A. Schwenke	I	154 291 429
Brit. 255,148	J. S. Pickford	I	64 421 627
Brit. 255,434	Chem. Fabr. auf Actien vorm. E. Schering	I	236 459
Brit. 255,508	M. I. Aische	I	562
Brit. 255,522	P. Askenasy	I	408
Brit. 255,566	J. Hell	I	338 428
Brit. 255,692	S. Karpen and Bros.	I	58
Brit. 255,713	R. H. Sharpe	I	498 649
Brit. 255,887	Roessler and Hasslacher Chem. Co.	I	3 87 275
Brit. 256,059	Bad. Anilin and Soda Fabr.	I	117
Brit. 256,203	Soc. Anon. J. Cockerill	I	427
Brit. 256,302	Charles Weizmann, J. Blumenfeld	II	37
Brit. 256,628	J. R. Geigy Soc. Anon.	I	317 557
Brit. 256,788	J. D. Williams	I	38

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
Brit. 257,221	G. Michel	I	355
Brit. 257,912	I. G. F.	I	108
Brit. 258,320	F. W. V. Fitzgerald	I	55
			57
Brit. 258,324	G. H. Buchanan	I	532
Brit. 258,623	J. Wymann	I	53
Brit. 259,641	H. Dreyfus	I	35
			603
			643
			647
Brit. 259,930	Silesia Verein Chemischer Fabriken	I	561
Brit. 259,933	Naugatuck Chem. Co.	I	89
			430
			436
Brit. 259,982	Deutsche Gold and Silber Scheide-Anstalt vorm. Roessler	I	178
			496
Brit. 260,000	I. G. F.	I	24
			40
			87
			100
			250
Brit. 260,031	D. De Ros, F. Barton	I	259
			518
			519
Brit. 260,055	Woodroffe and Son, W. H.	I	394
Brit. 260,243	I. G. F.	I	333
Brit. 260,253	I. G. F.	I	275
			276
Brit. 260,288	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	13
Brit. 260,289	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.,	I	63
Brit. 260,312	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	351
Brit. 260,346	Pope, Sir W. J., University Chem. Labs.	I	113
			128
			417
Brit. 260,354	Bird, P. C.	I	295
Brit. 260,382	May and Baker, Ltd.	I	48
Brit. 260,535	Knock-out Fire Exting., Ltd.	I	554
			560
Brit. 260,588	I. G. F.	I	24
Brit. 260,605	I. G. F.	I	102
			524
		II	131
Brit. 260,623	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	396
			468
			581
Brit. 260,830	Imray, O. Y.	I	22
			175
Brit. 260,998	Cassella and Co. Ges., L.,	I	324
Brit. 261,048	Dansk Chemo-Therapeutisk Selskab Ved Andersen, Siesbye and Weitzmann	I	304
			305
Brit. 261,051	Spence and Sons, Ltd.	I	607
Brit. 261,055	Graesser Monsanto Chem. Wks., Ltd. A. M. Cohen	I	180
Brit. 261,133	Ransford, A. J.	I	389
			412
			413
			435
Brit. 261,139	Harris, J. E. G.; Wylam, B.; Thomas, J.; and Scottish Dyes Ltd.	I	255
			429
Brit. 261,241	Graesser-Monsanto Chem. Wks.,	I	59
Brit. 261,384	Brit. Thomson-Houston Co.	I	179
			601
Brit. 261,406	Consortium für Elektro-Chem. Ind., Ges.	I	635
Brit. 261,422	I. G. F.	I	199
Brit. 261,747	I. G. F.	I	213
			282
Brit. 261,764	I. G. F.	I	117
			176
			424
Brit. 261,770	I. G. F.	I	546
Brit. 261,888	Bad. Anilin and Soda Fabr.	I	92
			93
			94
Brit. 262,100	Brit. Thomson-Houston Co.	I	651
Brit. 262,119	I. G. F.	I	221
Brit. 262,120	I. G. F.	I	63
			81
			129
			132
			133
			358
			644
			649

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
Brit. 262,141	I. G. F.	I	4
			4
			176
Brit. 262,143	Soc. Festini and Co.	I	3
Brit. 262,148	Walter, G.	I	39
Brit. 262,155	Chem. Fab. auf Actien vorm. E. Schering	I	51
			5
			52
			56
Brit. 262,301	I. G. F.	I	56
Brit. 262,418	I. G. F.		
Brit. 262,427	Boerlage, G. D.	I	21
			28
Brit. 262,457	I. G. F.	I	59
Brit. 262,816	I. G. F.	I	195
			41
Brit. 262,830	I. G. F.	I	43
			433
			44
Brit. 263,092	Jackson, L. E. and Wassell, H. E., Mellon Institute	I	19
			2
			49
			5
Brit. 263,163	I. G. F.	I	42
			42
Brit. 263,164	I. G. F.	I	26
			37
			41
Brit. 263,175	I. G. F.	I	38
Brit. 263,178	I. G. F.	I	48
		II	13
Brit. 263,179	I. G. F.	I	42
Brit. 263,191	Chem. Wks. formerly Sandoz	I	56
Brit. 263,192	Chem. Wks. formerly Sandoz	I	25
Brit. 263,201	Caspari, W. A.	I	62
Brit. 263,260	Brit. Celanese Ltd.	I	
			2
			2
			10
Brit. 263,376	I. G. F.	I	3
Brit. 263,473	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	47
			48
			48
			52
			53
			54
			55
			55
			55
Brit. 263,494	I. G. F.	I	49
Brit. 263,520	C. F. Cross, A. Engelstad	I	20
Brit. 263,853	Grasseli Chem. Co.	I	19
			48
Brit. 263,873	Chem. Fabr. Pott and Co.	I	5
			6
			7
			7
			17
			18
			20
			24
			37
			43
			47
			47
			49
			49
			53
			43
			57
			59
Brit. 263,877	I. G. F.	I	
			8
			12
			13
			13
			35
			64
			64
Brit. 263,898	Wylam, B.; J. E. G. Harris, J. Thomas and Scottish Dyes Ltd.	I	
			13
			27
			32
			33
			48

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
rit. 264,143	Canadian Electro Prod. Co.	I	2 128 295
rit. 264,503	I. G. F.	I	183
rit. 264,561	Bad. Anilin and Soda Fabr.	I	257 375
rit. 264,673-4	I. G. F.	I	24
rit. 264,682	Brit. Dyestuffs Corp., Ltd.	I	601
rit. 264,797	Etablissement Poulenc Freres	I	8
rit. 264,804	Hoffman-La Roche and Co., A.-G.	I	20
rit. 264,830	I. G. F.	I	191 426
rit. 264,860	I. G. F.	I	100 101 475 482 483 523 524 529 535 544 546 550 553
Brit. 264,862	A. Christen	I	459
Brit. 264,916	Scottish Dyes, Ltd.	I	41
Brit. 265,131	E. Felheim	I	207 578
Brit. 265,167	Chem. Fabr. auf Actien vorm. E. Schering	I	97 524
Brit. 265,169	Roessler and Hasslacher Chem. Co.	I	80 480 537
Brit. 265,203	J. R. Geigy A.-G.	I	25 69 179
Brit. 265,224	I. G. F.	I	429
Brit. 265,232	I. G. F.	I	32 401
Brit. 265,233	I. G. F.	I	278
Brit. 265,267	L. A. Levy, O. Silberrad	I	188 189
Brit. 265,545	Newport Co.	I	182 382
Brit. 265,553	Newport Co.	I	524
Brit. 265,641	Cassella and Co.	I	22 45 390
Brit. 265,767	I. G. F.	I	41 48 252 271 379 411
Brit. 265,777	Chem. Fabr. auf Actien vorm. E. Schering	I	475
Brit. 265,920	Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.	I	415
Brit. 265,931	Grasselli Chem. Co.	I	128
Brit. 265,959	Riedel A.-G.	I	63 640
Brit. 265,964	I. G. F.	I	32
Brit. 266,030	J. P. Clough of J. Stead Co.	I	93 94
Brit. 266,130	W. H. Owen	I	92
Brit. 266,697	I. G. F.	I	101 207
Brit. 266,746	Chem. Fab. Pott and Co.	I	126 394 395 422 569 570
Brit. 266,820	May and Baker Ltd.	I	528
Brit. 266,940	I. G. F.	II	131
Brit. 267,177	O. Y. Imray	I	179
Brit. 267,366	I. G. F.	I	48
Brit. 267,534	I. G. F.	I	535 536 546
Brit. 267,940	I. G. F.	I	25
Brit. 267,952	Durand et Huguenin Soc. Anon	I	347 348
Brit. 267,954	H. Rupe	I	268
Brit. 267,968	Dupont	I	85
Brit. 268,387	I. G. F.	I	523 524 544 546
Brit. 268,542	Brit. Dyestuffs Corp.	I	26 430
Brit. 268,830	Could not identify		
Brit. 268,891	Could not identify		
Brit. 269,302	I. G. F.	I	152
Brit. 269,384	K. Erslev	I	434
Brit. 269,488	Universal Steel Co.		
Brit. 269,498	Chem. Fab. auf Actien vorm. E. Schering	I	80 146 529
Brit. 269,917	Chem. Fab. Milch A.-G.	I	35 189 203 326 603
Brit. 269,942	I. G. F.	I	517 563
Brit. 269,960	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	217 262 426 448 489 582 592 620 628
Brit. 269,985	W. T. Powling		
Brit. 270,308	I. G. F.	I	255
Brit. 270,316	Aktiebolaget Separator	I	351
Brit. 270,334	I. G. F.	I	245
Brit. 270,339	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	23 24 26
Brit. 270,352	I. G. F.	I	414
Brit. 270,386	H. Wade	I	325 347
Brit. 270,387	H. Wade	I	38 194 286 347 365 647 651
Brit. 270,428	Brit. Dyestuffs Corp.	I	47 252
Brit. 270,433	I. G. F.	I	207
Brit. 270,446	Brit. Dyestuffs Corp.	I	243
Brit. 270,650	Canadian Electro Prod. Co.	I	20 66 96 126 279 329 333 389 460 490
Brit. 270,750	I. G. F.	I	306 468 626
Brit. 270,883	Brit. Dyestuffs Corp.	I	251 252
Brit. 270,957	E. Cersoli	I	467
Brit. 271,026	Böhm Brüder	I	29 107 188 193 343 405 602
Brit. 271,071	I. G. F.	I	66
Brit. 271,181	Brit. Dyestuffs Corp.	I	543 545
Brit. 271,203	W. Anderson	I	358 573
Brit. 271,293	K. Schmidt	I	81
Brit. 271,533	Scottish Dyes, Ltd.	I	21 67 128 184 282 289

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
Brit. 271,533	Scottish Dyes, Ltd.	I	323 491
		II	217
Brit. 271,537	Scottish Dyes, Ltd.	I	288
Brit. 271,538	E. Audibert	I	200
Brit. 271,553	F. Kaye	I	61 81 142 389 484 552
Brit. 271,555	J. Danischewsky	I	288
Brit. 271,897	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	97
Brit. 271,906	I. G. F.	I	380 382 385
Brit. 272,261	Lant		
Brit. 272,321	Brit. Dyestuffs Corp.	I	591 592 594 597 598
Brit. 272,509	Harvel Corp.	I	158
Brit. 272,510	Harvel Corp.	I	158
Brit. 272,543	C. H. Boehringer Sohn	I	403 423
Brit. 272,686	M. Heyn	I	279 389
Brit. 272,908	I. G. F.	I	471 601 614
Brit. 273,279	Chem. Fab. auf Actien vorm. E. Schering	I	323 515
Brit. 273,290	Brit. Thomson-Houston Co. Ltd.	I	91 425 451 460 502 506 507 566 609
		II	72
Brit. 273,347	Scottish Dyes, Ltd.	I	591
Brit. 273,685	Chem. Fab. auf Actien vorm. E. Schering	I	388
Brit. 273,748	Brit. Thomson-Houston Co. Ltd.	I	91 304 425
Brit. 273,756	L. Levy	I	373
Brit. 274,058	I. G. F.	I	236
Brit. 274,095	I. G. F.	I	574
Brit. 274,128	I. G. F.	I	25 100 175 246 247
Brit. 274,164	C. T. J. Vautin	I	80 139 355 573
Brit. 274,211	I. G. F.	I	439
Brit. 274,300	Yorkshire Dyeware and Chem. Co.	I	608 626
Brit. 274,425	I. G. F.	I	25 26 430
Brit. 274,445	A. G. M. Michell, M. Levy		
Brit. 274,527	I. G. F.	I	248 272 613
Brit. 274,611	Brit. Dyestuffs Corp.	I	34 38 470 589
Brit. 274,823	I. G. F.	I	254
Brit. 274,894	I. G. F.	I	2
Brit. 274,974	Sacharin Fab. A.-G. vorm. Fahlberg, Sist and Co.	I	372
Brit. 274,999	I. G. F.	I	44 411
Brit. 275,220	Geigy A.-G., J. R.	I	175
Brit. 275,234	Rost-Schultz Farbwerke Dr. Liebreich, Ges.	I	634
Brit. 275,267	Chem. Fabrik Milch, A.-G.	I	639 640

Number	Owner	Vol.
Brit. 275,271	I. G. F.	I
Brit. 275,283	Brit. Alizarine Co., Ltd., W. H. Dawson and Beghin, P.	I
Brit. 275,307	I. G. F.	I
Brit. 275,313	R. Cross	I
Brit. 275,345	Synthetic Ammonia and Nitrates Ltd.	I
Brit. 275,433	E. H. Waring	I
Brit. 275,610	C. Tauber	I
Brit. 275,636	I. G. F.	II
Brit. 275,747	S. Horü	I
Brit. 275,884	Allgemeine Ges für Chem. Ind.	I
Brit. 275,943	I. G. F.	I
Brit. 275,969	I. G. F.	I
Brit. 276,012	I. G. F.	I
Brit. 276,023	J. R. Geigy A.-G.	I
Brit. 276,070	A. R. Trist	I
Brit. 276,100	Chem. Wks. formerly Sandoz	I
Brit. 276,126	I. G. F.	I
Brit. 276,540	Cannot identify ownership	I
Brit. 276,686	E. Weber	
Brit. 276,757	Brit. Dyestuffs Corp.	I
Brit. 277,048	I. G. F.	I
Brit. 277,098	I. G. F.	I
Brit. 277,137	Cannot identify ownership	I
Brit. 277,277	I. G. F.	I
Brit. 277,342	I. G. F.	I
Brit. 277,357	J. Kirschner	I
Brit. 277,371	I. G. F.	I
Brit. 277,378	Ges. für Linde's Eismaschinen A.-G.	I
Brit. 277,391	I. G. F.	I
Brit. 277,398	Scottish Dyes, Ltd.	I
Brit. 277,444	R. Dewolf	I
Brit. 277,946	A. G. für Kohlensäure, Ind.	I
Brit. 278,037	Brit. Dyestuffs, Ltd.	I
Brit. 278,100	I. G. F.	I
Brit. 278,395	N. V. Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappy	I
Brit. 278,417	Scottish Dyes, Ltd.	I
Brit. 278,463	Brit. Synthetics, Ltd.	I

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
rit. 278,465	Brit. Dyestuffs, Ltd.	I	560 594
rit. 278,672	Hoffman-La Roche and Co. A.-G.	I	242
rit. 278,735	I. G. F.	I	278
rit. 278,742	S. B. McCluskey	I	579
rit. 278,752	I. G. F.	I	221
rit. 278,761	I. G. F.	I	25
rit. 278,771	I. G. F.	I	31
rit. 278,777	I. G. F.	II	230
rit. 278,785	J. Talbot	I	291 478
rit. 278,788	J. K. Ganow	I	32
rit. 278,789	I. G. F.	I	504
rit. 278,816	A. Imazu	I	146 354
rit. 278,818	U. S. Farm Feed Corp.	I	86
rit. 279,046	Lees-Bradner Co.	I	50
rit. 279,106	H. W. Dandt	I	355
rit. 279,133	I. G. F.	I	252
rit. 279,139	Spicers, Ltd.	I	308 310 448
rit. 279,146	I. G. F.	I	41 44 46 49 50 220 432
Brit. 279,520	Dupont	I	593
Brit. 279,575	H. H. von Kornatzki	I	39
Brit. 279,560	Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd.	I	599 600
Brit. 279,863	I. G. F.	I	304
Brit. 279,877	I. G. F.	I	58 59 124 529 535 544
Brit. 279,884	Chem. Fabrik auf Actien vorm. E. Scheing	I	211
Brit. 279,942	Brit. Dyestuffs Corp., Ltd.	I	12
Brit. 279,985	M. Fujü	I	259 300
Brit. 280,110	I. G. F.	I	96 224 329
Brit. 280,179	I. McCabe	I	634
Brit. 280,193	R. Vidal	I	194 195 205 446 447 633 634 636
Brit. 280,246	Canadian-Electro Prod. Co., Ltd.	I	634 635
Brit. 280,262	Brit. Dyestuffs Corp. Ltd.	I	179 622 623
Brit. 280,320	Brit. Dyestuffs Corp., Ltd.	I	90 457
Brit. 280,945	Soc. Chem. Ind. Basle	I	483 517
Brit. 281,223	Could not identify.		
Brit. 281,290	I. G. F.	I	184 248 384
Brit. 281,307	Selden Co.	I	28 29 30 31 34 36 38 39 54 56 57 75 78 79 81 82 84
Brit. 281,307	Selden Co.	I	129 130 131 132 134 136 163 164 185 186 187 188 189 193 196 197 199 202 284 298 342 343 344 346 353 355 356 359 360 362 363 368 369 399 400 427 428 473 497 508 519 531 561 568 586 598 599 604 605 607 608 626 628 629 632 643 646 647 649 650 651 652
Brit. 281,711	Brit. Thomson-Houston Co.	I	240 255
Brit. 281,767	Brit. Dyestuffs Corp., Ltd.	I	457
Brit. 282,083	Fabriques de Prod. de Chimie Organique de L'Aire	I	488
Brit. 282,111	I. G. F.	I	48 220 254 347 348
Brit. 282,143	I. G. F.	I	118 184 325
Brit. 282,164	I. G. F.	I	237
Brit. 282,178	W. D. Stein	I	60
Brit. 282,356	Chem. Wks. formerly Sandoz	I	185 242 243 273 303 479 533 538 560 588

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
Brit. 282,375	I. G. F.	I	493
Brit. 282,409	I. G. F.	I	523
Brit. 282,427	Schering Kahlbaum A.-G.	I	97 128 391 402 491
Brit. 282,452	I. G. F.	I	523
Brit. 282,723	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	240
Brit. 282,778	B. F. Goodrich Co.	I	256 611 622
Brit. 282,854	Mix and Genest A.-G.	I	21 219 222 294
Brit. 283,253	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	554 560
Brit. 283,471	I. G. F.	I	480
Brit. 283,510	I. G. F.	I	268
Brit. 283,533	Chem. Fabr. vorm. Sandoz	I	263
Brit. 283,619	J. Schindelmeiser	I	114 328 590
Brit. 283,841	I. G. F.		
Brit. 284,288	I. G. F.	I	97 179 180 207 462 483 485 526 547 561 606
Brit. 284,349	Brit. Thomson-Houston, Ltd.	I	262
Brit. 284,389	J. F. Frölen, S. Holl	I	262
Brit. 284,654	Manuf. de Machines Auxiliares pour l'Ectricité et l'Industrie		
Brit. 285,096	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	12 20 24 65 124 278 389 490
Brit. 285,382	I. G. F.	I	419 594
Brit. 285,389	I. G. F.	I	48
Brit. 285,504	I. G. F.	I	24 220 474
Brit. 285,641	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	II	131
Brit. 285,968	H. Dreyfus	I	97
Brit. 285,969	H. Dreyfus	II	131
Brit. 286,212	Selden Co.		
Brit. 286,749	Rubber Service Labs. Co.	I	20 239 279 327 328 329 600 602
Brit. 287,177	Dr. Kurt Ripper	II	108
Brit. 287,439	Nat. Acme Co.	I	410
Brit. 287,514	Alox Chem. Corp.	I	84 85 433 440 441 442
Brit. 287,592	Dunlop Rubber Co.	I	579
Bris. 288,213	Consortium für Elektrochem. Ind. Ges.	I	634
Brit. 288,549	Consortium für Elektrochem. Ind. Ges.	I	634 635
Brit. 288,788	I. G. F.	I	41
Brit. 289,493	Brit. Dyestuffs Corp.	I	188 193 285 286 406
Brit. 289,807	I. G. F.	I	99 100

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
Brit. 290,126	I. G. F.	I	
Brit. 291,347	I. G. F.	I	
Brit. 291,361	I. G. F.	I	
Brit. 291,419	Selden Co.	I	
Brit. 291,725	N. V. Algemeene Norit Maatschappÿ	I	
Brit. 291,825	I. G. F.	I	
Brit. 292,168	Soc. Chem. Ind. Basle	I	
Brit. 292,222	Chem. Aes. Lab.	I	
Brit. 292,912	Scovill Mfg. Co.	I	
Brit. 294,118	Soc. Chem. Ind. Basle	I	
Brit. 294,130	I. G. F.	I	
Brit. 294,474	I. G. F.	I	
Brit. 294,583	Soc. Chem. Ind. Basle	I	
Brit. 295,024	Dupont	I	
Brit. 295,270	Selden Co.	I	

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
rit. 295,270	Selden Co.	I	344 346 353 355 356 357 360 362 363 368 369 399 400 427 428 473 497 498 501 519 561 562 568 599 604 605 607 608 628 629 632 633 643 646 647 649 650 651 652
		II	131
Brit. 295,322	Canadian Electro Prod. Co.	I	635
Brit. 295,335	Bakelite Ges.	I	295 469 567 568 595 608 609 621
Brit. 295,605	R. W. French, and W. C. Holmes	I	97 106 208 385 403 506 509 601
Brit. 295,734	I. G. F.	I	496
Brit. 297,074	I. G. F.	I	435
Brit. 297,484	I. G. F.	I	213 214
Brit. 297,665	I. G. F.		
Brit. 298,101	I. G. F.	I	294 542
Brit. 298,511	Laucks, Inc., I. F.	I	20 67 124 309 385 418 458
Brit. 298,518	I. G. F.	I	22 43 45 48 50 255 510 523
Brit. 298,538	I. G. F.	II	47 266
Brit. 298,696	I. G. F.	I	44 117 175
Brit. 298,823	I. G. F.	I	474 480 482

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
Brit. 298,823	I. G. F.	I	483 536 550
Brit. 299,064	K. Fuchs, E. Katscher	I	289
Brit. 299,395	W. G. Poetzsch	I	351
Brit. 299,817	H. E. Potts	I	626
Brit. 300,456	I. G. F.	II	299
Brit. 300,504	I. G. F.	I	246 247
Brit. 300,668	Bakelite Corp.	II	276
Brit. 300,719	I. G. F.	I	315
Brit. 301,395	Dr. Fritz Hofmann, Dr. Carl Wulff	II	47
Brit. 301,410	I. G. F.	I	22 41 42 43 431 432
Brit. 301,515	I. G. F.		
Brit. 301,727	Chem. Wks. vorm. Sandoz	I	123 458
Brit. 301,878	Le Film Ozaphane	II	17
Brit. 302,172	I. G. F.	I	56
		II	299
Brit. 302,174	I. G. F.	I	330
		I	369
Brit. 302,252	Dupont	I	214 266
Brit. 302,258	I. G. F.	I	276 277
Brit. 302,666	I. G. F.	I	595
		II	224
Brit. 302,773	I. G. F.	I	457
Brit. 302,938	I. G. F.	I	395 445
Brit. 302,961	I. G. F.	I	214
		I	94
Brit. 303,092	I. G. F.	I	108 109 257 610 619 620 621 622 623
Brit. 303,129	R. Clavel	I	604
Brit. 303,128	R. Clavel	I	604
Brit. 303,379	Chem. Wks. formerly Sandoz	I	244 445 472 506 568 569 570 571
Brit. 303,386	Comp. Nat. de Matiéres Colorantes et Mfg. de Prod. Chim. du Nord Réunies, Etablissements Kuhlmann	I	215 366
Brit. 303,932	I. G. F.	I	106 367 407
Brit. 304,118	Wacker Ges. für Elektrochem. Ind. Ges., Dr. A.	I	474 480 523 524 529 538
		II	266 269 270 273 304
Brit. 304,441	I. G. F.	I	432
Brit. 304,640	Selden Co.	I	34 36 54 57 75 79 133 163 187 189 193

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
Brit. 304,640	Selden Co.	I	197
			353
			359
			369
			498
			605
			607
			633
			643
Brit. 304,655	R. Wolfenstein	I	26
Brit. 304,804	I. G. F.	I	401
Brit. 305,132	Soc. Anon. pour l' Etude et l' exploit. des Procedes Georges Claude L' Aire Liquide	II	17
Brit. 305,140	I. G. F.	I	211
			382
Brit. 305,487	I. G. F.	I	44
			414
			415
			416
Brit. 305,560	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	410
			413
			414
			415
Brit. 305,589	I. G. F.	I	183
Brit. 305,742	Lister et Cie, R.	I	521
Brit. 305,763	I. G. F.	I	432
Brit. 306,116	I. G. F.	I	417
			614
Brit. 306,119	A. R. Jennings	I	159
Brit. 306,153	I. G. F.	I	408
Brit. 306,168	Dr. Robert Arnot	II	69
Brit. 306,447	J. R. Geigy Soc. Anon.	I	254
Brit. 306,460	Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd.	I	82
			134
			186
			284
			343
			356
			357
			428
			562
			568
			590
			608
			628
			650
Brit. 306,471	Selden Co.	I	28
			29
			30
			31
			34
			36
			38
			39
			54
			56
			57
			75
			78
			79
			81
			82
			129
			130
			131
			134
			136
			163
			164
			185
			186
			187
			189
			193
			196
			197
			199
			202
			284
			342
			343
			353
			355
			356
			357
			359

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
Brit. 306,471	Selden Co.	I	
		II	
Brit. 306,843	I. G. F.	I	
Brit. 306,859	I. G. F.	I	
Brit. 306,911	Dupont	I	
Brit. 306,981	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	
Brit. 307,079	Oranienburger Chem. Fabr. A.-G.	I	
Brit. 307,303	I. G. F.	I	
Brit. 307,708	Soc. Pour L'Enrichissement et L'agglomeration des Minerals		
Brit. 307,937-8	I. G. F.		
Brit. 308,524	Hercules Powder Co.	I	
Brit. 308,587	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.		
Brit. 308,605	Deutsche Wollenwaren Mfg. A.-G.	I	
Brit. 308,651	I. G. F.	I	
Brit. 308,657	Celluloid Corp.	I	
Brit. 308,658	Celluloid Corp.	I	
Brit. 308,659	Celluloid Corp.	I	
Brit. 308,666	I. G. F.	I	
Brit. 308,755	I. G. F.		
Brit. 308,824	H. T. Bohme A.-G.	I	
Brit. 308,958	I. G. F.	I	
Brit. 309,029	G. Knoth	I	
Brit. 309,042	Oranienburgerstrasse Chem. Fabr. A.-G.	I	
Brit. 309,102	I. G. F.	I	
Brit. 309,311	E. Fette	I	
Brit. 309,379	I. G. F.	I	
Brit. 309,487	Kunstharzfabrik Dr. F. Pollack Ges.	I	
Brit. 309,659	P. H. Nicollic and M. J. E. Claude	I	
Brit. 309,879	I. G. F.	I	
Brit. 309,911	M. Naef et Cie	I	
Brit. 310,076	I. G. F.	I	
Brit. 310,343	I. G. F.	I	
Brit. 310,461	Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.	I	
Brit. 310,534	I. G. F.	I	

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
it. 310,534	I. G. F.	I	245 278 309 312 327 328 332 386
rit. 310,773	Brit. Celanese, Ltd. and I. G. F.	I	436
rit. 310,779	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	431 432
rit. 310,827	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	22 23 40
rit. 310,869	R. Geller	I	89 570
		II	257
rit. 310,934	K. E. Zipf	I	313 460 538
Brit. 310,941	Oraniensburger Chem. Fabr. A.-G.	I	158 159
Brit. 311,031	I. G. F.	II	322
Brit. 311,208	I. G. F.	I	467
Brit. 311,251	I. G. F.	I	394
Brit. 311,339	Rohm and Haas A.-G.	I	13
Brit. 311,349	A. K. Croad	I	21
Brit. 311,382	H. A. Metz Labs., Inc.	I	298
Brit. 311,384	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	536
Brit. 311,588	J. L. F. Vogel of High Speed Steel Alloys	I	234 630
Brit. 311,657	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	339 391
Brit. 311,664	J. B. Payman, H. Swann (Imp. Chem. Ind.)	I	125 388
Brit. 311,669	T. Nightingale, J. Booth	I	329
Brit. 311,708	I. G. F.	I	410
Brit. 311,795	I. G. F.	I	124 276 277 301 490
Brit. 311,885	Brit. Dyestuffs Corp.	I	34 38 470 589
Brit. 312,043	Dupont	I	393
Brit. 312,049	Dupont	I	269 593 635
Brit. 312,061	Dupont	I	585
Brit. 312,088	Chem.—Pharmzeutisch. A. G.	I	134
Brit. 312,163	I. G. F.	I	275 278 282 283 320 392 443 449 592 598 640
		II	346
Brit. 312,175	I. G. F.	I	575
Brit. 312,233	R. Eberhard	I	18
Brit. 312,443	Dunlop Rubber Co.	I	291
Brit. 312,606	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	8 127 128
Brit. 312,613	Brit. Thomson-Houston Co.	I	97 402
Brit. 312,688	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	461
Brit. 312,697	E. Bronner	I	318
Brit. 312,774	H. C. Jobson	I	318 496 504
Brit. 312,869	Willy Stübner	?	?
Brit. 312,949	I. G. F.	I	90
Brit. 313,094	I. G. F.	I	501
Brit. 313,133	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	258 269 281 295 396

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
Brit. 313,134	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	219 220 596
Brit. 313,155	L. and M. Friedmann, and N. Schopp	I	318
Brit. 313,185	Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd. and C. W. Speirs	?	?
Brit. 313,405	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	640
		II	345
Brit. 313,421	I. G. F.	I	443
Brit. 313,453	Oranienburger Chem. Fabr. A.-G.	I	159 633 634
Brit. 313,710	Internat. Harvester Co. of Great Britain, Ltd.	I	26 182 416
Brit. 313,771	W. F. Haberkorn	I	35
Brit. 313,825	Hansa Kálte Ind. Ges.	I	592
Brit. 313,865	I. G. F.	I	42 43 44 45 46 47 49
Brit. 313,885	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	394
Brit. 313,887	I. G. F.	I	401
Brit. 313,924	Schering-Kahlbaum A.-G.	I	611
Brit. 313,934	I. G. F.	I	121 224 272 311 384 417
Brit. 313,974	Wacker Ges. für Elektrochem. Ind. Ges., Dr. A.	I	646
Brit. 313,999	I. G. F.	I	353
Brit. 314,020	I. G. F.	I	72
		II	268
Brit. 314,059	W. Klapproth	I	177
Brit. 314,344	N. V. Handelmaatschappÿ "Cuba"	II	69
Brit. 314,440	Rohm and Haas, A.-G.	II	127
Brit. 314,719	This number may be incorrect	II	219
Brit. 314,756	H. A. Morton	I	219
Brit. 314, 761	I. G. F.	I	513
Brit. 314,810	I. G. F.	I	115
Brit. 314,822	R. J. Lemmon	I	330
Brit. 314,825	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	469 590 591 594 596 597 598
Brit. 314,899	I. G. F.	I	611
Brit. 314,909	G. M. Dyson, A. Renshaw	I	39 118 125 154 182 258 312 415 416 490 501 515 601 602 631
Brit. 314,992	Chem. Fabr. Louis Blumer	II	257
Brit. 315,200	Scottish Dyes, Ltd.	I	413 415 417
Brit. 315,228	Dupont	I	634
Brit. 315,232	J. Thiecke, Minimax A.-G.	I	59 478
Brit. 315,236	G. Kögel	I	572
Brit. 315,312	I. G. F.	I	119
Brit. 315,356	I. G. F.	I	119
Brit. 315,991	I. G. F.	I	290
Brit. 316,023	W. Evans	I	80
Brit. 316,194	Internat. General Electric Co., Inc.	I	290
Brit. 316,196	Jules Alfred Rognon	II	349
Brit. 316,322	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	339

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
Brit. 316,323	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	429
Brit. 317,039	H. T. Böhme, A.-G.	I	466
Brit. 317,770	I. G. F.	I	564
Brit. 318,454	Wallace Fairweather, D. L.	II	300
Brit. 319,084	W. L. Walker	I	336
Brit. 319,247	I. G. F.	I	431
Brit. 319,249	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	91
Brit. 319,273	Z. Foldi	I	23
			92
Brit. 319,320	I. G. F.	I	51
Brit. 319,390	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	253
			436
			437
		II	121
Brit. 319,587	Dupont	I	635
Brit. 319,747	H. Pauly and K. Feuerstein	I	483
		II	3
			300
Brit. 319,776	W. E. Longhurst and E. Turner	I	483
Brit. 319,794	Could not identify		
Brit. 319,914	Keith and Blackman Co., Ltd.	I	558
Brit. 321,239	I. G. F.	I	440
			639
Brit. 321,240	Carborundum Co., Ltd.	I	575
Brit. 321,258	I. G. F.	I	20
			64
			122
			123
			124
			270
			273
			331
			379
			382
			437
			449
			489
Brit. 321,396	I. G. F.	I	400
			437
			438
			460
			548
			610
Brit. 321,483	Brit. Dyestuffs Corp., Ltd.	I	412
Brit. 321,496	J. Dalby	I	610
Brit. 321,518	G. Leach	I	327
Brit. 321,638	W. Hanby	I	137
		II	30
US 321,689	L. Auer	I	168
			502
		II	72
Brit. 321,690	L. Auer	I	290
			291
			496
Brit. 322,005	I. G. F.	I	280
			389
Brit. 322,133	Rudolf Bünz	II	294
Brit. 322,149	British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.	I	570
			417
Brit. 322,169	I. G. F.	II	76
			108
			254
Brit. 322,517	W. Hahn and H. Warnecke	I	472
			635
Brit. 323,710	I. G. F.	I	413
Brit. 323,713	Dupont	I	393
			628
Brit. 323,729	Brit. Celanese, Ltd. This number may possibly refer to Brit. 323,792	I	252
Brit. 323,792	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	181
			219
			220
			253
			411
			412
			436
			437
Brit. 323,801	I. G. F.	I	171
Brit. 324,041	I. G. F.	I	50
			185
Brit. 325,312	F. Weckerle	I	265
Brit. 325,485	H. W. Herron	I	424
			437
Brit. 325,550	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 325,669	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
Brit. 325,669	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 326,137	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 326,803	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 326,824	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 327,154	Brit. Cyanides Co., Ltd.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 328,544	L. Mellersh-Jackson Pilot Lab. Inc.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			341
			[illegible]
			456
			457
			[illegible]
			574
			631
Brit. 328,618	I. G. F.	II	322
Brit. 328,657	Imp. Chem. Ind.		
Brit. 328,675	I. G. F.	I	421
			[illegible]
			548
			569
Brit. 329,266	T. Goldschmidt, A.-G.	I	304
			322
			619
Brit. 329,517	H. C. E. Jacoby, N. W. Gilbert	I	138
Brit. 329,675	W. I. Stutzer	I	421
Brit. 329,704	Soc. des Usines Chimiques Rhône-Poulenc	II	[illegible]
Brit. 329,987	I. G. F.	I	461
Brit. 330,519	I. G. F.	I	216
Brit. 330,725	W. D. Eglinton	I	329
Brit. 330,895	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 330,896	A. Parr	I	470
Brit. 330,909	I. G. F.	I	212
Brit. 331,000	Brit. Thomson-Houston Co.	I	628
Brit. 332,257	Atlas Ago Chem. Fabr. A.-G.	I	168
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
Brit. 332,840	Chem. Fabr. vorm. Sandoz	I	[illegible]
Brit. 333,583	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 334,181	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 335,203	R. N. Chipman	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 335,215	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 335,228	W. Bertelsmann, A. C. Becker	I	[illegible]
Brit. 335,247	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 335,394	N. V. Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappÿ	I	[illegible]
Brit. 335,551	N. V. Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappÿ	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 336,420	Cannot identify ownership	I	[illegible]
Brit. 336,428	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 336,603	N. V. Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappÿ	I	[illegible]
Brit. 338,937	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 339,602	E. Schulze	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 340,004	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 340,009	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 340,083	Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 340,101	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. [illegible]	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
Brit. 340,294	I. G. F.	I	66 127 280 281 389 449 490 491
Brit. 340,318	I. G. F.	I	61 123 212 275
Brit. 340,334	I. G. F.	I	493
Brit. 340,474	I. G. F.	I	281
Brit. 340,495	I. G. F.	I	8 213
Brit. 340,500	I. G. F.	I	401 427
Brit. 340,524	I. G. F.	I	93 175
Brit. 340,574	Naugatuck Chem. Co.	I	536
Brit. 340,640	I. G. F.	I	399
Brit. 340,677	Röhm and Haas A.-G.	I	13
Brit. 340,685	This patent number is not correct	I	245
Brit. 341,053	I. G. F.	I	271 421
Brit. 341,357	I. G. F.	I	32
Brit. 341,447	Chem. Fabr. Dr. Kurt Albert G.m.b.H.	I	470 515 516
Brit. 341,926	I. G. F.	I	179
Brit. 342,167	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	248
Brit. 342,235	C. F. Boehringer and Soehne, G.m.b.H.	I	500
Brit. 342,288	I. G. F.	I	222 403 622
Brit. 342,429	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	258
Brit. 342,502	Naugatuck Chem. Co.	I	244
Brit. 342,690	I. G. F.	I	528 538 559
Brit. 343,014	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	504
Brit. 343,031	Comp. Internat. de Gobeleterie Inébréchable	I	303
Brit. 343,098	I. G. F.	I	389 422 434
Brit. 343,165	Prof. Dr. Hans Kaufmann	I	518
Brit. 343,288	L. G. Mouchel and Partners, Ltd.	I	91 92
Brit. 343,524	I. G. F.	I	421
Brit. 343,539	Roland Cross		
Brit. 343,872	I. G. F.	I	261 449 592
Brit. 343,899	I. G. F.	I	165 337 338 339 389 421 549 560 574
Brit. 344,626	I. G. F.	I	611
Brit. 345,728	I. G. F.	I	93 493
Brit. 346,246	Dr. Ernst Koenigs	II	321
Brit. 347,052	I. G. F.	I	429 620
Brit. 347,083	I. G. F.	I	304
Brit. 347,099	Felice Bensa	I	11 374 451
Brit. 347,113	I. G. F.	I	227 319
Brit. 347,228	Kunstharzfabrik Dr. Fritz Pollak Ges.m.b.H.	II	108
Brit. 347,916	Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.	I	25
Brit. 349,004	I. G. F.	I	104 105 106 243 322
Brit. 350,379	Chem. Wks. formerly Sandoz	I	396 397 525
Brit. 351,171	Brit. Thomson-Houston Co.	II	254
Brit. 351,188	Brit. Thomson-Houston Co.	I	517
Brit. 351,605	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	117 118 175 178 182 184 224 244 613
Brit. 353,232	H. T. Böhme, A.-G.	I	418
Brit. 353,475	H. T. Böhme, A.-G.	I	59
Brit. 353,477	I. G. F.	I	125 279 386 490
Brit. 353,537	I. G. F.	I	69 175 178 227 454 600
Brit. 353,783	I. G. F.	I	139
Brit. 353,926	I. G. F.	I	278
Brit. 354,716	I. G. F.	I	322 326 327
Brit. 357,670	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	72
Brit. 355,792	Ture Robert Haglund	I	625
Brit. 358,393	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	96 127 281 390
Brit. 358,508	I. G. F.	I	105 106 154 155 320
		II	46
Brit. 359,116	Deutsche Hydrierwerke A.-G.	I	126 490
Brit. 360,539	I. G. F.	I	59 531 535 536 538 546 548 550 592
Brit. 360,602	H. T. Böhme, A.-G.	I	165 216
Brit. 361,732	I. G. F.	I	479 485 536 554
Brit. 361,860	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	422 513
Brit. 361,900	Röhm and Haas	I	67 128 214 601
Brit. 362,016	Dr. Oscar Löw Beer	I	98 179
Brit. 362,195	H. T. Böhme, A.-G.	I	224
Brit. 362,817	F. Raschig Ges.	I	210
Brit. 363,027	I. G. F.	I	365
Brit. 363,333	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	84
Brit. 363,353	Comp. Français de L'Iode de L'Algaie	II	267
Brit. 363,392	I. G. F.	I	116 169 170 174 185 324 389
		II	43 77 148 246
Brit. 363,483	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	621
Brit. 363,846	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	31

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
Brit. 363,846	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	32 641
Brit. 364,046	Soc. Anon. Étab. and Lab. Georges Truffaut	I	347
Brit. 364,101	I. G. F.	I	398 [illegible]
Brit. 364,204	Anglo-Persian Oil Co.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 364,807	C. F. Boehringer u. Soehne, G.m.b.H.	I	[illegible] [illegible]
Brit. 367,126	I. G. F.	I	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Brit. 367,848	Improved Hydrocarbon Proc.	I	[illegible] 285 287 603 646
Brit. 368,035	This patent number may not be correct		
Brit. 368,051	Distillers Co., Ltd.	I	463
Brit. 368,869	I. G. F.	I	408
Brit. 369,003	R. H. Sansome	I	380 553
Brit. 369,344	Oesterreichsche Chemische Werke Ges. and Ludwig Springer (assignee)	II	98
Brit. 370,136	Distillers Co., Ltd.	I	463
Brit. 370,550	I. G. F.	I	650
Brit. 370,699	Kodak, Ltd.	I	257
Brit. 370,871	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 371,[illegible]	J. F. Burr	I	32
Brit. 371,293	This patent number may not be correct	I	55 475 [illegible] [illegible]
Brit. 371,643	S. A. F. Yacco	II	[illegible]
Brit. 371,888	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 371,901	Kodak, Ltd.	I	69 70 71 92 93 499
Brit. 371,907	T. Davies		
Brit. 372,261	Richard Lant	II	[illegible]
Brit. 373,581	Etab. and Labs. Georges Truffaut	II	[illegible]
Brit. 374,735	I. G. F.	I II	517 [illegible]
Brit. 375,032	Charles le Bos d' Espinoy	II	[illegible]
Brit. 375,160	J. R. Gregy, A.-G.	I	455
Brit. 375,599	M. Coslett and T. W. Coslett	I	318
Brit. 375,841	Hanseatische Muehlenwerke A.-G.		
Brit. 376,080	Metallgesellschaft, A.-G.	I	143 358 558
Brit. 376,310	Shell-Mex., Ltd.	II	9
Brit. 376,332	Brit. Thomson-Houston Co. Ltd.	II	[illegible] 316
Brit. 376,711	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I II	588 68 247 339
Brit. 376,839	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	II	116
Brit. 377,079	Karl Schmidt Gesell. mit Beschränkter Haftung	II	16 21
Brit. 377,336	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 378,051	Thomas King	II	177
Brit. 378,454	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I II	165 166 261 262 418 553 75
Brit. 378,888	Dr. Eugen Donáth	I II	15 [illegible]
Brit. 378,911	Courtaulds, Ltd.	II	73 256
Brit. 379,316	Dr. Ernest Koenigs	II	[illegible]
Brit. 379,587	Internat. Hydrogenation Patents Co. Ltd.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 379,755	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 380,052	Erba Fabr. Chem. Prod. Spezialitaten für die Textilindustrie	I	83 [illegible] [illegible]
Brit. 380,065	Erba Fabr. Chem. Prod. Spezialitaten für die Textilindustrie	I	[illegible]
Brit. 380,431	I. G. F.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 381,185	Brit. Ind. Solvents, Ltd.	I II	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Brit. 381,290	C. de Gendre	I	[illegible]
Brit. 381,476	H. T. Böhme Akt.-Ges.	II	[illegible] [illegible]
Brit. 381,920	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I II	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Brit. 381,920	Addition to Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I II	223 [illegible]
Brit. 382,320	Technicolor Motion Picture Corp.	I	[illegible] [illegible]
Brit. 382,327	(Addition to Brit. 346,246 and Brit. 379,316.) Prof. Dr. Ernst Koenigs and Heinz Greiner	I II	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Brit. 383,238	I. G. F.	I II	13 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Brit. 383,764	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 384,040	A. Rosenberg	II	[illegible] [illegible]
Brit. 384,217	V. Klopfer Deut. Hydrierwerke	II	[illegible] [illegible]
Brit. 384,654	Dupont	I II	[illegible] [illegible]
Brit. 385,067	Siemens and Halske A.-G.	I	465
Brit. 385,139	I. G. F.	I II	366 486 564 89 281
Brit. 385,488	H. T. Boehme, A.-G.	II	35 38 86 87 98
Brit. 385,522	S. C. and P. Harding, Ltd.	I II	181 318 37
Brit. 385,625	Dupont	I II	[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 184
Brit. 385,860	Chem. Fabr. Ludwig Meyer	II	87
Brit. 385,977	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 386,161	Consortium für Elektrochem. Ind. G.m.b.H.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 386,179	Chemicon Akt.-Ges.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 386,542	Brit. Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.	II	22
Brit. 387,381	I. G. F.	I	119
Brit. 387,398	Chem. Fabr. vorm. Sandoz	II	238
Brit. 387,439	Hoesch-Köln Neuessen, A.-G.	II	23
Brit. 387,447	Improved Hydrocarbon Proc.	I	285 287
Brit. 387,534	Deutsche Hydrierwerke A.-G.	I	164 165 166 341 342
Brit. 387,657	Koppers Co.	I II	486 88 89 163 281
Brit. 387,736	I. G. F.	I	379
Brit. 387,825	Ges. für Teerstrassenbahn	I II	161 481 97 246
Brit. 387,841	Namiki Mfg. Co., Ltd.	I	107
Brit. 387,918	Vereinigte Glanzstoff-Fabr. A.-G.	I	545
Brit. 387,976	I. G. F.	II	3
Brit. 388,043	Dupont	I	476 479 484
Brit. 388,044	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	260

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
Brit. 388,072	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	13
			148
Brit. 388,149	R. Mason and E. B. Davies	I	287
Brit. 388,309	Carbide and Carbon Chem. Co.	II	40
Brit. 388,332	I. G. F.	I	51
			203
		II	3
Brit. 388,475	"Progil"	I	630
Brit. 388,485	I. G. F.	I	395
			466
			569
		II	299
Brit. 388,703	H. T. Böhme Akt-Ges	II	98
Brit. 388,768	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	646
Brit. 388,818	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	30
			285
			324
Brit. 388,864	I. G. F.	I	625
		II	39
			68
			290
Brit. 388,877	I. G. F.	I	300
Brit. 389,133	H. Dreyfuss	I	463
			466
		II	22
			290
Brit. 389,480	Hanseatische Mühlenwerke, A.-G.		
Brit. 389,514	I. G. F.	I	117
			170
			174
			185
			375
		II	206
Brit. 389,842	I. G. F.	II	76
			108
			254
Brit. 389,914	F. H. Reichel	I	162
			238
		II	39
			241
			247
Brit. 390,097	I. G. F.	I	286
		II	88
			204
Brit. 390,120	I. G. F.	II	7
			281
Brit. 390,148	R. Vidal	I	542
			559
			560
			633
			634
Brit. 390,149	I. G. F.	II	76
			108
			254
Brit. 390,179	Dupont	I	210
		II	220
Brit. 390,222	Standard Oil Co., of Indiana	I	120
			488
Brit. 390,435	Chem. Fabrik Budenheim, A.-G.	I	624
Brit. 390,533	Electro Metallurgical Co.		
Brit. 390,534	Deutsche Hydrierwerke, A.-G.	I	214
Brit. 390,541	H. Dreyfus	I	117
			183
			233
			591
Brit. 390,553	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	165
			240
			421
			558
Brit. 390,616	Kalle & Co. A.-G.	I	52
Brit. 390,628	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	282
Brit. 390,649	J. R. Geigy, A.-G.	I	181
			416
Brit. 390,867	A. Eichengrün	I	229
			232
Brit. 391,093	Dayton Synthetic Chemicals, Inc.	I	33
			563
		II	203
Brit. 391,141	Dupont	I	615
		II	53
			121
			122
Brit. 391,153	J. Kantorowicz	I	355
			410
			645
		II	10
Brit. 391,156	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	6
Brit. 391,364	L. D'Antal	I	639
Brit. 391,407	I. G. F.	I	139
Brit. 391,435	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	248
			553
			558
		II	299
Brit. 391,508	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	282
Brit. 391,610	Deutsche Hydrierwerke, A.-G.	I	466
Brit. 391,769	H. Dreyfus	I	249
Brit. 391,914	H. M. Mines and W. A. Beech	I	83
			543
		II	89
			195
			204
			281
Brit. 391,973	Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.	II	11
Brit. 392,226	Bakelite, Ltd.	I	563
Brit. 392,289	Distillers Co., Ltd.	I	463
			464
			466
		II	35
Brit. 392,382	I. G. F.	I	181
			646
		II	282
			346
Brit. 392,568	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	558
		II	300
Brit. 392,685	Distillers Co., Ltd.	I	463
			466
Brit. 393,108	Harburger Oelwerke (Brinckman und Mergell)	I	83
			335
			464
		II	99
Brit. 393,164	H. T. Böhme A.-G.	I	545
			593
			594
		II	325
			326
Brit. 393,221	Henkel et Cie., Ges.	I	542
			624
Brit. 393,449	Gordon H. Chambers	I	74
Brit. 393,488	Consortium für Elektro-Chem. Ind. G.m.b.H.	I	83
Brit. 393,449	G. H. Chambers	II	34
Brit. 393,505	Consortium für Elektro-Chem. Ind. G.m.b.H.	I	83
Brit. 393,600	J. T. Giron	I	362
		II	162
			195
			223
Brit. 393,619	Dupont	I	99
Brit. 393,635	Masajiro Miztani	II	258
Brit. 393,808	Oesterreichische Chem. Werke G.m.b.H.	I	317
Brit. 393,844	I. G. F.	I	52
Brit. 393,914	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	177
			178
			248
			592
Brit. 393,937	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	164
			261
			418
Brit. 394,000	Dupont	I	563
		II	147
			201
			203
			253
			282
			346
Brit. 394,073	I. G. F.	I	32
			199
			201
			604
			645
		II	7
			47
Brit. 394,162	H. Habegger	I	537
Brit. 394,244	I. G. F.	I	259
Brit. 394,375	H. Dreyfus	I	354
		II	98
			101
Brit. 394,416	I. G. F.	I	319
Brit. 394,657	H. Dreyfus	I	515
Brit. 394,674	H. Dreyfus	I	354
		II	98
			101

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
Brit. 394,949	Northam Warren Corp.	I	481
Brit. 394,974	Dupont	I	162
		II	39
			68
			241
			247
Brit. 394,979	Howard and Sons, Ltd.	I	463
			464
Brit. 394,989	Flesch-Werke, A.-G. für Gerbstofffabrikation u. Chemische Produkte	I	553
Brit. 395,155	I. G. F.	I	162
		II	39
			68
			241
			247
Brit. 395,198	Henkel et Cie., Ges.	I	199
			518
			519
		II	98
			289
Brit. 395,265	William Prym Gessel, mit Beschänkter Hafting	II	331
Brit. 395,296	Chem. Wks. formerly Sandoz	I	135
			139
			142
		II	63
Brit. 395,405	I. G. F.	I	528
			538
			559
Brit. 395,406	Titanium Pigment Co., Inc.	I	347
			605
			606
Brit. 395,456	Graphitwerk Kropfmühle, A.-G.	I	176
			478
Brit. 395,478	I. G. F.	I	148
			177
			229
		II	346
Brit. 395,570	Deutsche Gold-und-Silber-Scheideanstalt vorm. Roessler	I	483
			553
		II	274
			291
			292
Brit. 395,572	Deutsche Gold u. Silber-Scheideanstalt vorm. Roessler	I	551
			553
		II	291
			292
Brit. 395,774	Rubber Growers' Association, Inc.	I	548
Brit. 395,867	S. A. F. Yacco	II	22
			86
Brit. 395,894	Glaswritwerke M. Winkelmann A.-G.	I	395
		II	201
Brit. 396,053	Robinson Bros., Ltd.	I	465
			559
		II	69
Brit. 396,081	Dupont	II	257
Brit. 396,107	H. Dreyfus	I	354
			645
		II	98
			101
Brit. 396,177	I. G. F.	I	464
			624
Brit. 396,186	W. Grooves	II	40
Brit. 396,311	Deut. Hydrierwerke Akt.-Ges.	I	189
		II	7
			21
			86
			87
			203
			226
			350
Brit. 396,354	Brit. Thomson-Houston Co. Ltd.	I	239
			366
			516
			596
		II	147
			201
			253
			276
Brit. 396,365	Soc. Anon. Etablissements et Laboratories G. Truffaut	I	32
			285
Brit. 396,368	Cannot identify ownership		
Brit. 396,375	H. Dreyfus	I	316
Brit. 396,467	Superfine Chemicals, Ltd.	II	22
			27

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
Brit. 396,568	Standard Oil Develop. Co.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 396,647	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 396,724	Distillers Co., Ltd.	I	[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
Brit. 396,729	Ruhrchemie A.-G.	I	[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
Brit. 396,737	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 396,760	G. Morgan and D. D. Pratt	I	[illegible]
Brit. 396,778	Schering-Kahlbaum, A.-G.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 396,859	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			432
Brit. 396,893	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	[illegible]
			416
			[illegible]
			439
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 396,951	I. G. F.	I	587
Brit. 396,976	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	[illegible]
			219
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 396,992	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	[illegible]
			419
			[illegible]
Brit. 397,016	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
			233
			416
			611
Brit. 397,034	I. G. F.	I	233
			245
			548
Brit. 397,096	Allgemeine Elektricitats-Ges.	I	[illegible]
			476
			[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
Brit. 397,116	H. Dreyfus	II	126
			277
Brit. 397,117	H. Dreyfus	II	277
Brit. 397,124	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	[illegible]
		II	345
Brit. 397,136	H. Plauson	I	30
			33
			285
			477
			646
Brit. 397,169	I. G. F.	I	33
			285
			[illegible]
			642
			646
		II	47
			247
Brit. 397,187	H. Dreyfus	I	143
			[illegible]
			463
			465
		II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 397,238	J. P. Schönthan	I	324
		II	[illegible]
			90
			247
			271
Brit. 397,267	Adele Thielmann	I	[illegible]
Brit. 397,270	Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd.	I	487
		II	12
			89
			281
Brit. 397,279	W. Jones and F. Mole	I	205
			487
		II	89
			281
Brit. 397,323	Dr. Cornelius Massatsch	I	176
			177
Brit. 397,445	Henkel et Cie., Ges.	I	226
			261
			575
Brit. 397,460	Improv. Hydrocarbon Proc.	I	[illegible]
			286
			287
Brit. 397,505	Schering-Kahlbaum, A.-G.	II	144
Brit. 397,515	Dr. S. G. T. Bendien	I	63

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
Brit. 397,516	Dr. S. G. T. Bendien	I	63
Brit. 397,553	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	166 261 418 419
Brit. 397,554	Dupont	II	84
Brit. 397,600	L. E. d'Asteck Callery	I	59 317 410
Brit. 397,672	J. R. Geigy, A.-G.	II	322
Brit. 397,690	N. V. Philip's Gloeilampenfabr.	I	639
Brit. 397,699	Standard Oil Develop. Co.	I	33
Brit. 397,740	I. G. F.	I	517
		II	282
Brit. 397,828	S. Wittouck	I	590
		II	70
Brit. 397,838	Heberlein and Co. A.-G.	I	646
Brit. 397,852	Dupont	I	210
Brit. 397,878	Heberlein and Co. A.-G.	I	646
Brit. 397,881	H. Dreyfus	I	85 442
Brit. 397,883	Howards and Sons, Ltd.	I	214
Brit. 397,901	I. G. F.	I	335
Brit. 397,914	Roessler and Hasslacher Chem. Co.	I	257 426 443
		II	24 327
Brit. 397,915	Roessler and Hasslacher Chem. Co.	II	6
Brit. 397,938	Dupont	I	199
		II	86 98
Brit. 397,997	Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd. Anode Rubber Co., Ltd.	I	300 359 481 487
		II	70 89 281 298
Brit. 398,020	Schering-Kahlbaum, A.-G.	I	75 305 525 534 543 561 601
Brit. 398,032	Gulf Refining Co.	I	33
Brit. 398,064	Henkel et Cie., Ges.	I	601 633
Brit. 398,086	Soc. of Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	589 590
Brit. 398,091	Goodrich Co.	I	426
Brit. 398,132	Hoffman La-Roche and Co. A.-G.	I	459
		II	242
Brit. 398,136	Valik and Valik	I	30 31 161 483 528
		II	39 68 241 247
Brit. 398,163	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	206 375
Brit. 398,175	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	418 419
Brit. 398,209	Dupont	II	203 281
Brit. 398,219	Dupont	I	445
Brit. 398,222	W. Helmore, E. W. J. Mardles	II	227
Brit. 398,329	Hanseatische Mühlenwerke, A.-G.	II	37
Brit. 398,399	Kali Chemie Akt.-Ges.	II	33
Brit. 398,402	Camille Deguide	I	210
Brit. 398,474	K. Noack		211 285 354
Brit. 398,502-4	H. Dreyfus	I	201 534
		II	268 290
Brit. 398,517	Silica Gel Corp.	I	109 201 292 395 606
		II	7 98
Brit. 398,527	E. H. Strange and T. Kane	I	30 107 108 109 130 198 203 210 463 644 645
		II	10
Brit. 398,561	Dr. P. Schorigin D. I., Veitsche I. Isaguljanz, Anna R. Gussewa, Klara S. Paliakoff and V. P. Ossipowa	I	259 460
		II	198
Brit. 398,626	Kodak, Ltd.	I	462 528
Brit. 398,638	Jaroslav J. Pàla	I	205 487
Brit. 398,730	F. C. and F. Palazzo	I	483 542 551
Brit. 398,794	N. V. de Bataafsche Petroleum, etc.	I	210 285 466
		II	85 86 87
Brit. 398,807	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	480 481
Brit. 398,818	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	83 516 553
Brit. 398,846	I. G. F.	I	525
Brit. 398,958	M. Freiberger	I	300
		II	70
Brit. 399,049	Mond Nickel Co., Ltd.	I	410
Brit. 399,095	I. G. F.	I	11 117
Brit. 399,124	E. H. Moore	I	645
Brit. 399,201	Röhm and Haas	I	463
Brit. 399,206	I. G. F.	I	33
Brit. 399,241	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	32 223
		II	5
Brit. 399,268	Soc. Chem. Ind. Basle	I	445
Brit. 399,274	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	445
Brit. 399,319-20	Soc. Chem. Industrielle	I	524
Brit. 399,394	Accumulatoren-Fabr. A.-G.	I	52
Brit. 399,492	S. Tranin	II	300
Brit. 399,509	H. Dreyfus	II	17 18
Brit. 399,512	F. D. Lewis	I	292
Brit. 399,537	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	470 589
Brit. 399,559	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	543 603
Brit. 399,583	I. G. F.	I	44 185
Brit. 399,685	Soc. Anon. J. Bocuze and Co.	I	203
Brit. 399,723	Hoffmann-La Roche Co.	I	321
Brit. 399,724	I. G. F.	I	481
Brit. 399,725	Mathieson Alkali Works	I	481 482
		II	18
Brit. 399,753	I. G. F.	II	11
Brit. 399,817-8	I. G. F.	I	40 44 46 49
		II	23
Brit. 399,820	N. V. Stickstofbindings ind. "Nederland"	I	543 559
Brit. 399,842	I. G. F.	II	289
Brit. 399,868	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	222 257
Brit. 399,870	Dewey and Almy, Ltd.	I	33
		II	12

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
Brit. 399,871	Dewey and Almy, Ltd.	II	12
Brit. 399,938	J. Sibille	I	217
Brit. 399,998	Kalle and Co. A.-G.	I	553
			624
Brit. 400,068	I. G. F.	II	346
Brit. 400,069	I. G. F.	I	2
			408
Brit. 400,121	E. H. Moore	I	547
Brit. 400,168	H. Dreyfus	I	203
			[illegible]
			645
Brit. 400,169	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	176
			228
			231
			354
			645
Brit. 400,180	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	482
			646
Brit. 400,189	Dupont	II	7
Brit. 400,244	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	34
			38
Brit. 400,249	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	462
			604
			646
Brit. 400,384	Brit. Indust. Solvents, Ltd.	I	201
		II	7
			289
Brit. 400,413	Standard Brands, Inc.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 400,415	Industrial Prod. Corp.	I	625
		II	298
Brit. 400,580	Internat. Hydrogenation Patents Co., Ltd.	I	625
Brit. 400,628	Gas, Light and Coke Co.	I	335
Brit. 400,799	I. G. F.	II	26
			33
			181
			182
			311
			313
Brit. 400,944	H. Dreyfus	I	558
Brit. 400,949	E. J. Pranke	I	534
		II	61
Brit. 400,951	I. G. F.	I	104
Brit. 400,974	H. Dreyfus	I	528
Brit. 400,984	E. L. Rinman	II	32
			63
			312
Brit. 400,996	H. Dreyfus	I	625
		II	32
Brit. 400,998	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	21
Brit. 401,121	Atmospheric Nitrogen Corp.	I	408
Brit. 401,131	Internat. Bitumen Emulsions Corp.	I	464
Brit. 401,132	I. G. F.	I	117
Brit 401,137	Durand & Huguenin, A.-G.	I	248
Brit. 401,199	H. T. Böhme, A.-G.	I	542
Brit. 401,282	J. E. Moseley	I	162
			470
			471
		II	31
			39
			68
			247
Brit. 401,297	I. G. F.	I	30
		II	47
Brit. 401,340	I. G. F.	I	210
			538
			[illegible]
Brit. 401,341	Standard Oil Develop. Co.	II	47
Brit. 401,350	Dupont	I	239
Brit. 401,351	Roessler and Hasslacher Chem. Co.	I	559
Brit. 401,603	Lelio Ferri	II	17
Brit. 401,678	Dupont	I	210
		II	17
			220
Brit. 401,707	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	261
			418
		II	[illegible]
Brit. 401,867	W. Rojahn and M. Mercurio		
Brit. 401,938	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	359
Brit. [illegible]	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	[illegible]
Brit. [illegible]	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	II	[illegible]
Brit. [illegible]	H. Dreyfus	I	463
			466
			487
			645
Brit. 402,060	H. Dreyfus	II	[illegible]
Brit. 402,063	Brown Co.	I	[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
Brit. 402,159	Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 402,311	Dow Chem. Co.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 402,327	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 402,328	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 402,335	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 402,381	Wallace and Tiernan Prod. Inc.	II	13
			23
			194
Brit. 402,382	Wallace and Tiernan Prod. Inc.	II	13
			[illegible]
			194
Brit. 402,391-3	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	40
			45
			48
			50
Brit. 402,438	Soc. Fran. de Catalyse Generalisee	I	77
			109
			[illegible]
		II	184
			290
Brit. 402,462	H. Dreyfus	I	[illegible]
Brit. 402,524	C. Kannel	I	528
Brit. 402,529	Bozel-Malétra Soc. Ind. de Prod. Chim.	I	527
			533
		II	[illegible]
Brit. 402,609	Aluminium, Ltd.	II	199
Brit. 402,759	I. G. F.	I	285
		II	[illegible]
			346
Brit. 402,777	R. W. V. Fitzgerald	II	241
			247
Brit. 402,865	A. M. Dunstone	II	70
Brit. 402,967	N. V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabr.	I	161
		II	39
			68
			241
			247
Brit. 402,977	F. Jourdan	I	[illegible]
Brit. 403,009	I. G. F.	II	147
Brit. 403,054	Klöckner-Werke, A.-G.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 403,106	H. Dreyfus	I	178
			[illegible]
Brit. 403,116	Internat. Bitumen Emulsions Corp.	I	[illegible]
		II	11
		II	300
Brit. 403,121	Naugatuck Chemical Co.	II	70
Brit. 403,230	H. Fritz and E. Glaser	I	32
			645
Brit. 403,233	I. G. F.	I	109
			201
			365
Brit. 403,239	Maywood Chem. Works		
Brit. 403,269	E. J. Georgiow	II	300
Brit. 403,281	Brit. Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.	I	587
Brit. 403,289	Stockholms Superfosfat Fabriks Aktieb.	I	408
Brit. 403,373	J. H. Gravell	I	465
Brit. 403,401	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	587
		II	201
Brit. 403,404	W. E. Burnand	I	371
Brit 403,411	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	533
			554
Brit. 403,469	Trefileries et Laminoirs du Havre	I	478
		II	17
			300
Brit. 403,554	E. Berl	I	462
Brit. 403,590	Keeble, A. W., and Miller, C. H.	II	282
Brit. 403,719	Aluminium, Ltd.	II	7
Brit. 403,762	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
			144
		II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 403,770	E. Lubovitch	II	[illegible]
Brit. 403,860	Amer. Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co.	I	358

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
Brit. 403,862	I. G. F.	I	32
Brit. 403,883	Henkel and Cie.	I	23 94 116 118 174 175 226 227 575
Brit. 403,891	Dow Chem. Co.	I	537
		II	16 21 30 300
Brit. 403,966	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	537
Brit. 403,988	Kodak, Ltd.	I	558 625
Brit. 404,005	Hardcastle and Co., Ltd.	I	364
		II	281
Brit. 404,007	B. A. H. Trust, Ltd.	I	410
Brit. 404,028	E. L. Rinman	II	32 35 63 312 313
Brit. 404,041	I. G. F.	I	299 606
		II	70 289
Brit. 404,046	I. G. F.	I	146 252 254 377 402 621
Brit. 404,164	Chem. Fabrik von Heyden, A.-G.	II	266 299
Brit. 404,198	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	49 221 255 574
		II	3 255
Brit. 404,228	P. Gilbert	I	232
Brit. 404,251	Siemens and Halske A.-G.	I	465
Brit. 404,262	J. Braun	II	11
Brit. 404,287	Electro-Chemical Processes Co., Ltd.	II	28 38
Brit. 404,298	R. König and Z. Földi	I	512
Brit. 404,306	Norton Co.	I	78
Brit. 404,381	I. G. F.	I	481
Brit. 404,386	Papetaries Navarre Soc. Anon.	I	162
		II	39 68 241 247
Brit. 404,469	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	293
Brit. 404,504	Rohm and Haas, A.-G.	I	13 161
		II	39 221 241 247
Brit. 404,518	Dow Chem. Co.	II	16 21
Brit. 404,544	H. Vogt	I	180
Brit. 404,669	Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd.		
Brit. 404,682	Imp. Chem. Ind. and Deut. Hydrierwerke	I	123 127 197 202 213 329 490
		II	87
Brit. 404,684	H. T. Böhme A.-G.	I	464 466
Brit. 404,691	St. Helen's Cable and Rubber Co., Ltd.	II	195
Brit. 404,819	H. R. Neilson	I	13 465
Brit. 404,856	I. G. F.	I	560
Brit. 404,874	T. B. Unger Fabrikker Aktieselskap	I	83
		II	101

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
Brit. 404,938	H. Dreyfus	I	464
		II	29 267
Brit. 404,960	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	293
Brit. 404,969	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	261 418 419
Brit. 404,991	Merimac Chem. Co.	I	292
Brit. 404,995	Jabez Cliff and Co., Ltd.	II	89
Brit. 405,116	B. Behrend		
Brit. 405,145	H. Wagner	II	346
Brit. 405,163	H. T. Böhme, A.-G.	I	554 555
Brit. 405,247	Minnesota Mining and Mfg. Co.	II	220
Brit. 405,263	Minnesota Mining and Mfg. Co.	II	89 220 281 282
Brit. 405,282	H. A. Patterson	I	109 200
Brit. 405,296	Boston Blacking Co., Ltd.	II	69
Brit. 405,340	Titanium Pigment Co.	I	143 558
Brit. 405,371	F. Uhde	I	285 354 364
		II	17 18 230 231
Brit. 405,445	General Electric Co., Ltd.	II	36
Brit. 405,483	Dr. Lövinsohn and Co.	II	288
Brit. 405,492	Erba Fabr. Chemischer Produkte Spezialitäten f. die Textilind	I	470
Brit. 405,508	J. M. Curschellas	I	475 483 587
Brit. 405,530	Dr. F. Raschig, G.m.b.H.	II	289
Brit. 405,632	I. G. F.	I	365
Brit. 405,658	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	416 417
Brit. 405,706	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	365
Brit. 405,736	Int. Hydrogenation Pat. Co. Ltd.	I	201 603
		II	291
Brit. 405,797	B. F. Goodrich Co.	I	373 374 444
Brit. 405,805	Resinous Products and Chem. Co.	I	590
		II	267
Brit. 405,809	Mathieson Alkali Works	II	300
Brit. 405,825	A. H. Stevens (from E. Berl)	I	462
Brit. 405,846	Dow Chem. Co.	I	480
Brit. 405,906	W. H. Wilcken	I	464
Brit. 406,006	Internat. Hydogenation Patents Co., Ltd.	I	589
		II	322
Brit. 406,011	Kodak, Ltd.	I	160 161
Brit. 406,048	M. Smith	I	323 554
		II	346
Brit. 406,195	Texaco Develop. Corp.	I	11 12 90 91 129 146 147 271 309 422 434 456 457 489 510 511 571 609 610 631
Brit. 406,244	Dupont	I	267 464
Brit. 406,345	Dupont	I	267 464

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
Brit. 406,355	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	180
Brit. 406,399	F. C. Gebhardt	II	9
Brit. 406,445	W. V. Gilbert	I	641
		II	29
			34
			183
			268
			313
Brit. 406,484	Thalheimer, Gebr.	II	69
Brit. 406,586	A. Duckham and Co. Ltd.	I	455
Brit. 406,658	Gulf Refining Co.	I	248
Brit. 406,691	I. G. F.	I	51
			52
Brit. 406,714	H. T. Böhme, A.-G.	II	16
			86
Brit. 406,725	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	246
			346
Brit. 406,750	O. Block and J. Mitchell Ilford Res. Lab.	I	223
Brit. 406,808	I. G. F.	I	199
		II	35
Brit. 406,863	Cannot identify ownership. This number may be incorrect	II	291
Brit. 406,963	Int. Hydrogenation Pat. Co., Ltd.	I	198
			201
			210
			603
		II	231
			291
			293
			331
Brit. 406,979	Dupont	I	20
			131
			255
			273
			286
			483
			526
			529
			535
			536
			552
			592
			597
			622
Brit. 406,991	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	257
Brit. 407,008	Dupont	I	465
		II	283
Brit. 407,028	A. G. A. Trading Co., Ltd.	II	39
			68
Brit. 407,039	I. G. F.	I	13
			162
			164
			305
			631
		II	23
			39
			68
			88
			241
			247
			281
Brit. 407,088	Roessler and Hasslacher Chem. Co.	I	239
Brit. 407,127	Internat. Hydrogenation Patents Co., Ltd.	II	144
Brit. 407,367	H. Dreyfus	I	463
Brit. 407,461	Hanseatische Mühlenwerke, A.-G.		
Brit. 407,674	I. G. F.	I	144
Brit. 407,709	H. Dreyfus	I	385
			386
Brit. 407,722	H. Dreyfus	I	464
			466
			545
		II	98
			101
Brit. 407,759	Inglis Boiler Syndicate, Ltd.	I	462
Brit. 407,829	Daitz Patents Foundation	II	267
Brit. 407,856	M. Michels	II	11
Brit. 407,914	Brit. Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.	I	366
		II	147
			[illegible]
			253
			276
Brit. 407,944	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	464
		II	311
Brit. 407,948	Naugatuck Chemical Co.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 407,956	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 407,965	American Cyanamid Co.	I	[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 408,003	H. E. Potts for International Hydrogenation Patents Co., Ltd.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 408,006	H. G. C. Fairweather	I	[illegible]
Brit. 408,258	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 408,304	H. Dreyfus	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 408,492	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
Brit. 408,597	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 408,696	Dupont	I	[illegible]
Brit. 408,754	Henkel et Cie.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 408,859	Abel Delorme	II	[illegible]
Brit. 408,930	Singapore Rubber Works, Ltd.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 408,947-8	Union Oil Co.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 408,951	A. A. Roberts	I	[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 409,008	Dupont	I	[illegible]
Brit. 409,009	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 409,131	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 409,132	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 409,237	I. G. F.		
Brit. 409,278	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 409,353	Hanseatische Mühlenwerke Akt-Ges.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 409,354	Titanium Pigment Co.		
Brit. 409,361	Roessler and Hasslacher Chem. Co.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 409,521	Viscose Co.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 409,598	H. T. Böhme, A.-G.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 409,623	H. W. Greensmith	II	[illegible]
Brit. 409,625	Viscose Company	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
Brit. 409,636	Metallges. A.-G. and Hans Heinrich Hütte G.m.b.H.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 409,696	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
Brit. 409,732	Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 409,896	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 410,087	I. G. F.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 410,106	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 410,118	Eastman Kodak Co.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 410,125-6	Eastman Kodak Co.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 410,323	R. Burstenbinder	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 410,385	Dr. A. Wacker Ges.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 410,392	V. Weerts	II	[illegible]
Brit. 410,651	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
rit. 410,797	Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corp.	II	257
rit. 410,813	Howards and Sons, Ltd.	I	464
rit. 410,814	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	22 172 232
rit. 410,830	Imp. Chem., Ind.	II	266
rit. 410,834	Mantle Lamp Co. of U. S. A.	II	27 59 84 192 202
Brit. 410,834	Mantle Lamp Co. of America, Chicago, Ill.		
Brit. 410,956	H. T. Böhme, A.-G.	I	261 342
Brit. 411,058	I. G. F.	II	69
Brit. 411,241	I. G. F.	II	170
Brit. 411,295	Henkel and Co.	I	23 261 308
Brit. 411,303	N. V. de Bat. Petroleum Maat-Schaapÿ	II	345 346
Brit. 411,474	I. G. F.	II	89 281
Brit. 411,478	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	103 166
Brit. 411,502	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	II	350
Brit. 411,904	Brittol Snydicate, Ltd.	I	267
Brit. 410,907	Grasselli Chemical Co.	I	31
Brit. 411,908	Grasselli Chem. Co.	I	52 485 525 545 617
		II	299 304
Brit. 412,172	Amer. Cyanamide Co.	I	631
Brit. 412,430	Soc. d'Electro-Chimie, d'Electro-Metallurgie et des Acieries Electrique d'Ugine	I	32
Brit. 412,490	V. Nodière		
Brit. 412,625	Comp. Gén. d'Electricité	I	298
Brit. 412,635	I. G. F.	I	97 308
Brit. 412,687	R. Cornwell	I	162
		II	68 241 247
Brit. 412,793	Louis Peufaillitt	II	12
Brit. 412,884	Accumulatoreri-Fabr., A.-G.	I	298
Brit. 413,016	Chem. Fabrik Grunau Landshoff und Meyer Akt-Ges.	II	69
Brit. 413,043	Distillers Co., Ltd.	I	366 463 466
		II	88 281
Brit. 413,093	N. V. Philips' Gloeilampen-Fabr.	II	192
Brit. 413,095	Samuel Kleiner	I	606
Brit. 413,368	C. F. Boehringer u. Soehne, G.m.b.H.	II	349
Brit. 413,412	Refiners, Ltd.	I	287
Brit. 413,457	I. G. F.	II	125 325
Brit. 413,463	W. Anderson	II	247
Brit. 413,519	Aluminium, Ltd.	I	180
Brit. 413,526	Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd.	II	230 231
Brit. 413,537	M. G. Levi, A. Mariotti, and L. Ciarocchi, Istituto di Chimica Industriale Politecnico	I	32
Brit. 413,596	Brit. Thomson-Houston Co.	I	228 447 591 611
Brit. 413,636	P. Parrish	II	23
Brit. 413,713	I. G. F.		
Brit. 413,719	Improved Hydrocarbon Proc.	I	285 287
Brit. 413,869	Amer. Zinc, Lead, and Smelting Co.	I	51
Brit. 414,110	Grasselli Chem. Co.	II	38
Brit. 414,136	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	12 84
Brit. 414,153	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	II	84
Brit. 414,205	International Latex Processes, Ltd.	I	33
Brit. 414,237	N. V. de Bataafsche Petroleum, etc.	I	32 33
Brit. 414,285	Caleo Chem. Co. Inc.	II	88 90 281
Brit. 414,293	Chem. Fabrik von Heyden, A.-G.	I	271 281 386 620
		II	129 138 214 336 338
Brit. 414,445	H. Dreyfus	I	464
Brit. 414,485	Dupont	I	536 544 546
Brit. 414,497	Mathieson Alkali Works	II	36 313
Brit. 414,570	Monsanto Chemical Co.	I	30 210
Brit. 414,738	Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.		
Brit. 414,778	Wallerstein Co., Inc.	II	269
Brit. 414,911	Soc. Industrielle de la Cellulose	I	162
		II	241 247
Brit. 415,052	H. Dreyfus	I	462
Brit. 415,065	I. G. F.	II	267
Brit. 415,392	Norton Co.	I	514
Brit. 415,417	Distillers Co., Ltd.	I	464 466
		II	35 313
Brit. 415,672	Henkel et Cie.	I	227
Brit. 415,764	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	95 96
Brit. 415,779	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	596
Brit. 415,972	Internat. Refining Co., Ltd.	I	358
Brit. 416,149	Mead Johnson and Co.	II	347
Brit. 416,191	J. R. Giegy, A.-G.	I	455
Brit. 416,412	Shawinigan Chem., Ltd.	I	162 606
		II	39 68 241 242
Brit. 416,513	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	161
Brit. 416,631	I. G. F.	II	116 117 166 167 168
Brit. 416,653	Brit. Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.	I	282 619
Brit. 416,943	Chem. Works formerly Sandoz	I	276 278 303
Brit. 416,966	N. P. Stepitchev	I	462
Brit. 417,014	I. G. F.	I	227 254 272
Brit. 417,121	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	103
Brit. 417,173	Minnesota Mining and Mfg. Co.	II	69
Brit. 417,177	Minnesota Mining and Mfg. Co.	I	285
Brit. 417,197	I. G. F.	II	12 208
Brit. 417,198	I. G. F.	II	12 208
Brit. 417,234	Minnesota Mining and Mfg. Co.	I	285
Brit. 417,390	I. G. F.	II	7 21 86 226 227 350 351
Brit. 417,352	Radio-Chemisches Forschungsinstitut, Ges.	I	452
Brit. 417,388	I. G. F.	I	48
Brit. 417,489	I. G. F.	II	15
Brit. 417,496	N. V. de Bataafsche Petroleum, Mj.	I	292 293
Brit. 417,519	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	II	116
Brit. 417,715	I. G. F.	?	?

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
Brit. 417,857	Hilton Wallace and Co., Ltd.	II	347
Brit. 417,871	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	25 100 400 401
Brit. 417,875	I. G. F.	II	148
Brit. 417,912	Rubber Growers Ass'n.	II	87 233
Brit. 418,157	I. G. F.	I	104
Brit. 418,334	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	67 384 610
Brit. 418,367	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	76 108 172 232 251
Brit. 418,376	Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.	I	98 385
Brit. 418,445	Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.	I	98 385
Brit. 418,557	Siemens and Halske, A.-G.	I	180
Brit. 418,846	A. Welter	I	164
Brit. 419,447	I. G. F.	I	391 401
Brit. 419,477	North Brit. Rayon, Ltd.	I	222
Brit. 419,487	E. A. Walters	I	465
Brit. 419,522	P. Spence and Sons, Ltd.	I	464 465
Brit. 419,675	I. G. F.	II	69 70 277
Brit. 420,068	Raymond Charles McQuiston	II	322
Brit. 420,371	J. W. Orelup	I	251 255
Brit. 420,461	J. H. Tucker and Co., Ltd.	I	465
Brit. 420,528	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	180
Brit. 420,694	D. R. Tullis, P. Oakley	I	115
Brit. 420,971	I. G. F.	I	237 239 384 618
Brit. 421,123	M. B. Miller and Co. Inc.	I	120 488
Brit. 421,360	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	647
Brit. 421,405	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	II	191
Brit. 421,421	I. G. F.		
Brit. 421,490	Henkel and Co. G.m.b.H.	I	23 261 308
Brit. 421,843	H. T. Böhme, A.-G.	I	515 517 549 554
Brit. 421,862	H. Hunsdiecker and E. Vogt.	I	216 261 274 385 419 592
Brit. 421,885	Haring and Creydt		
Brit. 421,942	I. F. Laucks, Inc.	I	630
Brit. 421,975	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	99 117 176 223 271
Brit. 422,191	Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.	I	44 101 220 223 249 294 385
Brit. 422,308	Rubber Service Labs. Co.	I	191
Brit. 422,350	I. G. F.	I II	224 175 198
Brit. 422,461	H. Hunsdiecker and E. Vogt.	I	216 261 310 419 592
Brit. 422,471	I. G. F.	I	120 488
Brit. 422,923	I. G. F.	I	591

Number	Owner	
Brit. 422,937	Henkel and Co. G.m.b.H.	I
Brit. 422,956	Continental Oil Co.	II
Brit. 423,286	Duintjer Wilkens Meihuizen and Co.	I
Brit. 423,303	Alco Prod. Inc.	I
Brit. 423,303	Continental Oil Co.	I
Brit. 423,504	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II
Brit. 423,644	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	II
Brit. 423,827	I. G. F.	I
Brit. 423,938	Royal Aircraft Establishment	I
Brit. 423,939	A. Y. Hoy	I
Brit. 424,110	A. F. Echberg	
Brit. 424,283	Dupont	I
Brit. 424,380	N. V. de Bataafsche Petroleum Mj.	
Brit. 424,410	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I
Brit. 424,461	B. F. Goodrich Co.	I
Brit. 424,506	British Industrial Solvents	II
Brit. 424,837	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I
Brit. 424,843	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II
Brit. 424,915	Brit. Thomson-Houston Co. Ltd.	
Brit. 425,037	I. G. F.	I
Brit. 425,192	N. V. de Bataafsche Petroleum Maats.	I
Brit. 425,230	Dupont	I
Brit. 425,239	Henkel and Cie. also: Howard and Sons, Ltd.	I
Brit. 425,363	I. G. F.	I
Brit. 425,417	I. G. F.	I
Brit. 425,418	I. G. F.	I II
Brit. 425,435	Chem. Fabr. von Heyden, A.-G.	I
Brit. 425,527	Geigy, A.-G., J. R.	I
Brit. 425,569	Standard Oil Development Co.	I
Brit. 425,751	International Latex Process, Ltd.	I
Brit. 425,839	I. G. F.	I
Brit. 426,649	Rubber Service Laboratories	I
Brit. 426,708	Allegemeine Elektricitats, Ges.	I
Brit. 426-751	Feldmühl A.-G.	I
Brit. 426,912	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I
Brit. 427,128	Stanco, Inc.	I
Brit. 427,147	Henkel and Cie. Ges	I
Brit. 427,241	I. G. F.	I
Brit. 427,220	Titan Co., Inc.	II
Brit. 427,316	British Maximum, Ltd.	II

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
Brit. 427,324	Lever Bros., Ltd.	I	460 461
Brit. 427,423	Dupont	I	376 377
Brit. 427,495	Dupont	I	258
Brit. 428,142	Dupont	I	381 389
Brit. 428,147	I. G. F.	I	107
Brit. 428,148	Dupont	I	381 389
Brit. 428,468	I. G. F.	I	257
Brit. 428,535	I. G. F.	I	445 575
Brit. 428,548	Soc. des Usines Chim. Rhône-Poulenc	I	127 281
Brit. 428,770	I. G. F.	I	451
Brit. 428,872	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	345
Brit. 428,873	I. G. F.	I	180 181
Brit. 428,972	N. V. de Bataafsche Pet. Maat.	I	594
Brit. 429,176	I. G. F.	I	3 87 90 388
Brit. 429,559	Metallges. A.-G.	I	552
Brit. 429,618	Dupont	I	128 214 388
Brit. 429,642	Soc. Chem. Industry in Basle	I	442
Brit. 429,763	Dupont	I	2 8 13 128 212 214 292 304 308 387 487
Brit. 429,764	I. G. F.	I	31
Brit. 429,936	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	117 169 176 223 226
Brit. 430,045	Brit. Thomson-Houston Co. Ltd.	I	619
Brit. 430,079	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	117 169 176 223 226
Brit. 430,160	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	12 13
Brit. 430,221	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	235 259 320 396 615 616 617 618
Brit. 430,264	H. Ohle	I	77
Brit. 430,335	Wingfoot Corp.	I	127 281 401 440 446
Brit. 430,357	I. G. F.	I	105 227 243
Brit. 430,417	Chem. Fabr. Kalk G.m.b.H.	I	462
Brit. 430,930	Heine and Co.	I	309 388 417
Brit. 431,066	C. C. Wakefield and Co., Ltd.	I	189
Brit. 431,201	I. G. F.	I	416
Brit. 431,434	Standard Oil Development Co.		
Brit. 431,487	Röhm and Haas Co.	I	21
Brit. 431,508	Glidden Co.	I	234 310 396 471 613
Brit. 431,565	Staudinger, Dr. Hans	II	92
Brit. 431,577	Imp. Chem. Ind.	?	?
Brit. 431,645	Monsanto Holdings, Ltd.	I	178
Brit. 431,649	I. G. F.	I	127 255 389
Brit. 431,652	I. G. F.	I	425 439
Brit. 431,708-9	I. G. F.	I	3 239 384
Brit. 432,121	Dupont	I	243 244
		II	117
Brit. 432,286	H. C. MacEwan and F. E. Rebbeck		
Brit. 432,356	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	630
Brit. 432,404	Deutsche Hydrierwerke, A.-G.	I	235 245 249 614
Brit. 432,647	I. G. F.	I	39 40 41 46
Brit. 432,867	Dupont	I	23 25 41 47 48 219 245 254 255 379 433 621
		II	5 12
Brit. 432,885	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	2
Brit. 432,969	I. G. F.	I	249 250 440 620
Brit. 433,053	I. G. F.	I	213 214 217 235
Brit. 433,070	Brit. Thomson-Houston Co.	I	228 447 591 611
		II	106 159 325 335
Brit. 433,071	Brit. Thomson-Houston Co. Ltd.	I	228 447 591 611
Brit. 433,072	Brit. Thomson-Houston Co.	I	228 447 591 611
Brit. 433,257	Standard Oil Develop. Co. of Wilmington	I	34 36 73 74 107 108 130 132 207 256 257 258 260 261 313 371 372 373 401 402 599 600 622 623 647 648

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
Brit. 433,261	H. P. Kaufmann	I	235
Brit. 433,549	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	201
Brit. 433,559	Cannot identify ownership. This may be incorrect	II	35
			184
			230
Brit. 433,780	I. G. F.	I	643
Brit. 434,132	Dupont	I	330
Brit. 434,209	I. G. F.	I	170
			178
			245
			376
			378
			438
			457
			458
			461
		II	246
Brit. 434,243	I. G. F.	I	87
			321
		II	39
Brit. 434,416	I. G. F.	I	182
			225
			412
Brit. 434,433	I. G. F.	I	170
			178
			245
			376
			378
			438
			457
			458
			461
		II	246
Brit. 434,599	B. Laporte, Ltd.	I	467
Brit. 434,850	S. L. M. Saunders	I	251
		II	123
Brit. 434,856	H. T. Böhme, A.-G.	I	342
Brit. 434,911	Deutsche Hydrierwerke, A.-G.	I	261
			418
			619
Brit. 435,003	Chem. Fabr. R. Baumheier, A.-G.	II	101
Brit. 435,015	Boliden Mining Co.	I	77
Brit. 435,024	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	245
			378
			443
Brit. 435,039	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	165
Brit. 435,096	N. V. Bataafsche Petroleum, etc.	I	116
			226
			227
			234
			613
Brit. 435,272	Royal Baking Powder Co.	II	40
			54
			57
			130
			137
			139
			173
			174
			175
			211
			215
			217
			218
			276
			277
			278
Brit. 435,449	I. G. F.	I	255
			596
Brit. 435,479	I. G. F.	I	48
Brit. 435,513	Durand and Huguenin, A.-G.	I	179
Brit. 435,542	Kodak, Ltd.	I	250
			384
Brit. 435,548	I. G. F.	I	32
Brit. 435,597	I. G. F.	I	32
Brit. 435,711	I. G. F.	I	190
			377
Brit. 435,807	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	574
Brit. 435,811	I. G. F.	I	443
			446
			460
			551
Brit. 435,817	I. G. F.	I	46
			47
Brit. 435,864	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 436,027	Gas Light and Coke Co.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 436,044	Standard Oil Dev. Co.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 436,050	O. Joos		
Brit. 436,093	Wallace and Tiernan Prods., Inc.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 436,095	I. G. F.	II	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 436,164	New Jersey Zinc Co.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 436,209	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 436,243	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 436,327	Grasselli Chemical Co.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			342
			619
Brit. 436,592	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	[illegible]
			166
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			620
Brit. 436,660	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 436,725-6	I. G. F.	I	94
			[illegible]
			248
			[illegible]
			384
			386
			619
			620
Brit. 436,862	Henkel and Cie.	I	98
			[illegible]
Brit. 436,891	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			546
Brit. 436,918	I. G. F.		
Brit. 436,941	Kodak, Ltd,	I	219
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			597
Brit. 436,951	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 437,017	Kodak, Ltd.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 437,128	Henkel and Cie.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 437,283	I. G. F.	I	42
			44
			49
Brit. 437,296	I. G. F.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 437,304	Wingfoot Corp.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 437,383	I. G. F.		
Brit. 437,566	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	201
			439
			[illegible]
Brit. 437,573	N. V. Bataafsche Petroleum, etc.	I	[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
			[illegible]
Brit. 437,657	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
		II	167
Brit. 437,674	Dupont	I	531
			[illegible]
			558
Brit. 437,675	I. G. F.	II	166
Brit. 437,953	I. G. F.	I	169
			170
			174
			185
			225
			226
			389
Brit. 438,278	I. G. F.	I	401
Brit. 438,403	Deutsche Hydrierwerke, A.-G.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 438,413	J. R. Geigy, A.-G.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 438,415	J. R. Geigy, A.-G.	I	214

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
Brit. 438,609	I. G. F.	I	223 225 394 591
Brit. 438,659	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	93 98 99 102 104 297
Brit. 438,793	I. G. F.	II	84 178 225 226 238 243 310
Brit. 439,168	I. G. F.	I	99 244
Brit. 439,215	R. T. Vanderbilt Co. Inc.	I	344 647
Brit. 439,359	I. G. F.	I	237 239 240 619
Brit. 439,372	I. G. F.	I	46
Brit. 439,436	J. R. Geigy, Soc. Anon.		
Brit. 439,539	R. Grüter		
Brit. 439,570	I. G. F.	I	40 97
Brit. 439,605	Cannot identify ownership	I	154
Brit. 439,680	I. G. F.	II	206
Brit. 439,815	I. G. F.	I	227 254 272
Brit. 439,937	Hoffman-La Roche, A.-G.	I	500
Brit. 440,103	Henkel and Cie	I	526
Brit. 440,112	I. G. F.	I	45 46
Brit. 440,113	I. G. F.	I	45 46
Brit. 440,175	Dupont	I	49 69 90 224 241 257 260 280 310 342 368 459 460 472 592 618 619 622 623
		II	326
Brit. 440,207	I. G. F.	I	411
Brit. 440,208	I. G. F.	I	41 379
Brit. 440,364	Dupont	II	54 123 138 159 277
Brit. 440,400	Peter Spence and Sons, Ltd.	I	37
Brit. 440,416	M. Naef and Cie. and Firmenich and Co.	I	322
		II	177
Brit. 440,539	Carbide and Carbon Chem. Corp.	I	241
Brit. 440,575	Dupont	I	166 342 399 422 506 572
Brit. 440,703	R. Bosch, A.-G.	II	201 305
Brit. 440,888	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	146
Brit. 440,916	Resinous Prod. and Chem. Co.	I	25 101 214

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
Brit. 440,916	Resinous Prod. and Chem. Co.	I	251 256
Brit. 440,968	Merck and Co. (German House)	I	100 340
Brit. 441,003	L. H. Nelles	I	207
Brit. 441,007	I. G. F.	I	116 169 170 171 324
		II	43 76 77 81 93 148 170 246
Brit. 441,132	I. G. F. addition to 363,392	I	116 169 170 171
		II	43 76 77 81 93 148 170 246
Brit. 441,132	I. G. F.	II	76 77 81 93 170
Brit. 441,184	Soc. Italiana Ernesto Breda		
Brit. 441,548	I. G. F.	I	116 174 223 225 226
Brit. 441,639	Associated Elec. Industries, Ltd.	I	281
Brit. 441,653	Dunlop Rubber Co.	I	426
Brit. 441,855	I. G. F.	I	42 43
Brit. 441,879	I. G. F.	II	163
Brit. 441,915	I. G. F.	I	175 221 380
Brit. 442,160	I. G. F.	II	208
Brit. 442,190	Schering-Kahlbaum, A.-G.	I	221 319
Brit. 442,262	W. Livsey		
Brit. 442,643	Carbide and Carbon Chemical Corp.	I	127 224
Brit. 442,664	H. & P. Spence and Sons, Ltd.	II	88
Brit. 442,731	I. G. F.	I	13 40 307
Brit. 442,978	Wingfoot Corp.	I	412 413
Brit. 443,104	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	437
Brit. 443,112	I. G. F.		
Brit. 443,113	I. G. F.	I	117 170 174 185 375
		II	206
Brit. 443,219	Dupont	I	255
Brit. 443,265	Deutsche Hydrierwerke, A.-G.	I	174
Brit. 443,275	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	174 226
Brit. 443,340	Brit. Thomson-Houston Co. Ltd.	I	289
Brit. 443,470	Krebs Pigment and Colour Corp.	II	21 226
Brit. 443,559	I. G. F.	II	277
Brit. 443,562	A. Egerton	II	97 104 109 114 115 120 121 122 124

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
Brit. 443,583	I. G. F.	II	25
			49
			77
			208
			210
			214
Brit. 443,632	I. G. F.	II	277
Brit. 443,860	D. Gardner	I	107
			108
		II	46
Brit. 443,902	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	102
			103
			380
			388
		II	42
			44
Brit. 443,958-9	I. G. F.	I	109
			115
			116
			118
			168
			223
			468
Brit. 443,967	I. G. F.	II	122
Brit. 444,019	I. G. F.	II	174
			216
Brit. 444,110	I. G. F.	I	83
			110
Brit. 444,184	I. G. F.	I	53
			174
			521
			522
Brit. 444,254	I. G. F.	I	630
Brit. 444,262	I. G. F.	I	72
			101
			102
			104
			169
			174
			182
			185
			222
			223
			271
			424
			446
Brit. 444,289	Kodak, Ltd.	I	8
			218
			221
Brit. 444,351	Röhm and Haas Co.	I	65
			66
			94
			96
			115
			123
			124
			126
			213
			214
			261
			262
			309
			310
			312
			313
			341
			342
			418
			419
			438
			458
			462
			594
			596
Brit. 444,501	I. G. F.	I	72
			101
			102
			104
			169
			174
			182
			185
			222
			223
			271
			424
			446

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
Brit. 444,511	N. V. de Bataafsche Petroleum M. and I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 444,585	Dupont	II	[illegible]
Brit. 444,654	F. N. Pickett	II	[illegible]
Brit. 444,740	H. Hundiecker and E. Vogt.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 444,882	Parke, Davis and Co.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 444,936	Internat. Hydrogenation Patents Co., Ltd.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 444,949	F. J. G. van den Bosch	II	[illegible]
Brit. 445,223	Deutsche Hydrierwerke, A.-G.	I	[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
Brit. 445,503	Standard Oil Development Co.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 445,585	Dupont	?	[illegible]
Brit. 445,757	H. W. F. Gifford	II	[illegible]
Brit. 445,813	Standard Oil Development Co.	I	[illegible]
		II	[illegible]
Brit. 445,857	I. G. F.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 445,862	I. G. F.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 445,892	I. G. F.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 445,963	Crima, S. A.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 445,999	J. R. Geigy, A.-G.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 446,404	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	[illegible]
Brit. 446,411	N. V. de Bataafsche Petroleum, etc.	I	[illegible]

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
		II	268
Brit. 446,498	Henkel and Cie	II	92
Brit. 446,532	I. G. F.	I	41 43 44 45 47 49 116 168 225 411
Brit. 446,568	Selden Company and I. G. Farbenind	I	102 254 535 560
Brit. 446,716	N. V. de Bataafsche Petroleum, etc.	II	9 124
Brit. 446,723	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	II	350
Brit. 446,737	I. G. F.	II	125 213 216
Brit. 446,757	I. G. F.	II	7 21 86 226 227 350 351
Brit. 446,813	I. G. F.	II	125 213 216
Brit. 446,949	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	II	350
Brit. 446,976	I. G. F.	I	89 568 569 570
Brit. 446,992	I. G. F.	II	125 236 250
Brit. 447,037	I. G. F.	I	100 297 379
Brit. 447,067	I. G. F.	I	102 426 427 641
Brit. 447,090	I. G. F.	I	100 297 379
Brit. 447,256	Magna Rubber Co., Ltd.	II	186
Brit. 447,417	I. G. F.	I	455 456
Brit. 447,458	U. S. Rubber Co.	I	417
Brit. 447,646	E. and P. Theobald	II	39 40 129 332
Brit. 447,679	I. G. F.	I	631
Brit. 447,753	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	180
Brit. 447,877	Kereszty and Wolf	I	368 372
Brit. 447,898	L. H. Flett		
Brit. 447,905-6	J. R. Geigy, A.-G.	I	43 44 168 170 223 236 271
Brit. 447,930	Compagnie des Mines de Vicoigne, Noeux, et Drocourt	II	287
Brit. 447,973	I. G. F.	I	463 464
Brit. 448,016	J. R. Geigy, A.-G.	I	43 44 168 170 223 236 271
Brit. 448,093	Chem. Fabrik Buckau	I	181
Brit. 448,181	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	II	166 339
Brit. 448,345	I. G. F.	II	198 201 305
Brit. 448,424	Atlantic Refining Co.	I	394 611 614 620 621 623
		II	224 333 335 338
Brit. 448,508	I. G. F.	I	245 310 311 620
Brit. 448,592	Sandoz Chemical Works	II	13 15
Brit. 448,668	E. A. Mauersberger	I	165 567
Brit. 448,872	I. G. F.	I	319 415
Brit. 448,936	I. G. F.	II	213 255 326
Brit. 449,010	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	12 13
Brit. 449,211	Heine and Co. A.-G.	I	309 388 417
		II	229
Brit. 449,263	I. G. F.	I	41 225 438 468
Brit. 449,477	I. G. F.	I	40 41 45
Brit. 449,498	Sandoz Chemical Company	I	99
Brit. 449,607	Henkel and Cie	I	213 216 235
Brit. 449,651	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	I	604
Brit. 449,779	Asprey	II	272
Brit. 449,805	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	172 232
Brit. 449,865	I. G. F.	I	101 102 297
		II	148
Brit. 449,898	Bakelite, Ltd.		
Brit. 450,221	Ralph Fash	II	268
Brit. 450,256	I. G. F.	I	280 377
Brit. 450,323	Rubber Service Laboratories	II	338
Brit. 450,454	Celluloid Corp.	II	104 123 249 336 337
Brit. 450,559	I. G. F.	II	125 236 250
Brit. 450,574	Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd.	II	320
Brit. 450,592	I. G. F.	I	463 464 466
Brit. 450,668	I. G. F.	I	463 464 466
Brit. 450,876	Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd.	II	35
Brit. 450,891	Celluloid Corporation	II	339
Brit. 451,009	Chemische Forschungsges.	II	16
Brit. 451,053	Resinous Products and Chemical Co.		
Brit. 451,278	Henkel and Cie	II	116
Brit. 451,342	I. G. F.	I	548 549
Brit. 451,412	C. F. Prutton and A. K. Smith.	I	496 497 500 501 601
Brit. 451,462	Heine and Co.	II	54 159 235 341
Brit. 451,823	Mond Nickel Company	I	406

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
Brit. 451,891	Cannot identify ownership. This may really refer to 450,891 (q. v.)	II	9
Brit. 451,937	I. G. F.	II	216
Brit. 451,960	Boots Pure Drug, Ltd.	II	98
Brit. 452,043	J. D. Kendall	II	139 218 327
Brit. 452,242	Firmenich and Co.	II	177
Brit. 452,272	Firmenich and Co.	II	177
Brit. 452,424	I. G. F.		
Brit. 452,586	H. L. Brownback	II	328
Brit. 452,887	Metallges. A.-G.		
Brit. 453,047	C. F. Prutton and A. K. Smith	I	496 497 500 501 601
Brit. 453,218	Brit. Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.	II	257
Brit. 453,523	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I	166 225 249 445
Brit. 453,778	I. G. F.	II	25 39 66 74 75 88 99 159 178 187 205 206 226 235 243 251 252 310 336 339
Brit. 453,830	I. G. F.	II	143 144
Brit. 453,953	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	I	39 40 391 [illegible]
Brit. 454,320	Aceta, G.m.b.H.	I	241 297
Brit. 454,458	W. Lowe	I	188
Brit. 454,548	Dupont		
Brit. 454,549	B. Reichert and E. Rydberg	II	322
Brit. 454,552	C. F. Prutton and A. K. Smith.	I	176 182
Brit. 454,667	Kodak, Ltd.		
Brit. 454,675	I. G. F.	II	125 236 [illegible]
Brit. 454,687	Kodak, Ltd.	I II	141 146 463 4 44 107 229 238 240 [illegible]
Brit. 454,769	G. Frenkel	II	9
Brit. 454,968	H. Dreyfus	I	63
Brit. 455,224	Amer. Cyanamid Co.	I	54 179 535
Brit. 455,235	C. C. Wakefield and Co.	II	45
Brit. 455,374	Joseph Crosfield & Sons, Ltd.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 455,711	I. G. F.		
Brit. 455,717	H. A. Gardner	II	331
Brit. 455,762	H. A. Gardner	II	185
Brit. 456,058	Burgess Labs., Inc.	II	16 21

Number	Owner	Vol.
Brit. 456,269	Hoffman, La Roche	II
Brit. 456,561	Farnsworth Television Co.	I
Brit. 456,824	I. G. F.	II
Brit. 457,315	Deutsche Gold and Silber-Scheideanstalt	II
Brit. 457,358	Rohm and Haas Co.	II
Brit. 457,450	Gevaert Photo Prod. N. V.	II
Brit. 457,548	Dupont	II
Brit. 457,786	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II
Brit. 457,810	Deutsche Hydrierwerke	II
Brit. 458,179	I. G. F.	II
Brit. 458,266	I. G. F.	II
Brit. 458,400	I. G. F.	II
Brit. 458,839	Dupont	I
Brit. 458,818	Dupont	I
Brit. 459,045	Imp. Chem. Ind.	I
Brit. 459,388	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	II
Brit. 459,719	Continental Oil Co.	II
Brit. 460,224	I. G. F.	II
Brit. 460,580	I. G. F.	II
Brit. 460,649	I. G. F.	I

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
Brit. 460,710	I. G. F.	I	240 243 249 251 611
Brit. 460,746	Batavia Petroleum Co.	II	83 172
Brit. 460,914	I. G. F.	II	90 91
Brit. 461,054	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	II	245
Brit. 461,189	I. G. F.	II	166
Brit. 461,237	Dupont	II	46 240 249 253
Brit. 461,320	Bristow and Buist	I	116 224 394 417 610
Brit. 461,432	I. G. F.	II	40 97 102
Brit. 461,436	Dupont	II	41 138 278
Brit. 461,564	B. Parodi-Delfino	II	253
Brit. 461,604	I. G. F.		
Brit. 461,662	Carbide and Carbon Chem. Corp.	II	115 130 137 139 215 216 339
Brit. 461,847	Sayles Finishing Plant, Inc.	II	216
Brit. 461,890	I. G. F.	II	25 78 233
Brit. 461,894	I. G. F.	?	?
Brit. 462,146	B. W. Story and E. W. Fuller	II	103 110 117 120 122 124 326
Brit. 462,337	I. G. F.		
Brit. 462,468	I. G. F.	II	215
Brit. 462,593	Dupont	II	246
Brit. 462,664	I. G. F.		
Brit. 462,793	Batavia Petroleum Co.	II	54 75 104 105 122 277 336
Brit. 462,968	Peter Spence and Sons, Ltd.	II	331
Brit. 463,218	I. G. F.	I	61 526
Brit. 463,327	Bendix Aviation Corp.	?	?
Brit. 463,427	Kodak, Ltd.	II	152 155 323
Brit. 463,434	I. G. F.	II	191
Brit. 463,545	Dupont	II	116
Brit. 464,100	B. Rewald		
Brit. 464,126	I. G. F.	II	103 106 256
Brit. 464,330	Chem. Fabrik von Heyden, A.-G.	II	75 124 236 325
Brit. 464,673	I. G. F.	II	103 106 256
Brit. 465,153	Lehmann and Voss Co.	II	186
Brit. 465,823	I. G. F.	II	101 117 249
Brit. 466,358	I. G. F.	II	25 49 77 208 210
Brit. 466,358	I. G. F.	II	214
Brit. 466,875	Dupont	?	?
Brit. 466,876-7	Dupont	II	6 44 92 135 166 175 179 214 248 256 327
Brit. 466,890	I. G. F.	II	42 109 119 254
Brit. 467,080	Seydel Chemical Co.	II	62 198 311
Brit. 467,510	Howards and Sons, Ltd.	II	155
Brit. 467,549	I. G. F.	II	77 78
Brit. 467,749	Chem. Fabrik T. Rotta	II	340
Brit. 468,043	I. G. F.	II	76 108 254
Brit. 468,157	I. G. F.	II	117
Brit. 468,387	I. G. F.	II	49 78 103 106
Brit. 468,450	Paper Makers Chem. Co.	II	26 103 124 168 254
Brit. 469,642	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	II	110 120 130 212
Brit. 469,819	I. G. F.	II	40 106 123 223 333 346
Brit. 470,079	I. G. F.	II	49 251 324 325
Brit. 470,322	N. V. de Bat. Petroleum Maatschappÿ	II	346
Brit. 470,530	I. G. F.	II	160
Brit. 471,154	Firm Rudolf Prozesky	II	81 233 249
Brit. 471,415	Nat. Processes, Ltd.	II	7 351
Brit. 471,435	I. G. F.	II	49 251 324 325
Brit. 472,389	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	75
Brit. 473,441	Brit. Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd.	II	106 324 335
Brit. 473,525	J. R. Geigy, A.-G.	II	244 245
Brit. 474,189	Wingfoot Corp.	II	119 124 206 350
Brit. 474,762	Dupont	II	118 136 214
Brit. 475,070	Kodak, Ltd.	II	136 214
Brit. 475,191	I. G. F.	II	102 117 249
Brit. 475,523	Brit. Celanese, Ltd.	II	78 335
Brit. 475,809	Deutsche Hydrierwerke, A.-G.	II	78 80 81 245

Number	Owner	Vol.	Page
Brit. 489,668	Dupont	II	251 252
Brit. 475,955	Dupont	II	123 248 254
Brit. 475,966	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	4 43 119
Brit. 476,043	Bayerische Stickstoffwerke, A.-G.	II	108
Brit. 476,243	I. G. F.	II	163 166 256
Brit. 477,029	Farben A. G. vorm. E. Stolte Nachfolger	II	30 225 243 310
Brit. 477,628	Steigmann, Sager and G. Gessell	II	123
Brit. 478,209	Landauer, M., and Lochmueller, K.	II	340
Brit. 478,514	I. G. F.	II	215 216
Brit. 478,604	Röhm and Haas Co.	II	44 45 111 133 155
Brit. 478,945	Kodak, Ltd.	II	137 138 139 218
Brit. 479,253	Dr. A. Wacker Ges. für Elektrochemische Industrie Ges.	II	119
Brit. 479,470	I. G. F.	II	331
Brit. 479,835	I. G. F.	II	298
Brit. 479,838	I. G. F.	II	102 117 249
Brit. 479,912	I. G. F.		
Brit. 480,249	I. G. F.	II	114 121
Brit. 480,745	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	12 13 105
Brit. 481,274	I. G. F.	?	[illegible]
Brit. 481,275	I. G. F.	II	13 245
Brit. 481,338	Armour and Co.	II	255 333 346 347
Brit. 481,357	I. G. F.	II	174 175
Brit. 481,364	I. G. F.	II	15 117 326 337
Brit. 481,389	I. G. F.	II	59 350
Brit. 481,557	I. G. F.	II	298
Brit. 481,652	I. G. F.	I	437 436
Brit. 481,669	Kodak, Ltd.		
Brit. 481,681	G. Taylor	II	227 249
Brit. 481,699	Kodak, Ltd.	II	95 324 326
Brit. 481,733	Deutsche Hydrierwerke, A.-G.	II	93 125
Brit. 481,874	I. G. F.	II	42 43 44 49 76 77 105 148
Brit. 481,942	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	13 42 48 111 216
Brit. 483,258	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	II	[illegible] 337
Brit. 483,324	Deutsche Hydrierwerke, A.-G.	II	124
Brit. 483,368	I. G. F.	II	42 43 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 47
Brit. 483,704	Soc. des Usines Chim. Rhone-Poulenc	II	42 43 93 148
Brit. 483,796	Standard Oil Dev. Co.	II	[illegible] [illegible]
Brit. 483,964	Chemische Fabrik Coswig Anhalt, Ges.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 484,300	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	116
Brit. 484,480	Deutsche Gold und Silber-Scheideanstalt	II	191
Brit. 484,509	Sidney Charles Harrison	II	44
Brit. 484,599	I. G. F.	II	6 [illegible] 244 245 246 248 254
Brit. 484,669	Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 484,683	I. G. F.	II	1
Brit. 484,964	N. V. de Bataatsche Pet. Mj.	II	23 47 75 133 233
Brit. 485,228	Chinoin Gyogyszer es Vegeszeti Termekek, Gyara, R. T.	II	13 116 117 166 234
Brit. 485,266	Chinoin Gyogyszer es Vegeszeti Termekek, Gyara, R. T.	II	13 116 117 166 234
Brit. 485,398	Warwick Chemical Co.	II	22
Brit. 485,623	I. G. F.	II	45 46 119
Brit. 486,449	May and Baker, Ltd.	II	244
Brit. 486,783	Dupont	II	116
Brit. 486,766	Ruhrchemie, A.-G.	II	108
Brit. 487,313	N. V. de Bataafsche Petroleum Mj.	II	163
Brit. 487,642	Armour and Co.	II	255 333 346 347
Brit. 487,652	British Celanese, Ltd.	II	144
Brit. 488,595	Etablissements Kuhlmann	II	13 76 78 105
Brit. 488,863	I. G. F.	II	12 15 43 233
Brit. 488,866	I. G. F.	II	90 118 124
Brit. 489,162	I. G. F.	II	[illegible] [illegible]
Brit. 489,430	I. G. F.	II	80 175 [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Brit. 489,668	Dupont	II	43 [illegible] [illegible] 112 113 114 117 119 130 156

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
Brit. 489,952	E. Merck	II	90
Brit. 489,974	I. G. F.	II	41 43 45 52 128 175 208 254
Brit. 489,977	Raolin Corp.	II	346
Brit. 490,043	I. G. F.	II	40 76 77 81 92 119 120 248 259 326
Brit. 490,215	E. B. Higgins		
Brit. 490,384	I. G. F.	II	337
Brit. 490,436	Akt. Astra. Apot. Kem. Fabrik	II	22 65 206 273 304 305
Brit. 490,517	I. G. F.	II	6 13 206
Brit. 490,567	Chemfabrik vorm Sandoz	II	43 95 103 223
Brit. 490,687	I. G. F.	II	15 40 92 95 158 206
Brit. 490,688	I. G. F.	II	15 40 92 95 158 206
Brit. 490,689	I. G. F.	II	15 40 92 95 158 206
Brit. 490,729	Gavaert Photoproducen N. V.	II	255
Brit. 490,991	S. Rosenzweig	II	20 95
Brit. 491,501	National Processes, Ltd.	II	7 351
Brit. 491,522	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	30
Brit. 491,648	Wingfoot Corp.	II	109 120
Brit. 491,862	I. G. F.		
Brit. 492,516	Alfred Charles Egerton	II	172
Brit. 492,558	Carbide and Carbon Chem. Corp.	II	207 250 280
Brit. 492,812	I. G. F.	II	109 278 336
Brit. 493,465	I. G. F.	II	280
Brit. 493,513	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	106 249
Brit. 493,781	Imp. Chem. Ind. Ltd.	II	3 229
Brit. 493,856	I. G. F.	II	4 102
Brit. 493,875	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	6
Brit. 494,550	I. G. F.	II	90 91
Brit. 494,738	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	257
Brit. 495,032	I. G. F.	II	206
Brit. 495,401	I. G. F.	II	206
Brit. 495,783	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	3 136 148 160 167
Brit. 495,783	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	210 214
Brit. 496,004	Eli Lilly and Co.	II	109 118 128 175 337
Brit. 496,520	Kodak, Ltd.	II	137 138 139 218
Brit. 496,663	I. G. F.	II	103 106 256
Brit. 496,709	I. G. F.	II	154
Brit. 496,735	I. G. F.	II	77 105 120
Brit. 497,016	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	13 45
Brit. 497,023	I. G. F.	II	105 122 144 157 224 248
Brit. 497,042	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	42 43 44
Brit. 497,043	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	42 43 44
Brit. 497,368	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	44 47 109 148 259 340
Brit. 497,463	Dupont Film Co.	II	3 95 115
Brit. 497,485	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	42 45 66 67 168 259
Brit. 497,580	Dupont	II	251 325 335
Brit. 497,581	Dupont	II	251 325 335
Brit. 497,698	Dupont Film Co.	II	3 95 115
Brit. 497,793	Rubber Prod. Resear. Ass'n & Wool Industries Resear. Ass'n.	II	75
Brit. 497,856	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	159 235 236 310 340
Brit. 497,928	Auxiliarie des Chemins de Fer et de L' Industrie	II	163
Brit. 497,956	W. J. Tennant		
Brit. 497,971	I. G. F.	II	40 97 102
Brit. 497,973	A. C. G. Egerton	II	172
Brit. 498,225	Purdue Research Foundation	II	77 107 117
Brit. 498,509	Ethyl Gasoline Corp	II	110 336 338
Brit. 498,801	N. V. Orgachemia	II	303
Brit. 499,377	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	124 241
Brit. 499,402	Deutsche Hydrierwerke Akt.-Ges.	II	80
Brit. 499,529	Bolideus Gruvaktisbolag	II	6 85 198 350
Brit. 499,578	U. S. Rubber Prod., Inc.	II	137 173 174

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*Page*
Brit. 499,578	U. S. Rubber Prod., Inc.	II	215 [illegible]
Brit. 499,648	I. G. F.	II	105 122 144 157 224 248
Brit. 499,879	I. G. F.	II	5 6 95 155
Brit. 499,935	U. S. Rubber Prod., Inc.	II	324 325 326
Brit. 500,026	I. G. F.	II	77 78
Brit. 500,032-33-34	I. G. F.	II	5 6 95 155
Brit. 500,153	J. R. Geigy, A.-G.	II	92 235
Brit. 500,197	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	43 77 [illegible] 174 175 218 234
Brit. 500,222	Dupont	II	224 225
Brit. 500,489	I. G. F.	II	146
Brit. 500,607	E. Lilly and Co.	II	245
Brit. 500,765	Proctor and Gamble Co.		
Brit. 501,487	N. V. de Bataafsche Petroleum Mj.	II	248 249
Brit. 501,522	I. G. F.	II	109 278 336
Brit. 501,527	Dupont	II	46 240 249 253
Brit. 501,577	Standard Alcohol Co.		
Brit. 501,745	Dupont	II	251
Brit. 502,173	I. G. F.	II	46 47 248 250
Brit. 502,216	Chinoin Gyogyszer es Vegeszeti Termekek, Gyara, R. T.	II	13 116 117 166
Brit. 502,403	Sardick, Inc.	II	83 87 203 232 292 351
Brit. 502,665	I. G. F.	II	68 93 310
Brit. 502,838	J. H. Bell	II	138 217

Number	*Owner*	*Vol.*	*P*
Brit. 503,235	I. G. F.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 503,337	I. G. F.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 503,400	Kodak, Ltd.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 503,490	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 503,507	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 503,548	I. G. F.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 505,113	Imp. Chem. Ind. Ltd.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 506,104	Vereingte Oelfabriken Hubbe and Farenholtz	II	[illegible]
Brit. 506,349	I. G. F.	II	253
Brit. 506,526	Imperial Chemical Industries	II	[illegible]
Brit. 506,761	I. G. F.	II	333
Brit. 507,847	I. G. F.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 516,585	Soc. Chem. Ind. in Basle	II	[illegible]
Brit. 516,776	Imp. Chem. Ind.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 516,851	C. N. de Mat. Col. et M. de Prod. Chim. du Nord Réunies Etabl. Kuhlmann	II	[illegible]
Brit. 517,197	Kendall, J. D. and Collins, R. B.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 517,272	May and Baker, Ltd.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 517,769	Kodak, Ltd.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 518,332	I. G. F.	II	[illegible]
Brit. 552,722	Cannot identify ownership		
Brit. 616,274	Cannot identify ownership	I	[illegible]
Brit. 625,087	Cannot identify ownership	I	[illegible]

Part 5

Index of Addresses

This is a list of the names and addresses of the owners of the patents given in Part 4 (Index of Patents). As previously explained (Introduction to Part 4) the names of the assignees is always given whenever possible. It was also intended to supply street and number data in the addresses but this was omitted owing to restrictions on the use of paper during the war emergency.

The names and addresses were taken from the patents. No adjustments have been made to take care of any changes in the name or entity of those firms which have taken part in mergers and consolidations. There have not been many in the U. S. A. chemical industry and the few are all well known.

This list will undoubtedly be helpful to readers and particularly in those cases where information is sought about firms in other countries. While the list is offered in good faith in a desire to provide such information neither the author, nor the publisher, will accept responsibility or liability for any inaccuracies which may exist in it.

Part 5

Index of Addresses

Abbott, Frank E., Oilfields, Calif.
Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, Ill.
Abraham, Charles E., Detroit, Mich.
Abrasive Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Aceta, G.m.b.H., Berlin-Lichtenberg, Germany
Acheson Corp., New York, N. Y.
Achtmeyer, William, Middletown, Conn.
Acme Electric Heater Co., Detroit, Mich.
Acme Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Acme White Lead and Color Wks., Detroit, Mich.
Adam, Matthew Atkinson, London, England
Adams, Elliot Q., Berkeley, Calif.
Adams, Roger, Urbana, Ill.
Adams Mfg. Co., J. D., Indianapolis, Ind.
Addressograph Co., Chicago, Ill.
Adell, James C., Cleveland, Ohio
Adler, Frank H., Minneapolis, Minn.
Adler, Jacob, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
Adler, Milton M., Newark, N. J.
d'Adrian, Alex. Duval, Washington, Pa.
Adsit, Charles G., Tallulah Falls, Ga.
Agar, Alfred, Holywood, Ireland
Agasote Millboard Co., Ewing, Mercer Co., New Jersey
A. G. A. Trading Co., Ltd., Acton, London, Eng.
Agfa Ansco Corp., New York, N. Y.
A. G. für Anilin Frabrikation, Berlin, Germany
Agricultural Research Co., New York, N. Y.
Air Reduction Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Aische, M. I., Buglawton Congleton, Cheshire, England
Aisen, Maurice N., Chicago, Ill.
Ajax Electrothermic Corp., Trenton, N. J.
Akashi, Kazue, Tokio, Japan
Aktiebolaget Astra, Apotekarnas Kemiska Fabr., Stockholm, Sweden
Aktiebolaget Kvafveindustri, Gottenborg, Sweden
Alba Pharmaceutical Co., New York, N. Y.
Albert, August, Munich, Germany
Alco Prod. Inc., New York, N. Y.
Alexander, Roy A., Bellingham, Wash.
Alexander, Walter, New York, N. Y.
Allen, Benjamin P., Great Neck Station, N. Y.
Allen, Carroll, Los Angeles, Calif.
Allen, Thomas Gaskell, London, England
Allen, William H., Detroit, Mich.
Alles, Gordan A., Lompoc, Cal.
Allgemeine Elektricitats-Ges., Berlin, Germany
Allgemeine Ges. für Chem. Ind., Berlin, Germany
Allgemeine Radiogen-A. G., Berlin, Germany
Allingham, John, Los Angeles, Calif.
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Allison, William M., New York, N. Y.
Allman, S. L., East Rutherford, N. J.
Alox Chemical Corp., New York, N. Y.
Alpha Chem. Co., Baltimore, Md.
Alton, William H., New York, N. Y.
Alton Barium Products Co., Alton, Ill.
Altstädter, George, Vienna, Austria
Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Aluminum Solder Corp. of Amer., New York, N. Y.
Alvarado Mining and Milling Co., New York, N. Y.
Ambler, Joseph A., Norwich, Conn.
American Bemberg Corp., New York, N. Y.
American Brake, Shoe and Foundry Co., New York, N. Y.
American Can Co., New York, N. Y.
American Cellone Co., New York, N. Y.
American Cyanamid Co., New York, N. Y.; *also* Nashville, Tenn.
American Enka Corp., New York, N. Y.
American Glanzstoff Corp., New York, N. Y.
American Glue Co., Boston, Mass.
American La France Fire Engine Co., Inc., Elmira, N. Y.
American Lecithin Co., Elmhurst L. I., N. Y.
American Lurgi Corp., New York, N. Y.
American Magnesium Corp., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
American Metals Co., Ltd., New York, N. Y.
American Optical Co., Southbridge Mass.
American Potash Corp., New York, N. Y.
American Smelting and Refining Co., New York, N. Y., and Salt Lake City, Utah
American Solvent and Chem. Corp., New York, N. Y.
American Telephone and Telegraph Co., New York, N. Y.
American Wood Encysting Co., Inc., Norfolk, Va.
Amer. Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co., New York, N. Y.
Ammo-Phos Corp., New York, N. Y.
Anderson, A. W., Oak Park, Ill.
Anderson, Carl, San Francisco, Calif.
Anderson, Duncan, Glasgow, Scotland
Anderson, W., Edinburgh, Scotland
Andresen, Viggo V. J., Copenhagen, Denmark
Andrews, A. B., Auburn, Me.
Andrews, Launcelot W., Chicago, Ill.
Anglo-Persian Oil Co., London EC. 2., England
Anilin Fabrikation, A. G. für—, Berlin, Germany
Anode Rubber Co., Ltd., St. Peter's Port, Guernsey
Apel, Frederick H., Athol Springs, N. Y.
Apple, Vincent G., Dayton, Ohio
Applegate, David S., Chicago, Ill.
Apsley Rubber Co., Hudson, Mass.
Arensberg, Charles F. C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Arü, Jonosuke, Tokio, Japan
Arlington Chemical Co., Yonkers, N. Y.
Arlington Co., Arlington, N. J.
Armbruster, Ferdinand P., Chicago, Ill.
Armor, James C., West View Borough, Pa.
Armour and Co., Chicago, Ill.
Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, Ill.
Armstrong Cork Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Arnold Print Works, North Adams, Mass.
Arnot, Dr. Robert, London SE 14, England
Aronson, L., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Arsdale, George D. van, New York, N. Y.
Arthur, Walter, Philadelphia, Pa.
Arthur Arent Labs., Inc., Des Moines, Iowa
Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.
Ashcroft, Edgar Arthur, London, England
Ashenhurst, Harold S., Chicago, Ill.
Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., London, England
Associated Elec. Industries, Ltd., London, England
Aston, Charles H., Christchurch, New Zealand
Atack, F. W., Charleston, W. Va.
Atkinson, Fred C., Indianapolis, Ind.
Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Atlas Ago Chem. Fabrik, A. G., Mölkau, Leipzig, Germany
Atlas Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.
Atmospheric Nitrogen Corp., New York, N. Y.
Auden, Arthur Charles, Westminster, London, England
Audibert, E., Paris, France
Auer, L., Budapest, Hungary
Auld, Elgie C., Scottdale, Pa.
Auxiliaire des Chemins de Fer et de L'Industrie, France

Babbitt, H., Edgewater, Colo.
Babcock, Charles S., Chicago, Ill.
Babcock, G., Rochester, N. Y.
Babies' Dispensary and Hospital of Cleveland, Cleveland, Ohio
Bachman, Frank E., Port Henry, N. Y.
Bäckström, Helge Mattias, Djursholm, Sweden
Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Germany
Baekeland, Leo H., (See Bakelite Corp.)
Baer, Max, New York, N. Y.
Baewskin, Abraham J., Chicago, Ill.
B. A. H. Trust, Ltd., Kingston-on-Thames, England
Bakelite Corp., New York, N. Y.
Bakelite Ges., Berlin, Germany

Bakelite, Ltd., London, England
Baker, LeRoy, St. Louis, Mo.
Baker, Littleton S., Pasadena, Cal.
Baker, T. T., London, England
Balfour-Guthrie Investment Co., San Francisco, Calif.
Ballard, Orlo O., Houston, Texas
Barber, John W., Newton, Mass.
Barber Asphalt Paving Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Barbour, Ovid P., Winfield, Kans
Barnebey, Oscar L., Cleveland, Ohio
Barnes, Edward A., South San Francisco, Calif.
Barnett, Maurice, New York, N. Y.
Barnett, Otto R., Chicago, Ill.
Barnickel and Co., William S., Webster Groves, Mo.
Barr, J. F., Drogheda, Co. South, Irish Free State
Barr, S. M. and G. A., Los Angeles, Calif.
Barrett, H. M., Baybridge, Ohio
Barrett Co., New York, N. Y.
Barrie, W. S., Queensland, Australia
Bartholomew, Phineas L., Aurora, Ill.
Bartling, Friedr., Huglfing, Germany
Barton, F., London, England
Baslaw, Benjamin, Chicago, Ill.
Bassett, Harry P., Cynthiana, Kentucky
Bassett, William Clyde, Long Beach, Cal.
Batchelder, C. H., Hamden, Conn.
Battle, A. E., Aldgate, London, England
Bauer, William Charles, Evanston, Ill.
Bauersachs, C., Crawford, Nebraska
Baumgardner, John A., Detroit, Mich.
Bausch and Lomb Optical Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Bayer and Co., Friederich, Koln, Germany
Bayerische Stickstoffwerke A.G., Berlin NW 7, Germany
Bayle, E., Paris, France
Beach, Edward S., Ridgefield, Conn.
Beacon Miniature Electric Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Beal, Ralph B., Minneapolis, Minn.
Beall, F. H., Baltimore, Md.
Beans, H. T., New York, N. Y.
Beatty, David, Berkeley, Calif.
Beatty, Wallace A., New York, N. Y.
Becker, A. C., Berlin, Germany
Becker, Isaac W., Denver, Colo.
Bedford, C. S., Leeds, England
Beech, W. A., Brighton, England
Beekman, John Woods, San Francisco, Calif.
Beer, Dr. Oscar Löw, Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany
Beghin, P., Alizarine Works, Manchester, England
Behrend, B., Berlin, Germany
Beindl, Carl, Munich, and/or Frankfort-on-Main, Germany
Bellini, G., Venice, Italy
Bellis, A. E., Branford, Conn.
Bellis Heat Treating Co., New York, N. Y.
Bell Telephone Labs., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Bender, Andrew, Bogota, N. J.
Bender, Howard L., Cleveland, Ohio
Bendien, Dr. S. G. T., Finspong, Zeist, Holland
Bendix Aviation Corp., Chicago, Ill.
Bendix Brake Co., South Bend, Ind.
Benjamin, Edward O., Newark, N. J.
Benjamin, G. H., New York, N. Y.
Benjamin, E. O., Newark, N. J.
Bensa, Felice, Genoa, Italy
Berend, Ludwig, near Biebrich-on-Rhine, Germany
Bereslavsky, Euphime V., New York, N. Y.
Berg and Beard Mfg. Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Berge, Paul, Griesheim on Main, Germany
Bergen, Harry S., Toledo, Ohio
Bergmann, M., Dresden, Germany
Bergne, Einar, Christiania, Norway
Bergström, H. O. V., Stockholm, Sweden
Berl, E., Darmstadt, Germany
Bernardini, Luigi, Rome, Italy
Berndt, Wilhelm, Berlin, Germany
Berry, Howard, Welwyn, England
Berryhill, James G., San Francisco, Cal.
Bertelsmann, W., Waidmannslust, Berlin, Germany
Bertsch, E., Haguenau, France
Best Foods, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Betts, Anson G., Asheville, N. C.
Beusa, F., Genoa, Italy
Beveridge, James, Chatham, New Brunswick, Canada
Bichowsky, Foord von, Glendale, Calif.
Bickel, Benjamin F., Alameda, Calif.
Biddle, A., Trenton, N. J.
Bienenfeld, Jacques, Paris, France
Billiter, Jean, Vienna, Austria
Binford, John A., Wellesville, Kansas
Bird, P. C., Eastbourne, Sussex, England
Bird, Peter B., New York, N. Y.
Bird, Reginald W., Framingham, Mass.
Bird and Son, Inc., East Walpole, Mass.
Birk, Glover M., Indianapolis, Md.
Bissell, William H., San Francisco, Cal.
Black, John C., Destreham, Cal.
Black, Reginald A. W., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada
Blackmore, Henry S., deceased, late of Mount Vern N. Y.
Blaich Co., A. O., Chicago, Ill.
Blair, James S., Washington, D. C.
Blakeman, Jr., W. N., New York, N. Y.
Blakeman, Jr., William N., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Blanc, Gian Alberto, Rome, Italy
Blanchard and Sons, P., Palestine, Texas
Bleachery, Lowell, Lowell, Mass.
Blenio, Guido, New York, N. Y.
Blenio Paints and Products Corp., New York, N. Y.
Blieberger, Gustav, New York, N. Y.
Blockson Chem. Co., Joliet, Ill.
Bloede, Victor G., Catonsville, Md.
Bloede, Inc., Victor G., Catonsville, Md.
Blue Rock Chem. Corp. of Virginia, Norfolk, Va.
Blumenburg, Jr., H., Moapa, Nev.
Blumenberg, Jr., Henry, Los Angeles, Cal.
Blumenfeld, Joseph, London, W14, England
Boake Roberts and Co., Ltd., A., London, England
Boddington, H. D., Los Angeles, Calif.
Boedecker, Friedr., Berlin-Tempelhofer, Germany
Boehringer u. Soehne, G.m.b.H., C. F., Mannheim-Waldhof, Germany
Boerlage, G. D., Rijswijk, near Hague, Netherlands
Boever, Alexis, Lausanne, Switzerland
Böhm Brüder, Vienna, Austria
Böhme, A-G., H. T., Chemnitz, Germany
Boidin, Auguste, Seclin, France
Boig, James H. C., Los Angeles, Calif.
Bolidens Gruvaktiebolag, Stockholm, Sweden
Boliden Mining Co., Stockholm, Sweden
Bond, William G., Wilmington, Del.
Bonier, Louis P., Woonsocket, R. I.
Böniger, M., Basle, Switzerland
Bonnard, Alfred Henry, London, England
Bonneau, Louis Charles, St. Denis, France
Boontown Research Corp., Boontown, N. J.
Booth, Harold S., Cleveland, Ohio
Booth, J., Sheffield, England
Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham, England
Borrowman, George, Evanston, Ill., and/or New Rochelle, N. Y.
Bosch, F. J. G. van den, London EC1, England
Bosse, Fred J., Norristown, Pa.
Bostaph Engineering Corp., Detroit, Mich.
Boston Blacking Co., Ltd., Leicester, England
Boston Floating Hospital, Boston, Mass.
Bottaro, Giacomo, Genoa, Italy
Boughton, John A., Everett, Ohio
Bovard, Paul F., Winona, Minn.
Bower, J. H., Washington, D. C.
Bowman, Glenn F., Oakmont, Pa.
Boyet, J. Clermont, Oise, France
Boyle, Robert J. and Sarah A., Bristol, Conn.
Bozel-Malétra Soc. Ind. de Prod. Chim., Paris, France
Brabant, William H., Sheboygan, Wis.
Bradbury, S., Ashton upon Mersey, England
Bradley, C. S., New York, N. Y.
Bradley and Vrooman Co., Chicago, Ill.
Bradner, Donald B., Baltimore, Md.
Bradshaw, L., Bainbridge, N. Y.
Bradshaw, William Henry, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Braham, Joseph M., Washington, D. C.
Bramson, Charles, Joliet, Ill.
Braun, Albert H., Palmersville, Tenn.
Braun, J., St. Andrew-lez-Lille, France
Braun Corp., Los Angeles, Calif.
Brègeat, Jean Henry, Paris, France
Brewer and Co., Inc., Worcester, Mass.
Brewster, Percy, East Orange, N. J.
Brewster, Theodore J., Perth Amboy, N. J.
Brewster Film Corp., Newark, N. J.
Brick, Samuel E., Salina, Kansas
Briel, Kurt, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bristow and Buist, London SW 1, England
British Alizarine Co., Ltd., Manchester, England
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., London, England
British Celanese, Ltd., London, W. England
British Cyanides Co., Ltd., Strand, London WC 2, England

British Dyestuffs Corp., Ltd., Manchester, England, and/or London, England
British Industrial Solvents, Ltd., London, England
British Silk Research Assoc., Denham, S. W., London, England
British-Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London, England
Brittol Syndicate, Ltd., London, England
Brobst, George R., Allentown, Pa.
Brochet, André, Paris, France
Brogdex Co., Los Angeles, Cal., and Winter Haven, Fla.
Bronner, E., Grunewald, Berlin, Germany
Bronnert, Emile, Niedermorschweiler, Germany
Brookfield, Henry M., New York, N. Y.
Broquère, F., Charleville, Ardennes, France
Brown, Eugene P., Whiting, Indiana
Brown, Walter A., Los Angeles, Cal.
Brown, W. H., Bryn Mawr, Wash.
Brownback, H. L., Norristown, Pa.
Brown Company, Portland, Me.
Broz, Jacob J., St. Louis, Mo.
Bruer, W., Telten, Germany
Brünn, P. de, Dusseldorf, Germany
Bruno, Albert, Meudon, France
Buchanan, G. H., New York, N. Y.
Buchanan, Paul H., trustee for Nat. Selected Morticians of Washington, D. B., Washington, D. C.
Buchner, Georg, Munich, Germany
Buchner, Max, Hanover-Kleefeld, Germany
Buckley, R. C., Peoria, Ill.
Buchman, Henry H., Jacksonville, Fla.
Budd Mfg. Co., E. G., Philadelphia, Pa.
Buell, William H., New Haven, Conn.
Buffington, L. E., Crawfordsville, Ind.
Bule, Edward R., New York, N. Y.
Bull, Arthur W., Haverford, Pa.
Bullinger, C. J., Berwyn, Ill.
Bullock, Samuel M., Chicago, Ill.
Bundy, L., Medford, Ore.
Bunnell, M. Dick, San Francisco, Cal.
Bünz, Rudolph, Altona-Stellingen, Germany
Bunzel, Hugo, Heufeld, Germany
Burgess, Louis, New York, N. Y.
Burgess Battery Co., New York, N. Y.
Burgess Labs., Inc., Madison, Wisconsin
Burke, J. T., Camden, N. J.
Burnand, W. E., Sheffield, England
Burnham, George B., Borosolvay, Cal.
Burns, James E., Lowell, Mass.
Burstenbinder, R., Hamburg, Germany
Busch, Frank E. L., Erie, Pa.
Butterfield, Elmore E., Forest Hills, N. Y.

Cadgène, Ernest, Englewood Cliffs, N. J.
Cady, Hamilton P., Lawrence, Kansas
Calco Chem. Co., Inc., Bound Brook, N. J.
Calhoun, George E., Amsterdam, N. Y.
California Cedar Products Co., Stockton, Cal.
California First National Bank of Long Beach, Long Beach, Cal.
California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Los Angeles, Cal.
California Packing Corp., San Francisco, Cal.
Callery, L. E. d'Asteck, Madrid, Spain
Calta, James W., Platte, S. D.
Calex Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Calvert, Robert, Lompoc, Cal.
Camenzind, Joseph B., San Francisco, Cal.
Cameron, Frank K., Washington, D. C.
Campbell, James R., West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.
Campbell, James R., Scottdale, Pa.
Canadian Electro Products Co., Ltd., Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Cannon-Prutzmann Treating Processes, Ltd., Los Angeles, Cal.
Carbic Ltd., London, England
Carbide and Carbon Chemical Corp., New York, N. Y.
Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Carborundum Co., Ltd., Manchester, England
Carlson, Axel S., Denver, Colo.
Carmichael, Thomas B., Waterloo, Near Liverpool, England.
Carnation Milk Products Co., Seattle, Wash.
Carothers, John N., Washington, D. C.*
Case, Theodore W., Scipio, N. Y.
Caspari, W. A., Paddington, London, England
Cassella and Co. Ges., L., Frankfort-on-Main, Germany
Castle, Peter C. D., Liverpool, England

Castro, C., Paris, France
Cataldi, Beniamino, Turin, Italy
Catalpo, Ltd., London, England
Catalytic Chem. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Catlett, Charles, Staunton, Va.
Caulk Co., L. D., Milford, Del.
Celite Products Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
Celluloid Corporation, Newark, N. J.
Centerville Gypsum Co., Centerville, Iowa
Central Railway Signal Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Cersoli, E., Arpino, Caserta, Italy
Chadeloid Chem. Co., New York, N. Y.
Chadwick, L., Selwyn via Townsville, Queensland, Australia
Chambers, Gordon H., Mt. Airy, Pa.
Champlin, Ransom R., Candia, N. H.
Chance and Hunt, Ltd., Oldbury, England
Chaplin, Edwin D., Montclair, N. J.
Chapman, Royal Norton, St. Paul, Minn.
Charbonneaux, Auguste E., San Francisco, Calif.
Charles Eneu Johnson and Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles McAdam Co., Chicago, Ill.
Charlton, Harry W., New York, N. Y.
Chatfield, Josiah, Cleveland, Ohio.
Cheeseman, Lewis, Hatfield, Mass.
Cheeseman-Elliott Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chemical Construction Corp., New York, N. Y.
Chemical Development Co., Augusta, Me.
Chemical Foundation, Inc., Basle, Switzerland
Chemical Fuel Co. of Amer., Inc., Louisville, Ky.
Chemical Prod. Co., Denver, Colo.
Chemical Research Lab., Teddington, Middlesex, England
Chemical Works, formerly Sandoz, Basel, Switzerland
Chemicon, A. G., Basle, Switzerland
Chem. Fabrik., auf Actien (vorm. E. Schering), Berlin, Germany
Chem. Fabrik Benckiser, J. A. Ges., Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, Germany
Chem. Fabrik Buckau, Ammendorf, Saalkreis, Germany
Chem. Fabrik Budenheim A.-G., Mainz, Germany
Chem. Fabrik Coswig Anhalt, Ges., Coswig, Anhalt, Germany
Chem. Fabrik Dr. Kurt Albert G.m.b.H., Biebrich-on-Rhine, Germany
Chem. Fabr. Griesheim-Elektron, A.G., Frankfort on Main, Germany
Chem. Fabrik Grunan Laudshoff und Meyer, A.-G., Berlin, Germany
Chem. Fabrik Kalk, G.m.b.H., Koln-Kalk, Germany
Chem. Fabrik Louis Blumer, Zwickan, Saxony, Germany
Chem. Fabrik Ludwig Meyer, Mainz, Germany
Chem. Fabrik Milch A.-G., Berlin, Germany
Chem. Fabrik Pott and Co., Dresden, Germany
Chem. Fabrik Baumheier, R.A.G., Saxonv, Germany
Chem. Fabrik T. Rotta, Zwickan, Saxony, Germany
Chem. Fabr. von Heyden, A.G., Radebene, near Dresden, Germany
Chem. Fabrik vorm. Goldenburg Geroment, Wiesbaden, Germany
Chem. Fabrik vorm. Sandoz, Basle, Switzerland
Chem. Forschungs Ges, Munich, Germany
Chem.-Pharmzeutisch, A.G., Frankfort-on-Main, Germany
Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., Chicago, Ill.
Chili Exploration Co., New York, N. Y.
Chinoin Gyogyszer es Vegyeszeti, Termekek, Gyara, R.T.
Chipman, R. N., Bound Brook, New Jersey
Chipman Chemical Company, Middlesex, N. J.
Chisholm, Stanley L., Washington, D. C.
Christen, A., Basle, Switzerland
Christen, V. H., Toledo, Ohio.
Christensen, Neils C., Salt Lake City, Utah.
Ciselet, Edgard, Brussels, Belgium
Citro Chemical Co., Maywood, N. J.
Citron, W., trustee, Chicago, Ill.
Clairbeaux, Félix M. J. A., Versailles, France
Clairemont, Victor, San Francisco, Cal.
Clapp Albert L., Marblehead, Mass.
Clapp Rubber Co., E. H., Boston, Mass.
Clare, James P., Stratham, N. H.
Clark, A. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
Clark, F. M., Pittsfield, Mass.
Clark, L. F., Potreriloss, Chile
Clarkson, Fuller, Washington, D. C.
Classen, Alexander, Aachen, Germany
Claude, M. J. E., Boulogne sur Seine, France
Clavel, René, Basel-Augst, Switzerland
Cleghorn, Charles Angus, Woburn Sands, England

---

* Now with E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Co. (?)

Clemmer, H. S., Spokane, Wash.
Clerc, Camille, Paris, France
Cleveland Metal Products Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio
Coates, Leonard R., Laurel, Md.
Cobellis, Fabricius, Philadelphia, Pa.
Cock, Roger Buchanan, Gomshall, England
Coffee Products Co., New York, N. Y.
Cohen, A. M., London, England
Cohen, Eduard Salomon Ali, Hague, Netherlands
Cole, Albion P., Brockton, Mass.
Cole, Robert M., Sandusky, Ohio.
Collings, William A., Kansas City, Mo.
Colorado Vanadium Corp., New York, N. Y.
Colton, E. G., Lincoln, Nebraska
Columbia Chemical Co., Barberton, Ohio
Columbia Graphophone Mfg. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
Commercial Research Co., New York, N. Y.
Commercial Solvents Corp., New York, N. Y.
Commonwealth Chemical Corp., New York, N. Y.
Comp. des Mines de Vicoigne, Noeux et Drocourt, Paris, France
Comp. Français de L'Iode et de L'Algaie, Paris, France
Comp. Internat. de Gobeleterie Inébréchable, Brussels, Belgium
Comp. Nat. de Matières Colorantes et Mfg. de Prod. Chim. du Nord Réunies, Etablissements Kuhlmann, Paris, France
Condensite Co. of America, Glen Ridge, N. J.
Connstein, Wilhelm, Berlin, Germany
Conover, Courtney, Philadelphia, Pa.
Conrad, Edward, Toppenish, Washington
Consolidated Chemical Products Co., Des Moines, Iowa
Consortium für Elektrochen, Ind., G.m.b.H., Munich, Germany, and Nürnburg, Germany
Constant Heat Pack Corp., Albany, N. Y.
Constantin, Antone, New York, N. Y.
Continental-Diamond Fibre Co., Newark, Del.
Continental Oil Co., Ponca, Okla.
Cook, Nelson E., Wheeling, W. Va.
Cook Railway Signal Co., Denver, Colo.
Cook, Frank C., Washington, D. C.
Cooper, E. R., Baltimore, Md.
Cooper Hewitt Electric Co., Hoboken, N. J.
Copelin, Leonard S., Millers, Nevada
Copeman, Lloyd G., Flint, Mich.
Copper Products Co., Boston, Mass.
Corey, F. B., Edgewood Park, Pa.
Cornelius, W. G., Piru, Calif.
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Cornell Wood Products Co., Cornell, Wis.
Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y.
Corn Products Refining Co., New York, N. Y.
Cornwell, R., Fredericksburg, Va.
Corti, Arnold, Dübendorf, near Zurich, Switzerland
Coslett, M. and T. W., Birmingham, England
Cott-a-Lap Co., Somerville, N. J.
Coulter, H. T., Belfast, Ireland.
Courtaulds, Ltd., London, England
Cowles, Alfred Hutchinson, Sewaren, N. J.
Cox, Archibald, New York, N. Y.
Cozzolino, Donato, Los Angeles, Calif.
Craig, Thomas, Manchester, England
Crandon Mfg. Co., Portland, Me.
Creger, Henry N., San Francisco, Cal.
Cretcher, Leonard H., and Nelson, William L., Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Crima, S. A., Geneva, Switzerland
Criquebeuf, G. E., Paris, France
Croad, A. K., London, England
Crombie, Benjamin B., Port Chester, N. Y.
Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., Joseph, Warrington, Lancashire, England
Cross, C. F., London, England
Cross, Roland, Bath, England
Cross, Roy, Kansas City, Mo.
Crossley, Percy Broadbent, Calcutta, India
Crowe, Myron L., Holliston, Mass.
Crowe, Robert Latta, Memphis, Tenn.
Crown Cork and Seal Co. of Baltimore City, Baltimore, Md.
Cudahy Refining Co., Coffeyville, Kansas
Cullen, John A., Washington, D. C.
Culver, Frank E., Port Clinton, Ohio.
Cummings, Edmund O., Cambridge, Mass.
Cummins, Edmund R., Worcester, Mass.
Curschellas, J. M., Ilanz Graubünden, Switzerland,
Cushman Motor Works, Lincoln, Nebraska
Cutler-Hammer Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Cutten, Elisha Barton, Kokomo, Ky.
Cuttitta, Vincent, New York, N. Y.

Dahlberg A. E., Chicago, Ill.
Dahlberg, C. F., St. Paul, Minn.
Daitz Patent Foundation, Binningen, Basle, Switzerland
Dalby, Agnes, London, England
Dalby, J., Bradford, England
Dalziel, Charles J. A., London, England
Damon, William H., Los Angeles, Calif., and Chicago, Ill.
Danckwardt, Paul, Denver, Colo.
Dandt, H. W., Carney's Pt., N. J.
Danischewsky, I., London, England.
Dansk Chemo-Therapeutisk Selskab Ved Andersen, Siesbye and Weitzmann, Denmark
D'Antal, L., Budapest
Darco Corp., Wilmington, Del. Also New York, N. Y.
Darpac, Louis, Geneva, Switzerland
Darrow, Frank M., Jackson, Cal.
Darrow, Marius S., St. Louis, Mo.
Datta, Rasik Lal, Calcutta, India
Davidson, John C., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Davidson, S. C., deceased, late of Belfast, Ireland
Davies, Arthur V. (executor of Chas. M. Halls' will), Pittsburgh, Pa.
Davies, David B., Munising, Mich.
Davies, George Llewellyn, London, England
Davies, T., Widnes Iron Works, Widnes, Lancaster, England
Davis, C. C., Pomona, Cal.
Davis, Charles T., New York, N. Y.
Davis, Haskell C., Evanston, Ill.
Davis, William, London, England
Davis, Jr., Robert William, Jenkintown, Pa.
Davis, Tenney L., Somerville, Mass.
Davison Co., Allen S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Dawson, W. H., Alizarine Works, Manchester, England
Day, Charles, Glasgow, Scotland
Day, D. T., Washington, D. C.
Dayton Synthetic Chem. Inc., Dayton, Ohio, U.S.A.
Debauge, Henry, Paris, France
Debout, Albert, Paris, France
De Cew, Judson A., Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Also New York, N. Y.
Decker, Ammiel F., Pelham, N. Y.
Deegener, Paul, Berlin, Germany
De Forest Radio Telephone and Telegraph Co., New York, N. Y.
De Gendre, C., Paris
De Groote, Melvin, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Deguide, Camille, Enghien, Seine et Aise, France
DeHart, Charles B., Chicago, Ill.
Deheck, J., Terre Haute, Indiana
Dehn, William M., Seattle, Wash.
De LaPorte, A. J., Hague, Netherlands
De Laval Separator Co., New York, N. Y.
Delorme, Abel, Lyons, France
Demkowitch, Joseph, Chicago, Ill.
Dennison Mfg. Co., Framingham, Mass.
Deppe Söhne, A., Billbrook, Hamburg, Germany
Dern, Karl L., Lompoc, Cal.
De Ros, D., London, Germany
Detroit Can Co., Detroit, Mich.
Detroit Organic Chem. Co., Detroit, Mich.
Deutsche Gasglühlicht A.-G. (Auergesellschaft), Berlin, Germany
Deutsche Gold-m.-Silber-Scheideanstalt Vorm, Roessler, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany
Deutsche Hydrierwerke, A.-G., Charlottenburg, Berlin, Germany; also: Anhalt, Germany
Deutsche-Koloniale Gerb-Farbstoff-Gesellschaft mkH., Karlsruhe, Germany
Devaucelle, L. P., Courbevoie, France
Dewey, F., Washington, D. C.
Dewey and Almy Chem. Co., Cambridge, Mass.
Dewey and Almy Ltd., London N18, England
DeWolf, R., London, England
Diamond Electric Specialties Corp., Newark, N. J.
Diamond Match Co., Chicago, Ill.
Diamond State Fiber Co., Elsmere, Del.
Dick Co., A. B., Chicago, Ill.
Dickens, C., Oakland, Cal.
Dickerson, Walter, Muskegon, Mich.
Dickert, J., Chicago, Ill.
Dicks, David and Heller Co., New York, N. Y.
Diehl Mfg. Co., Elizabeth, N. J.
Dietrich, Ernest F., Chicago, Ill.

Distillers Co., Ltd., Edinburgh, Scotland
Distol Mfg. Co., Wilmington, Del.
Ditmar, Peter von, Hamburg, Germany
Ditto, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Divine, R. E., Bogota, N. J.
Divine, Robert E., Cincinnati, Ohio
Dixon Crucible Co. Joseph, Jersey City, N. J.
Djidich, Alexander, Tamaqua, Pa.
Dobbins, James C., Portland, Ore.
Dobbs, Charles, Reno, Nevada
Dodd, R., London, England
Doell, Theodore W., Corona, Cal.
Doherty Research Co., New York, N. Y.
Dolbear, Samuel H., San Francisco, Calif.
Dolenz, Anton, San Francisco, Cal.
Donáth, Dr. Eugen, Bratislava, Czechoslovakia
Donner, Joseph, Chicago, Ill.
Donner, P. C., Summit, N. J.
Dooley, W. D., Chicago, Ill.
Doran, George F., Omaha, Nebraska
Doremus, Andrew J., West New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.
Dorr Co., New York, N. Y.
Dorset, Marion, Washington, D. C.
Dougherty, Elmer E., Bloomfield, N. J.
Dovan Chemical Corp., Wilmington, Del.
Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich.
Downes, J., Sioux City, Iowa
Drackett Chem. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Dreckschmidt, Edward W., St. Louis, Mo.
Dreyfuss, Henry, London, England
Drucker, Samuel, Chicago, Ill.
Drug Products Co., Inc., Long Island City, N. Y.
Dryden Rubber Co., Chicago, Ill.
Dry Oil Products, Ltd., London, England
Dubois, Norman A., Needham, Mass.
Duchemin, Armand, Paris, France
Duckham, Arthur McDougall, London, England
Duckham and Co., Ltd., A., London EC4, England
Dufford, J. R., Patterson, N. J.
Duggan, William H., Chicago, Ill.
Duintjer Wilkens Meihuizen and Co., Veendam, Holland
Dulac, A., Agen, France
Dunham, H. V., Bainbridge, N. Y., and/or Brattleboro, Vt., and/or Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Dunham, O. M., Beverly, Mass.
Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., London, England
Dunning, F., Baltimore, Md.
Dunwoody, Henry H. C., Washington, D. C.
Dupont, Francis I., Wilmington, Del.
Dupont, Francis M., Milwaukee, Wis.
Du Pont de Nemours and Co., E. I., Wilmington, Del.
DuPont Cellophane, New York, N. Y.
Dupont Film Co., New York, N. Y.
Dupont Rayon Co., New York, N. Y.
Durand et Huguenin, Soc. Anon., Basle, Switzerland
Dutschke, H., Elberfeld, Germany
Dutt, Eric Edward, Jabalpur, India
Dworzak, Adolph, St. Louis, Mo.
Dyson, G. M., Cheshire, England
Dziewonski, Karol, Cracow, Poland

Eagle Chem. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Early, Charles W., Arkansas City, Kansas
Earp-Thomas, Henry W., New York, N. Y.
Easling, N. P., Pekin, Ill.
Eastlake, Lewis, S., Chicago, Ill.
Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Eaton, Florence Emily, Dublin, Ireland
Erba Fabrik Chem. Prod. Spezialitäteu für die Textilindustrie, Zurich 6, Switzerland
Eberhardt, Louis A., New York, N. Y.
Eberhardt, R., Munich, Germany
Eberle, Elsa (vorn Mutschler), executrix, Stuttgart, Germany
Ebert, J., Lyons Farms, N. J.
Ebler, Erich, Heidelberg, Germany
Ebrill's Process Ltd., Dublin, Ireland
Echberg, A. F., Toronto, Canada
Eckel, Edwin C., Washington, D. C.
Economics Lab. Inc., St. Paul, Minn.
Economy Fuse and Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Edelman, Philip E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Eder, J. M., Vienna, Austria
Edgerton, Charles G., Sugar City, Colo.
Edison, Thomas A. (deceased), West Orange, N. J.
Edison Inc., Thomas A., West Orange, N. J.
Edmonds, W. D., Boonville, N. Y.
Edwards, H. H., Auckland, New Zealand
Edwards, Robert Seavers, San Francisco, Cal., and/or Brookline, Mass.
Effront, Jean, Brussels, Belgium
Egerton, Alfred Charles, London, SW7, England
Eglinton, W. D., Croyden, Surrey, England
Ehrenthal, B. P. von Cothen, Anhalt, Germany
Eibner, Alexander, Munich, Germany
Eichengrün, A., Charlottenburg, Berlin, Germany
Ekeley, John B., Boulder, Colo.
Eklund, Torguy Albin, Stockholm, Sweden
Eldridge, Elmer E., Sidney, N. Y.
Electric Arc Cutting and Welding Co., Newark, N. J.
Electric Smelting and Aluminum Co., Sewaren, N. J., and/or Lockport, N. Y.
Electric Water Sterilizer and Ozone Co., Scottdale, Pa.
Electro-Bleaching Gas Co., New York, N. Y.
Electro-Chemical Supply and Engineering Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Electrolytic Zinc Co. of Australasia Proprietary, Ltd., Melbourne, Australia
Electro Metallurgical Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y., and New York, N. Y.
Elektrizitätswerk Lonza Gampel, Canton of Valais, and Basel, Switzerland
Elektro Osmose A. G., Frankfort on Main, Germany
Elliott, Roy D., Crockett, Cal.
Ellis, Carleton, Montclair, N. J.
Ellis, Ridsdale, Oak Park, Ill.
Ellis-Foster Co., Montclair, N. J.
Eli Lilly and Co., New York, N. Y.
Emerson, Victor Lee, Philadelphia, Pa.
Emond, Ernest, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Enequist, Erik W., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Engelbrecht, Emil P., Chicago, Ill.
Engelstad, A., Vardal, Norway
Enn-Werke Neu and Neuberger, Nürnberg, Germany
Enterprise Mfg., Ltd., London, England
Enterprize Foundry Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Equitable Powder Mfg. Co., East Alton, Ill.
Equitable Trust Co., New York, N. Y.
Erdahl, Bernard F., Duluth, Minn.
Erslev, K., Nijmegen, Holland
Espenhahn, Edward Victor, Brighton, Victoria, Australia
Espy, Carl, Savannah, Ga.
Essick, John Howard, Erie, Pa.
Etablissements Poulenc Freres, Les, Paris, France
Ethyl Gasoline Corp., New York, N. Y.
Eustis, Fred, A., Milton, Mass.
Evans, Archibald Claude, Hampton Wick, near London, England
Evans, W., Chicago, Ill.
Everhart, Lay H., Decatur, Georgia
Ezbelent, E., Paris, France

Fabriques de Prod. de Chimie Organique de L'Aire, Issly, Seine, France
Fairlie, A. M., Atlanta, Ga.
Fairweath, H. G. C., London WC2, England
Fairweather D. L., Wallace, Glasgow, Scotland
Falor, William B., Akron, Ohio
Falvet, Felix Eugene, Paris, France
Fansteel Products Co., Inc., North Chicago, Ill.
Fant, R. P., Los Angeles, Cal.
Faranstan Co., The, Philadelphia, Pa.
Farben A G. vorm. E. Stotte Nachfolger, Krefeld, Germany
Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr Bayer & Co., Elberfeld, Germany
Farbwerke vorm. Meister Lucius & Brüning, Höchst-on-the-Main, Germany
Farmer, Luke W., Somerville, Mass.
Farnsworth Television Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Farr, John C. Jr., Hoboken, N. J.
Farrell, James, Cleveland, Ohio.
Fash, Ralph, Fort Worth, Texas
Faust, Edwin Stanton, Basel, Switzerland
Faust, Rudolph, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fawthrop, W. D., Seattle, Wash.
Federal Phosphorus Co., Birmingham, Ala.
Feldblet, A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Feldenheimer, William, London, England
Feldmühle, A. G., Rorschach, Switzerland
Felheim, Emanuel, Berlin-Lichtenrade, Germany
Fenaroli, P., Milan, Italy
Ferrari, Charles G., Philadelphia, Pa.
Ferri, Lelio, Milan, Italy

Ferro Chemicals, Inc., Washington, D. C.
Féry, Charles J. V., Paris, France
Fetter, E., Baltimore, Md.
Feuerstein, K., Würzburg, Germany
Fibreboard Co., Boston, Mass.
Files, Adino F., Maumee, Ohio
Files Packeting Machine Co., Maumee, Ohio.
Film Ozaphane, Le, Paris, France
Fine Cotton Spinners and Doublers Assoc., Ltd., Manchester, England
Finkelstein, Hans, Uerdingen-on-Rhine, Germany
Firmenich and Co., Geneva, Switzerland
First National Bank in St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo.
Fischer, Jeremiah E., New York, N. Y.
Fischer, Max, Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany
Fisk Rubber Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.
Fitzgerald, Fred. Chas., London, England
Fitzgerald, Fred W. V., Caversham, (Faversham?) England
Fitzgerald, R. W. V., London, N5, England
Flannery, Joseph M., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fleck, Herman, Golden, Colo.
Fleischmann Co., New York, N. Y.
Flesch-Werke A.-G. Für Gerbstofffabrikation u. Chemische Produkte, Aberlahnstein-on-Rhine, Germany
Flett, L. H., Hamburg, Erie, N. Y.
Floare, Paul E., Kansas City, Mo.
Flodi, Z., Budapest, Hungary
Fonyó, Aladar, Chicago, Ill.
Food Machinery Corp., San Jose, Cal.
Foree, Augustine W., Chicago, Ill.
Formation Syndicate, Montreal, Canada
Formby Petrinite Corp., Jacksonville, Fla.
Forrest, Henry O., West Englewood, N. J.
Forster, Conrad, Dedham, Mass.
Foster, A. B., Washington, D. C.
Foster and Co., Ltd., J. H., Liverpool, England
Foster Reinhold Labs., Newark, N. J.
Foundry Materials, Inc., Lyndhurst, Ohio
Fourneaux, Emile Auguste, Manchester, England
Fraiberg, H., Cleveland, Ohio.
Frame, Frank W., Los Angeles, Cal.
France, William A., Philadelphia, Pa.
Francis, A. F., Waterbury, Conn.
Franck-Philipson, Axel, Chicago, Ill.
Frary, Francis C., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Frasch, H. A., New York, N. Y.
Frazer, Joseph, Baltimore, Md.
Freeman, L. M., Los Angeles, Cal.
Freeman, Walter K., Oscawana, N. Y.
Freiberger, M., 1 Trendelenburgstrasse, Charlottenburg, Berlin, Germany
Freitas, Anthony J., Erie. Pa.
French, Mary A., administratrix of French, Albert F., Detroit, Mich.
French, R. W., Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.
French Battery and Carbon Co., Madison, Wis.
Frenkel, G., Surbiton, London, Surrey, England
Frick, Frederick, Anaconda, Montana
Friederich, Walter, Troisdorf, near Cologne, Germany
Friedmann, L. and M., Vienna, Austria
Fries Brothers, New York, N. Y.
Friestedt, Sven H., Camden, N. J.
Frigidaire Corp., Dayton, Ohio.
Fritz, H., near Vienna, Austria
Fritzsch, Bernhard, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Frölen, J. F., Stockholm, Sweden
Frood, Herbert, Chapel-en-le-Frith, England
Fryer, Percival J., Tunbridge, England
Fry Glass Co., H. C., Rochester, Pa.
Fuchs, K., Vienna, Austria
Fujü, M., Tokyo, Japan
Fuller, E. W., Woodbury N. J.
Fuller George, Leonard and George G. A., London, England

Gabriel, Chas. L., New York, N. Y.
Gardner, D., Seine-et-Oise, France
Gardner, Henry A., Washington, D. C.
Gardner, J. H., College Park, Md.
Gardner, William, Chicago, Ill.
Gardner-Richardson Co., Middleton, Ohio
Garretson, Eugene, Buffalo, N. Y.
Garrow, J. R., Wimbledon, London, England
Garza, Ricardo, San Antonio, Texas
Gas Light and Coke Co., 84 Horseferry Rd., Westminster, London, England
Gasoline Antioxidant Co., Wilmington, Del.
Gaston, Esprit Léon, Lyons, France
Gat, John D., North Canton, Ohio.
Gaulocher, Constance M., New York, N. Y.
Gault, M. V., Baltimore, Md.
Gebrüder Giuline, Firm of, G.m.b.H., Ludwigshaf on Rhine, Germany
Geigy Soc. Anon., J. R., Basle, Switzerland
Geller, R., Karlsruhe, Germany
Gendreau, Jacques, Shanghai, China
General Abrasive Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
General Aniline Works, Inc., New York, N. Y.
General Bakelite Co., New York, N. Y.
General Chem. Co., New York, N. Y.
General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
General Engineering Co., Salt Lake City, Utah
General Fire Extinguisher Co., New York, N. Y.
General Foods Corp., New York, N. Y.
General Indurating Corp., New York, N. Y.
General Labs., Madison, Wis.
General Labs. Co., Cleveland, Ohio
General Motors Corp., Detroit, Mich.
General Motors Research Corp., Detroit, Mich.
General Petroleum Corp., Los Angeles, Cal.
General Rubber Co., New York, N. Y.
General Waterproofing Co., Norfolk, Va.
George, H., Paris, France
George Mfg. Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Georg Schicht A.-G., Aussig, Czechoslovakia
Gephart, F. C., Erie, Pa.
Gepp, Herbert W., Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
Gerngross, O., Grunewald, near Berlin, Germany
Gervaise, Joseph T., and Fissette, Wm. A., Southbrid Mass.
Gesell, Hans, Montclair, N. J.
Gesellschaft für Teerstrassenban, Essen, Germany
Gessell, G., Heidelberg, Germany
Gestetner, Ltd., D., London, England
Gevaert Photo Prod., N. V., Oudegod, Antwerp, Belgium
Gibbs, Harry D., San Francisco, Calif.
Gibson, Owen H., Portland, Ind.
Gibson, L. S., Jamestown, N. Y.
Gifford, H. W. F., London E7, England
Gilbert, N. W., Solihull, Warwickshire, England
Gilbert, P., Paris, France
Gilbert, W. V., Westminster, England
Gilchrist, Robert, New York, N. Y.
Gilcrest, Frank A., Pasadena, Cal.
Giles, D. J., and James E., McKeesport, Pa.
Gillette, George T., Los Angeles, Calif.
Gillies, James H., East Camberwell, Victoria, Australi
Gillies, Percy McPherson, Electrona, North West Bay, Tasmania, Australia
Gilligan, Bernard C., Toledo, Ohio.
Girdler Corporation, Louisville, Ky.
Giron, J. F., Mexico City, Mexico
Gish, George W., Atlanta, Georgia
Glaeser, Walter, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Glaser, E., Vienna, Austria
Glass Founders Corp., New York, N. Y.
Glasuritwerke M. Winkelmann A. G., Hamburg, Germany
Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio.
Godal, Arne, Vestre Aker, near Christiania, Norway
Goldsborough, H. A., London, England
Goldschmidt, Hans, Berlin, Germany
Goldschmidt, Victor Moritz, Christiana, Norway
Goldschmidt, A.-G., T., Essen, Germany
Goldschmidt Detinning Co., New York, N. Y.
Goldsmith, Byron B., New York, N. Y.
Goldstein, Milton M., Minneapolis, Minn.
Goodman, Nathan, New York, N. Y.
Goodrich Rubber Co., B. F., New York, N. Y.
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio
Gore, H. C., Takoma Park, Md
Gottschalk, Esther J., (administratrix of Louis Gottschalk, deceased), Metuchen, N. J
Gottschalk, Eva, Newark, N. J.
Gotty, John G., Jacksonville, Fla.
Gould Storage Battery Co., Depew, N. Y.
Graesser-Monsanto Chem. Wks., Ltd., London, England
Graft, George U., Washington, D. C.
Graff, F. W., Chicago, Ill.
Graham, J. S., Tuckerman, Ark.
Grandle, James W., Pierre, S. Dak
Granichstadten, Albert, Vienna, Austria
Gräno, Einar Vang, Leonia, N. J.

Graphitwerk Kropfmühl, A.-G., Munich, Germany
Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio
Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., New York, N. Y.
Gravell, James H., Elkins Park, Pa.
Graves, Edwin Benson, Durkee, Ore.
Gray, John J., Jr., Rockdale, Tenn.
Gray, Thomas F., Elizabeth, N. J.
Green, Andrew R., Joplin, Mo.
Green, William T., Summit, N. J.
Greenawalt, W. E., Denver, Colo.
Greenbaum, Henry L., New York, N. Y.
Greenblatt, B. R., Omaha, Nebraska
Greensmith, H. W., Oswestry, Salop, England
Greiner, Heinz, Canth near Breslau, Germany
Grenagle, James B., Catonsville, Md.
Griffin, F. B., Oshkosh, Wis.
Griffiths, H., London, England
Grinlinton, Harry Gregg, North Sydney, Australia
Grip, Martin A., Chippewa Falls, Wis.
Groggins, Philip H., Washington, D. C.
Gross, Herman, La Fayette, Ind.
Gross, Sherwood and Heald, Barking, Essex, England
Grosvenor, William M., New York, N. Y.
Grubman, Benjamin, New York, N. Y.
Grünstein, N., Frankfort-on-Main, Germany
Grüter, R., Berlin-Charlottenburg 9, Germany
Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, New York, N. Y.
Guendre, A., Clermont, Dise, France
Guerini, Berardo, Brescia, Italy
Guess, George A., Oakville, Ontario, Can.
Guggenheim Bros., New York, N. Y.
Gulf Refining Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gussewa, Anna R., Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Gustafson, E. G. F., Stockholm, Sweden
Gutberlet, Charles J., Philadelphia, Pa.
Guy, Walter B., St. Augustine, Fla.

Habegger, H., Canton on Berne, Switzerland
Haberkorn, W. F., Leningrad, U.S.S.R.
Hacking, Edward, Pawtucket, R. I.
Hackl, Heinrich, Heufeld, Germany
Haglund, Ture Robert, Stockholm, Sweden
Hahn, W., Steglitz, Berlin, Germany
Hain, Albert J., Lakewood, Ohio
Haines, Harry B., Philadelphia, Pa.
Hale, Frank B., San Francisco, Cal.
Halene Products Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Hall, John A., Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.
Hall, S., Stockholm, Sweden
Hall, William A., New York, N. Y.
Haller, H. L., Cincinnati, Ohio
Halogen Products Co., Glen Ridge, N. J.
Halowax Corp., New York, N. Y.
Hamburg, M., Bishop Stortford, England
Hamilton, Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hammermill Paper Co., New York, N. Y.
Hampel, Heinrich, Halle, Germany
Hanby, W., London, England
Hanke, Gustav A., Milwaukee, Wis.
Hann, J. E. G., Grangemouth, Stirlingshire, Scotland
Hannah, James E. and Walter H., Portsmouth, Ohio
Hanovia Chem. and Mfg., Co., New York, N. Y.
Hanriot, Adrien, Paris, France
Hansa Kälta-Ind. Ges., Bergdorf, near Hamburg, Germany
Hanseatische Muehlenwerke A. G., Hamburg, Germany
Hanson, John, Liverpool, England
Harburger Oelwerke, Harburg, Wilhelmsburg, Germany
Hardcastle and Co., Ltd., Manchester, England
Harding, Ltd., S. C. and P., London SE5, England
Hardy, S., New York, N. Y.
Harger, John, Liverpool, England
Haring, H. W., Gerbstedt, Germany
Harley-Davidson Motor Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Harold, C. H. H., Army School of Hygiene, Aldershot, England
Harper, Charles S., Philadelphia, Pa.
Harris, Isaac F., Tuckahoe, N. Y.
Harris, J. E. G., Carlisle, England
Harris, John J., Chicago, Ill.
Harrison, Horace R., Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada
Harrison, Ralph H., Detroit, Mich.
Harrison, Sidney Charles, Birmingham 12, England
Harrison Safety Boiler Works, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hart, Edward, Easton, Pa.
Hart, G., Manchester, England
Hart, Russell, Santa Monica, Calif.
Hartenstein, H. L., Chicago, Ill.
Harthan, John, Glendale, Cal.
Hartman, Frank A., Hamburg, N. Y.
Hartwig, Theodore G., Rockville, Conn.
Harvel Corp., Newark, N. J.
Harvey, Mortimer T., Newark, N. J.
Haseman, John D., Linton, Ind.
Hasenclever, Peter, Hamburg-Billwarder, Germany
Hasenfrantz, Victor Emile, Levallois-Perret, France
Hattori, Sanroku, Tokyo, Japan
Hauber, Mathias, Jr., Haverstraw, N. Y.
Haughey, E., Bronx, N. Y.
Havasy, Louis, Los Angeles, Cal.
Havens, Gustus H., Lansing, Mich.
Hawling, H. H., Ridgefield Park, N. J.
Hay, G. S., West Dulwich, London
Hayes-Ruppel Mfg. Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Haywood, John K., Washington, D. C.
Hazel-Atlas Glass Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Hazeltine Corp., Jersey City, N. J.
Hazen, W., Washington, D. C.
Heberlein Co., A. G., Gallen, Switzerland
Heberlein Patent Corp., New York, N. Y.
Heckenbleikner, Ingeniun, Charlotte, N. C.
Heck, August, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hedden, N. W., Oregon City, Oregon
Hedström, Herman Oskar, Djursholm, Sweden
Heffele, Gustav, Riverside, Cal.
Heide, Hermann von der, Unna-Königsborn, Germany
Heidorf, Christopher J., Glens Falls, N. Y.
Heine and Co., A. G., Leipzig, Germany
Heinemann, Arthur, London, England
Heinrich, Annie S. and Joseph, Paterson, N. J.
Heinrich Hütte G.m.b.H., Hans (address unknown)
Helbronner, A., Paris, France
Hell, J., Esslingen, Germany
Heller, Hugo, Cologne, Germany
Helmore, W., Royal Aircraft Establishment, Hampshire, England
Henke, Frank, Elyria, Ohio
Henkel and Cie., Dusseldorf, Germany
Henley, Robert R., Takoma Park, Md.
Henn, Edwin C., Cleveland, Ohio
Henning, A., Leytonstone, London
Henry, George J., San Francisco, Cal.
Henson, George C., Liberty, Mo.
Hepburn, George Grant, Manchester, England
Herbert and Herbert, Inc., Perth Amboy, N. J.
Hercules Glue Co., San Francisco, California
Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del.
Herman Behr and Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Herron, H. W., London, England
Hershman, P. R., Chicago, Ill.
Herz, Edmund, Vienna, Austria
Herz, Edmund von, Charlottenburg, Germany
Herz, Richard, Frankfort on Main, Germany
Hess, Henry, Philadelphia, Pa.
Heuser, Herman, Chicago, Ill., and/or Evanston, Ill.
Hewitt, Peter Cooper, Ringwood Manor, N. J.
Heyman, Arthur W., Northampton Borough, Pennsylvania.
Heyn, M., Breslau, Germany
Hiag Verein Holzoverkohlungs Ind., Frankfort, Germany
Hibbert, Harold, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hide-Ite Leather Co., Boston, Mass.
Higgins, E. B., Tewin Wood, Hertfordshire, England
Hinsberg, Oscar, Freiburg, Germany
Hirsch, Alcan and Marx, New York, N. Y.
Hirt, J. H., El Paso, Texas.
Hocker Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.
Hoesch-Koln Neuessen, A.-G., B. u. H., Dartmund, Germany
Hoffman, Addison F., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hoffman, LaRoche and Co., Basle, Switzerland
Hofheimer, Nathan, New York, N. Y.
Hofmann, Dr. Fritz, Breslau, Germany
Hogan, John T., Denver, Colo.
Holbrook, Robert A., Chicago Heights, Ill.
Holland, William, Baltimore, Md.
Holliday Chem. Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Hollister, B. K., Chicago, Ill.
Hollister-Wilson Labs., Portland, Me.
Holmes, W. C., Washington, D. C.
Holwick, Daniel L., Canton, Ohio.
Holyoke Vacuum Sluice Co., Springfield, Mass.
Holzverkohlungs-Industrie, A.-G., Constance, Germany
Home, William Dodge, Yonkers, N. Y.

Honig, Charles A., St. Louis, Mo.
Hooft, Franciscus V., Buffalo, N. Y.
Hooker, Electro-Chemical, Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y,. and New York, N. Y.
Hooper, James P., Baltimore, Md.
Hoover, Charles P., Columbus, Ohio.
Hopedale Mfg., Co., Milford, Mass.
Hopkinson, Ernest, New York, N. Y.
Hoppe, Charles H., Devil's Lake, N. Dak.
Horü, Shinjiro, Tokio, Japan
Horlick, Arnold A., Milwaukee, Wis.
Horlick, William, Jr., Racine, Wis.
Horne, William Dodge, Yonkers, N. Y.
Horwitz, A., New York, N. Y.
Hoskins, William, La Grange, Ill., and/or Chicago, Ill.
Hotson-Tait, Isabel, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia
Hough, A., Summit, N. J.
Houghton, Harry W., Glen Echo, Md.
Houghton and Co., E. F., Philadelphia, Pa.
Houston and Co., E. F., Philadelphia, Pa.
Howard, Thomas, New York, N. Y.
Howard and Sons, Ltd., London, England
Howe, Charles W., Fairhaven, Mass.
Howes, Raymond, Wilmington, Cal.
Hoy, A. Y., London WC2, England
Höyberg, Hans Marcussen, Frederiksberg, near Copenhagen, Denmark
Hoyt, J. S., Darien, Conn.
Huart, E. d', Luxemburg
Huber, Frederick W., Riverside, Cal.
Hubert A. Myers Co., Toledo, Ohio
Hudson, Claude S., Hyattsville, Md.
Huebsch Mfg., Co., New York, N. Y.
Hughes, Henry A., Vineland, N. J.
Hughes, Henry A, Jr., Haddon Heights, N. J.
Hugo Stinnes Riebeck Montan und Ölwerke A.-G., Halle on Saale, Germany
Hullinger, Elma E., Springfield, Ohio
Hülsberg, Robert, Troisdorf, Germany
Humphries, H. B. P., London, England
Hunsdieker H., and Vogt, E., Cologne, Germany
Hunt, F. F., New York, N. Y.
Hunt, Seth B. (trustee), Mt. Kisco, N. Y., and/or New York, N. Y.
Huppertz, John, Hamburg, Germany
Hurt, Henry Hicks, New York, N. Y.
Hussman, George J., St. Louis, Mo.
Husson, Jean, Berne, Switzerland
Hutton, S. P., Beckenham, England
Hyde, William and Ellen E. H., New York, N. Y.
Hydrogenation Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

I. G. Farbenindustrie, A. G. Frankfort-on-Main, Germany
Ilford Ltd., Ilford, England
Ilford Research Lab., Ilford, Essex, England
Imazu, A., Osaka, Japan
Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, England
Imp. Trust for the Encouragement of Scientific and Industrial Research, Westminster, London, England
Improved Hydrocarbon Processes, Ltd., London, England
Imray, O. Y., London, England
Independent Non-Freezing Powder Co., Newark, N. J.
Indian Refining Co., Lawrenceville, Ill.
Industrial Chem. Co., New York, N. Y.
Industrial Rayon Corp., Cleveland, Ohio
Industrial Research Co., San Francisco, Calif.
Industrial Research, Ltd., London, England
Ingham, T., Liverpool, England
Ingham, William A., Los Angeles, Calif.
Inglis Boiler Syndicate, Ltd., Glasgow, Scotland
Institute of Industrial Research, Inc., Washington, D. C.
Instituto di Chimica Industriale Politecnico, Milan, Italy
International Agricultural Corp., New York, N. Y.
International Bitumen Emulsions Corp., Wilmington, Del.
International Cellulose Co., Reno, Nev.
International Color and Chem., Co., Detroit, Mich.
International Egg Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
International General Electric Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
International Harvester Co., of Great Britain, Ltd., London, England
International Hydrogenation Patents Co., Ltd., Vaduz, Liechtenstein
International Latex Processes, Ltd., London, England
International Nickel Co., New York, N. Y.
International Paper Co., New York, N. Y.
International Precipitation Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
International Refining Co., Ltd., London EC3, England
Iodine Educational Bureau, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Ironsides Co., Columbus, Ohio.
Isaacs, Mone R., Philadelphia, Pa.
Isaguljanz, Veitsche, Moscow, U.S.S.R
Isajev, V., Prague, Czechoslovakia
Isco Chemical Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Ishida, Kiyonao, Tokio, Japan
Ishikawa, Nichiro, Tokio, Japan

Jabez Cliff and Co., Ltd., Stafford, England
Jackson, L. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jacoby, H. C. E., Birmingham, England
Jacquelet, Robert, Catonsville, Md.
Jahl, Anton, Linz, Germany
James, John F., Houston, Texas
James, Joseph, Baltimore, Md.
Janowsky, Laszlö, Toronto, Ontario, Can.
Jeavons, William R., Cleveland, Heights, Ohio
Jedel, Aaron, New York, N. Y.
Jeffery-Dewitt Co., Detroit, Mich.
Jelley, E. E., Malvern, Natal, South Africa
Jennings, A. R., Brookline, Mass.
Jewell, Archibald J., St. Louis, Mo.
Jobbins, Inc., William F., Aurora, Ill.
Jobson, H. C., London, England
John, Hanns, Prague, Czechoslovakia
John, Hermon, Tacoma, Wash.
Johns-Manville Co., H. W., New York, N. Y.
Johnson, Gunnard E., Hammond, Ind.
Johnson, Homer H., (executor of the will of Chas. N. Hall), Cleveland, Ohio
Johnson, John Raven, Urbana, Ill.
Johnson, William B., Atlanta, Ga.
Johnson, William H.,. McNabb, Ill.
Johnston, Grace L., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Johnston Co., Geo. S., Chicago, Ill.
Johnstone, Edward J., Lockport, N. Y.
Johnstone, James O., East Chicago, Ind.
Jonas, Gustav, Brussels, Belgium
Jones, Vesta M., New York, N. Y.
Jones, W., Charlton Works, London SE26, England
Jones Chem. Co., Inc., McDade, La.
Joos, O., Rotterdam, Holland
Jordan, Walter L., New York, N. Y.
Jourdan, Felix, Rome, Italy
Joyce, Edwin, Upper Darby, Pa.
Jump, Edwin R., Newton, Mass.
Jungner, Ernst Waldemar, Kneippboden, Sweden

Kadish, Halbert L., Milwaukee, Wis.
Kaiser, John, New York, N. Y.
Kaishi Ltd., Kwanto Sanso Kabushiki, Tokio, Japan
Kali Co., of America, New York, N. Y.
Kalle and Co., A.-G., Biebrich-on-Rhine, Germany
Kalmus, Comstock and Westcott, Inc., Boston, Masss.
Kane, T., Holborn, London, England
Kannel, C., Luray, Va.
Kantorowicz, J., Breslau, Germany
Kardos, Emanuel, Newark, N. J.
Karl Schmidt Ges. mit Beschränkter Haftung, Wurtemburg, Germany
Karpen and Bros., S., Chicago, Ill.
Karplus, Hans, Berlin, Germany
Kast, H., Charlottenburg, Germany
Katscher, E., Vienna, Austria
Katzenberger, Charles, Hoboken, N. J.
Katzprowsky, S., New York, N. Y.
Kaufmann, H. P., Westphalia, Germany
Kaufmann, Prof., Dr., Hans, Jena, Germany
Kawata, Tei, Tokio, Shi, Japan
Kaye, F., Ashton-on-Mersey, England
Keith and Blackman Co., Ltd., London, England
Keller, Jules Robert, Lausanne, Switzerland
Keller, Konrad, Dortmund-Eving, Germany
Kelley, H. F., Auburn, Me.
Kelley, Thomas A., Lynn, Mass.
Kemet Labs., Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Kempf, N. W., Newark, N. J.
Kendall, J. A., London, England
Kendall, J. D., Ilford, Essex, England
Kennedy, Absalom M., Montgomery, Ala.
Kent County Oil Co., Leipsic, Del.
Kenworthy Broth Co., Stoughton, Mass.
Kereszty and Wolf, Ujpest, Hungary

Kern, L., Webster Groves, Mo.
Kershaw, Dr., Bert H., Chicago, Ill.
Kerstein, Hans, Berlin, Germany
Kester Solder Co., Chicago, Ill.
Ketoid Co., Wilmington, Del.
Kidder, William V., La Crosse, Wis.
Kieselguhr Co., of America, Los Angeles, Calif.
Kietz, Adolph, Cleveland Heights, Ohio
Kimata, Sampow, Kobe, Japan
Kimpistu Seishi Kabushiki Kaishi, Ltd., Tokio, Japan
Kinetic Electric Co., Norfolk, Va.
King, A. T., Wimbledon, England
King, Guy, Atlanta, Ga.
King, Jesse C., Montreal, Quebec, Can.
King, Robert J., Stamford, Conn.
King, Thomas, London SE7, England
Kinzlberger and Co., Prague, Czechoslovakia
Kipper, H. B., New York, N. Y.
Kipper, Herman B., Solvay, N. Y.
Kirschbraun, Lester, Evanston, Ill.
Kirschner, J., Basle, Switzerland
Kitsee, Isidor, Philadelphia, Pa.
Klapproth, W., Nieder-Ingelheim-on-Rhine, Germany
Klein, E., New York, N. Y.
Klein, Frederick, New York, N. Y.
Kleinbrod, Louis, Strassburg, Germany
Kleiner, Samuel, Paris, France
Kleinow, W., Hennigsdorf, near Berlin, Germany
Klingbiel, Carl, Biebrich, Germany
Klipstein and Sons, E. C., New York, N. Y.
Klöckner-Werke A.-G., Westfalen, Germany
Klopfer, V., Dresden, Germany
Klotz, Waldemar C., Detroit, Mich.
Knecht, E., Cheshire, England
Knock-out Fire Extinguishers, Ltd., Holloway, London, England
Knoll and Co., Ludwigshafen on Rhine, Germany
Knollenberg, Rudolph, Lubeck, Germany
Knoth, G., Hamburg, Germany
Knottenbelt, Herman William, Brussels, Belgium
Knox Thenardine Chem., Co., New York, N. Y.
Kochmann, Wilhelm, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Germany
Kodak, Ltd., London, England
Koenigs, Dr., Ernst, Breslau, Germany
König, R., Budapest, Hungary
Kögel, G., Karlsruhe, Boden, Germany
Kohlensäure Ind., Ges. für, Berlin, Germany
Köhler, John Robert, Stockholm, Sweden
Kohnstamm and Co., Inc., H., New York, N. Y.
Kohorn and Co., Oscar, Chemnitz, Germany
Kold-Hold Mfg., Co., New York, N. Y.
Kolmar Labs., Milwaukee, Wis.
Kolsky, George, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Koppers Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Koppers Co., of Delaware, Delaware, Pa.
Kornatzki, H. H. von, Arnswalde, Germany
Kramer, George, Dysart, Iowa.
Kramers, Joannes, Nijmegen, Netherlands
Krasselt, William A., Milwaukee, Wis.
Kraus, C. A., Worcester, Mass.
Krebs Pigment and Colour Corp., New York, N. Y.
Krejci, Milo W., Chicago, Ill.
Kremers, J. G., Milwaukee, Wis.
Kress, O., Appleton, Wis.
Kressel, Edward C. L., Camden, N. J.
Krieger, Arthur H., Los Angeles, Cal.
Kroll, Guillaume Justine, Luxemburg
Krost, John F., Mankato, Minn.
Kruse, Herman, Jersey City, N. J.
Kruse, William C., Union, N. J.
Kryder, Frank L., Akron, Ohio
Kuehnrich, Paul R., Sheffield, England
Kuh, Erwin, Vienna, Austria
Kuhlmann, Etablissements, Paris, France
Kuhn, Harry A., Edgewood, Md.
Kuhnert, Walter A., Los Angeles, Cal.
Külz, F., Kiel, Germany
Kunheim and Co., Berlin, Germany
Kunstharzfabrik Dr. F. Pollack, Ges., Vienna, Austria
Kuttroff, Adolph, New York, N. Y.
Kuttroff Pickhardt and Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Kuzell, Charles R., Clarkdale, Ariz.
Kyhlberger, Gustaf Adolph, Stockholm, Sweden
Kyle, Karl J., Wellsville, Kansas

Labrador, A/S., Christiania, Norway
Lacey, Clifford, Toronto, Ontario, Can.
Laffey, J. P., trustee, Wilmington, Del.
Laflamme, Arthur and Aldama, Montreal, Canada
La Forge, Frederick B., Washington, D. C.
Lahey, Frank T., Akron, Ohio
Laidley, T., St. Louis, Mo.
Laist, Frederick, Anaconda, Montana
Lake, Wyvil H., Stoke-on-Trent, England
Lamb, Arthur B., Washington, D. C., and/or Cambridge, Mass.
Lamb, H. W., Portsmouth, Va.
Lambert, Alphonse, Rome, Italy
Lambert Pharmacal Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Lambert Thorp Co., Cincinnati, Ohio
La Monte and Son, G., New York, N. Y.
Lance, Robert, Paris, France
Landau, Max, Berlin, Germany
Landau's Instantaneous Duplicator Co., Los Angeles, Cal.
Lander, James L., Oakland, Cal.
Lander, Wintworth V., Newton, Mass.
Landreth, Clarence P., Philadelphia, Pa.
Landsberg, L., Nuremburg, Germany
Lane Mfg., Co., Montpelier, Vt.
Langer, R. F., San Francisco, Calif.
Langford, Frank, Eureka, Cal.
Langmack, R. E., Minneapolis, Minn.
Lant, Richard, Vienna, Austria
Laporte Ltd., B., Luton, England
Lapworth, Arthur, Manchester, England
Larkin Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Larrowe Construction Co., Detroit, Mich.
Larvex Corp., New York, N. Y.
Lasher, Loven, Denver, Colo.
Latimer, John W., Lakewood, Ohio
Latimer-Goodwin Chem., Co., Grand Junction, Colo.
Lancks, Inc., I. F., Seattle, Wash.
Laughlin, William C., Nogales, Arizona
Laury, N. A., Rockville Center, N. Y.
Lavand, J. R., Schaerbeek, Brussels, Belgium
Lawrence, William J., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Lawson, James Alexander, Chicago, Ill.
Layng, Harai R., San Francisco, Calif.
Layton, Edgar, Larkspur, Cal.
Leach, G., London, England
Leadbeater, John Wood, Doncaster, England
Leasman, E. L., Milwaukee, Wis.
Le Bos d 'Espinoy, Charles, Neuilly, France
Lees-Bradner Co., Cleveland, Ohio
Leeds and Northrup Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Lehmann and Voss Co., Hamburg 1, Germany
Leighton, George W., Chicago, Ill.
Leist, Jean Ignaz, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lemmens, Gustav J., Wateringbury, England
Lemmon, R. J., London, England
Lenenberg, J., Baltimore, Md.
Leone, G., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Leonhard, W. C., Passaic, N. J.
Leonis, Christofer G., Rocky Ford, Colo.
Le Petit, C. J. M. M., Paris, France
Leroy, Charless E. H., Versailles, France
Lessing, Rudolph, London, England
Lester, Alfred F., Detroit, Mich.
Lever Bros., Ltd., Port Sunlight, Chester Co., England
Levin, Bertram, Hale, England
Levinson, Samuel, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Levinstein Ltd., Co., Manchester, England
Levitt, Ephraim, Westmont, Quebec, Canada
Levy, L., Paris, France
Levy, L. A., Cricklewood, Middesex, England
Levy, Nathan R., Cedarhurst, N. Y.
Lewis, C. H., Harpster, Ohio
Lewis, Emily Roberts, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lewis, F. D., Dorking, Surrey, England
Lewis, Harry S., Beaver Falls, N. Y.
Lewis, Warren K., Cambridge, Mass.
Lewis, Green, McAdam, and Knowland, Boston, Mass.
Lichtenstern, R., Vienna, Austria
Lie, Egil, Odda, Norway
Liebknecht, Otto, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany
Liebich Co., G. J., Chicago, Ill.
Lifschütz, Isaac, Hamburg, Germany
Lightenhome, Charles L., New York, N. Y.
Lilienfeld, Leon, Vienna, Austria
Liljenroth, F. G., Stocksund, Sweden
Lilly Dental Products Co., Welch, W. Va.
Lincoln Oil Refining Co., Robinson, Ill.
Lindblad, A. R., Ludvika, Sweden
Linde's Eismaschinen A.-G., Ges., für, Munich, Germany
Lindsay, W. G., Caldwell, N. J.

Lisse, Leopold, Berlin, Germany
Lister et Cie, R., Paris, France
Livsey, W., Liverpool, England
Llopart, R. B., Cordoba, Argentina
Lloyd, Harry S., Oak Park, Ill.
Lloyd, Stewart J., University, Ala.
Lobl, Fred, Boston, Mass.
Locke, Fred M., Victor, N. Y.
Locke, Joseph A., Boston, Mass.
Lockett, Landon J., Brenham, Texas
Loeffelhardt, Charles, Los Angeles, Cal.
Loie Artificielle de la Voulte, Paris, France (Soie?)
Longhurst, W. E., Newtown, near Sydney, Australia
Loomis, Burdett, Hartford, Conn.
Lorenzen, Charles F., Oak Park, Ill.
Low, Arthur B., Denver, Colo.
Lowe, W., London SW1, England
Lubovitch, E., Paris, France
Lubs, Herbert A., Savannah, Ga.
Lucas, Louis, Jamestown, N. Y.
Lucas and Co., Inc., John, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lucas' Low Pressure Oil Cracking Process, Ltd., London, England
Lucis Trust, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
Luckenbach Processes Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Ludbrook, J., New Plymouth, New Zealand
Lüdecke, Karl, Wilmersdorf, near Berlin, Germany
Luftbleiche G.m.b.H., Eilenburg, near Leipzig, Germany
Luna-Lite Co., of Amer., Dover, Del.
Lundén, Harold L. R., Gottenborg, Sweden
Lutkins, Clinton S., Rye, N. Y.
Luzerne Motor Co., Luzerne, Pa.
Lyon, Harold L., Honolulu, Hawaii
Lytle, John O., Sugar City, Colo.

MacAndrews and Forbes Co., New York, N. Y.
MacBeth-Evans Glass Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
MacDonald, David B., Leicester, England
MacEwan, H. C., Belfast, N. Ireland
Maché, A., Paris, France
Mackay, Henry S., London, England
MacKenzie, John, Middlesborough, England
MacMillan, John R., Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Madsenell Corp., New York, N. Y.
Maes, Louis A. F., Corona, Calif.
Maggia, Attilio, Padua, Italy
Magna Rubber Co., Ltd., Bedford, England
Magnetic Pigment Co., New York, N. Y.
MaGuire, F. G., Bangor, Ireland
Mahler, William H., Newark, N. J.
Maier, Charles G., New York, N. Y.
Mallinkrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.
Malott and Peterson, San Francisco, Calif.
Manchester Oxide Co., Ltd., Manchester, England
Manns, Thomas Franklin, Newark, Delaware
Mantle Lamp Co., of U.S.A., Chicago, Ill.
Manuelli, Camillo, Rome, Italy
Manuf-de Machines Auxiliares pour l' Ectricité et l' Industrie, Neuilly-sur-Seine, Seine, France
Mapel, Elliot B., trustee, New York, N. Y.
Marbais, Désiré, Charleroi, Belgium
Marchand, Charles, Portland, Ore.
Marchand Process Co., Chicago, Ill.
Marchand, Robert, Amsterdam, Netherlands
Marckworth, Otto S., Columbus, Ohio
Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, England
Marden, Orth and Hastings Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Mardick, John R., New York, N. Y.
Mardles, E. W. J., London, England
Mardon, Frederick S., New York, N. Y.
Margulio, William, Portland, Oregon
Marin, Alexander Joseph, Laeken, near Brussels, Belgium
Marino, Quintin, Hendon, England
Markiewicz, M., Warsaw, Poland
Marks, E. C. R., London, England
Markus, Eugene, Budapest, Hungary
Marschalck, C. H., Paris, France
Marshall, George G., Cleveland, Ohio
Marston, John R., Clarksdale, Ariz.
Martin, Ernest, Marseille, France
Martin, E., Aix en Provence, Bouches du Rhone, France
Marvin Jr., Joseph B., Saranac Lake, N. Y.
Maschinenbau, A.-G., Balcke, Bochum, Germany
Mason, F. A., London, England
Mason, R., and Davies, E. B., Newcastle-on-Tyne, England

Massaciu, Cornelius, Berlin-Tempelhof, Germany
Massatsch, Dr. Cornelius, Berlin SW68, Germany
Massie, Mitford, New York, N. Y.
Mathesiuss, Walter and Hans, Charlottenburg, many
Matheson, Howard W., Shawinigan Falls, Quebec, C ada
Mathias, L. D., Chicago Heights, Ill.
Mathieson Alkali Works, New York, N. Y.
Matter, Oskar, Bonn, Germany
Matthis, C. R., Corvalis, Ore.
Mauersberger, E. A., Maarssen, Netherlands
Maul, Elwood F., West Philadelphia, Pa.
May and Baker, Ltd., London EC4, England
Maywood Chem. Works, Maywood, N. J.
McAfee, A. M., Bayonne, N. J.
McAllister, Fred J., Elyria, Ohio
McAssey, R. O., San Diego, Cal.
McBride, G. A., Seattle, Wash.
McCabe, I., Chicago, Ill.
McClain, John W., Chicago, Ill .
McClenahan, Francis M., Oakmont, Pa., and/or M mouth, Ill.
McCluskey, S. B., Fresnillo, Zacalécas, Mexico
McCormick and Co., Baltimore, Md.
McCoy, John F., New Orleans, La.
McDowell, Charles, Rapid City, S. Dak.
McElroy, Karl, Washington, D. C.
McFarlane, Logan, Halton, near Leeds, England
McGeorge, William T., Honolulu, Hawaii
McGregory, Fred H., Decatur, Ill.
McGuire, J. A., Prescott, Ariz.
McIntyre, Amwell G., New York, N. Y.
McIntyre, Guy L., Pittsburgh, Pa.
McIntyre, J. J., Inverness, Novia Scotia, Canada
McKee, Ralph H., Orono, Me., and/or Ridgefield Park, N. J.
McKee, R. H., Jersey City, N. J.
McMurray, Samuel M., Smyrna, Tenn.
McNabb, W. F., Pittsburgh, Pa.
McNeil, Claude P., New York, N. Y.
McQuiston, Raymond Charles, West Newton, Mass.
Meade, Wyman H., Camden, N. J.
Meadows, Thomas C., New York, N. Y.
Mead Research-Engineering Co., Dayton, Ohio
Medusa Cement Paint Co., Cleveland, Ohio
Meek, Walter H., Louisville, Ky.
Meier, Adolphus G., St. Louis, Mo.
Meier, C. J., Louisville, Ky.
Meigs, Curtis C., Philadelphia, Pa.
Meister, W. F., Collinsville, Ind.
Mekeel, V. C., Oak Park, Ill
Melamid, Meilich, Freiburg, Germany
Mellersh-Jackson, L., London, England
Melsted, Valdimar J., Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada
Merck, E., Dormstadt, Germany (also Merck & Co.)
Merck and Co., Inc., Rahway, N. J.
Mercurio, M., London EC2, England
Merrell-Soule Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
Merrell Co., W. S., New York, N. Y.
Merrill Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Merrimac Chem., Co., Everett and Woburn, Mass.
Mershon, Ralph D., New York, N. Y.
Merz, Albert R., Washington, D. C.
Messmer, Adolph U., Minneapolis, Minn.
Metal and Thermit Corp., Chrome, N. J.
Metalite Co., Amesbury, Mass.
Metallgesellschaft, A. G., Frankfort-on-Main, Germany
Metallurgical Co. of America, New York, N. Y.
Metal Protection Lab., Detroit, Mich.
Metals Extraction Corp., Ltd., London, England
Metals Recovery Co., New York, N. Y.
Metropolitan Vickers Electric Co., Ltd., Westminster, London, England
Metz, Herman A., New York, N. Y.
Metz Labs., Inc., H. A., New York, N. Y.
Meyer, Alexander, Paris, France
Meyer, Friedrich, Berlin, Germany
Michel, G., Bagneux, Seine, France
Michell, A. G. M., London, England
Michels, M., Basle, Switzerland
Mid-Cont. Petroleum Corp., Tulsa, Oklahoma
Mijs, Jan, Bussum, Netherlands
Miller, Ellis, Baltimore, Md.
Miller and Co., Inc., M. B., New York, N. Y.
Miller Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio
Mills, Ronald Van Auken, Sandy Spring, Md.
Minami Manshu Tetsudo Kabushiki Kaishi, Tairen, Kwanto Shu, China

Miner, William, Chazy, N. Y.
Minerals Separation American Syndicate, Ltd., London, England
Minerals Separation North American Corp., New York, N. Y.
Mines, H. M., Liverpool, England
Minez, F., Newark, N. J.
Minimax, A.-G., Berlin, Germany
Minnesota Mining and Mfg., Co., St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.
Minton, Louis, Manchester, England
Minton, Ogden, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Minute Tapioca Co., Orange, Mass.
Miris Steel Co., Ltd., London, England
Mitchell, John L., Greenwich, Conn.
Mitchell, Percy José, Westminster, London, England
Mix and Genest A. G., Berlin, Germany
Miyake, Küchi, Tokio, Japan
Mizutani, Masajiro, Osaka, Japan
Moa Iron and Development Corp., Dover, Del.
Moburg, F. O., Toledo, Ohio
Mohn, Arnold, Chicago, Ill.
Molassine Co., Ltd., East Greenwich, England
Mole, F., London SE26, England
Möller, Thorwald, Esbjerg, Denmark
Mond Nickel Co., Ltd., London SW1, England
Monroe, James D., Birmingham, Ala.
Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Monsanto Holdings, Ltd., London, England
Montgomery Co., H. A., Detroit, Mich.
Moody, H. R., New York, N. Y.
Mooklar, Edward J., Kalaheo, Kauai, Hawaii
Moore, E. H., Whitacre, near Coleshill, Warwickshire, England
Moore, F. W., East Orange, N. J.
Moore, Granville, San Francisco, Calif.
Moore, Hugh K., Berlin, New Hampshire
Moore, R. B., Denver, Colo.
Moreton, C. J., London, England
Morgan, George S., Toledo, Ohio
Morgan, G., Chem., Res. Labs., Teddington, Middlesex, England
Morgan, Gilbert Thomas, London, England
Morgan Crucible Co., Ltd., London, England
Morgenroth, A., Niederneuendorf, near Berlin, Germany
Morrell, Jacque C., New York, N. Y.
Morris, Arthur P., Insein, Burma, India
Morris, Joseph Charles, Rock Creek, Ohio
Morris, Leiella, Dallas, Texas
Morrison, J. H., Liverpool, England
Morrison, William, Des Moines, Iowa, and/or Chicago, Ill.
Morse, E. H., Nutley, N. J.
Morse, Harmon N., Baltimore, Md.
Morton, H. A., Akron, Ohio
Morton, James C., Goree, Texas
Morton Salt Co., New York, N. Y.
Morton Sundour Fabrics, Ltd., Carlisle, England
Moseley, J. F., Manchester, England
Moses, Albert Barnes, Seattle, Wash.
Moses, Percival R., New York, N. Y.
Mouchel and Partners, Ltd., L. G., London, SW1, England
Mouck, William, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Mouneyrat, Antoine, Paris, France
Moxham, Arthur J., Wilmington, Del., and/or New York, N. Y.
Mudge and Co., Chicago, Ill.
Mulford, Co., H. K., Philadelphia, Pa.
Mueller, Fred W., Seattle, Wash.
Müller, E., Uxbridge, Middlesex, England
Muller, Gustav A. H., Montreal, Quebec, Can.
Müller, Jens, Hanau, Germany
Müller, Phillip, Steglitz, near Berlin, Germany
Müller, Richard, Eilenberg, Germany
Munday, John C., New York, N. Y.
Munn, Leonard C., Stourport, England
Muntz, W. E., London, England
Murakami, Kosaku, Tokio, Japan
Muren, Albert L., Burlington, Iowa
Murphy, Dennis J., Hog Island, Pa.
Murphy, R. C., Harrisburg, Pa.
Murphy, Thomas I., St. Lawrence, S. D.
Murray, Mathew S., Sikeston, Mo.
Murray, Jr., Thomas E., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Muth, Edward A., Buffalo, N. Y.

Naef and Cie M., Geneva, Switzerland
Nagel, T., New York, N. Y.
Namiki Mfg., Co., London, England
Napper, S. S., Woking, England
Naruse, T., Tokio, Japan
National Acme Co., Cleveland, Ohio
National Aluminate Corp., Chicago, Ill.
National Aniline and Chem., Co., New York, N. Y.
National Asphalt Burial Vault Co., Baltimore, Md.
National Carbon Co., Cleveland, Ohio, or Long Island City, N. Y.
National Gum and Mica Co., New York, N. Y.
National Mining and Reduction Co., Sacramento, Cal.
National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J.
National Pigments and Chem., Co., St. Louis, Mo.
National Processes Ltd., London EC2, England
National Refrigerating Co., Boston, Mass.
National Silver Deposit Ware Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
National Trust Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada
Naugatuck Chemical Co., Naugatuck, Conn., U.S.A.
Naylor, W. N., London, England
Neeper, Alexander M., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Neff, George W. B., Sandy, Utah
Neilson, H. R., Detroit, Michigan
Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Co., New York, N. Y.
Nelles, L. H., London SW6, England
Nelson, E., executor, Oakland, Cal.
Nelson, Elnathan, Takoma Park, Md.
Nelson, Nels H., Des Moines, Iowa
Nelson, Paul Ernest, Red Wing, Minn.
Nettgens, H., Herrliberg, Switzerland
Neue Photographische Ges., Berlin, Germany
Neumann, August, Reppen, Germany
Newbery, Carlos W., Los Angeles, Cal.
Newberry, S. B., Baybridge, Ohio
New Era Iron and Steel Corp., Seattle, Wash.
New Jersey Patent Co., West Orange, N. J.
New Jersey Zinc Co., New York, N. Y.
New Metals and Process Co., Long Island City, N. Y.
Newport Co., Carrolville, Wis.
New York Belting and Packing Co., New York, N. Y.
Niagara Sprayer Co., Middleport, N. Y.
Nickel Concentration, Ltd., London, England
Nicollic, P. H., Paris, France
Nightingale, T., Sheffield, England
Nihoul, Armand, Villeneuve-le-Roi, France
Nitrogen Corp., Providence, R. I.
Nitrogen Products Co., Providence, R. I.
Nixon, George C., Detroit, Mich.
Noack, K., Berlin, Germany
Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., Stevenson, Scotland
Nodière, V., St. Etiénne, Loire, France
Norit White Sugar Co., Amsterdam, Netherlands
Norris, J. F., Cambridge, Mass.
Norske Saltverker, A/S, De, Bergen, Norway
Norsk Hydo-elektrisk Kvaelstofaktieselskab, Christiania, Norway
North American Chem., Co., New York, N. Y.
North Brit. Rayon, Ltd., London, England
North, Clarence Lupfer, El Paso, Texas
Northam Warren Corp., New York, N. Y.
Northwood, Harry, Wheeling, W. Va.
Norton Co., Worcester, Mass.
Noxon, Franklin F., Venice, Calif.
Noyes, Stanley E., Los Angeles, Calif.
Nulomoline Co., New York N. Y.
Nutrose Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
N. V. Algemeene Norit Maatschappÿ, Amsterdam, Holland
N. V. Anton Jurgens Vereenigde Fabriken, Oss, Netherlands
N. V. de Bataafsch Petroleum Maatschappÿ, The Hague, Holland
N. V. Handelmaatschappÿ "Cuba", Hague, Holland
N. V. Industrieele Maatschappÿ voorheen Noury and van der Lande, Deventer, Netherlands
N. V. Netherland Colonial Trading Cy., Brussels, Belgium
N. V. Orgachemia, Oss, Holland
N. V. Philip's Gloeilampenfabrik, Eindhoven, N. Brabant, Holland
Nybakker, D., New York, N. Y.
Nydegger, Otto, Bern, Switzerland

Oakley, P., Liverpool, England
O'Brein, John Owden, Manchester, England
O'Brien, J. F., Chicago, Ill.
Ocean Bond Co., New York, N. Y.

Ockleston, William H., Bourn, England
Odell, Allan F., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Oderberger Chem., Werke A.-G., Oderberg, Czechoslovakia
Oelwerke Stern Sonneborn, A. G., Cologne, Germany
Oesterreichische Chemische Werke, Ges. and Ludwig Springer, Vienna II, Austria
O'Gilvy, David J., Cincinnati, Ohio
Oglesby, Nicholos C., Edgewood, Md.
Ohio Salt Co., Wadsworth, Ohio
Ohio Varnish Co., Cleveland, Ohio
Ohle, H., Berlin, Germany
Ohlhaver, Hinrich, Sande, near Bergendorf, Germany
Ohmer, W. I., Dayton, Ohio
Olaf, Zimmond J., Malvern, Pa.
Olson, Hans M., Los Angeles, Calif.
O'Neill, J. H., Springfield, Mo.
Opgenorth, Henry, Sheboygan, Wis.
Oranienburger Chem., Fabrik, A. G., Berlin, Germany
Oré, Ernest, Caan, France
Orelup, J. W., Summit, N. J.
Orton, Ingomar F., Galveston, Texas
Osro Chemical Co., Chicago, Ill
Ossipowa, V. P., Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Ostenberg, Zeno, San Jose, Cal.
Ostro Prod., Corp., of Amer., Jersey City, N. J.
Ott, C. F., Whitteir, Cal.
Otte, O. M., Jamestone, N. Y.
Ottley, George B., Arlington, Mass.
Otto and Sons, Albert T., New York, N. Y.
Ottman, Fred, Jersey City, N. J.
Owen, W. H., Walsall, England
Owens, George L., Sioux City, Iowa

Paal, Carl, Lipzig, Germany
Pabst Corp., Milwaukee, Wis.
Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass.
Pacific R. and H. Chemical Corp., Los Angeles, Cal.
Pacific Securities Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada
Pacz, Aladar, Cleveland Heights, Ohio
Page, C. M., Chicago, Ill.
Page, W. M., Philadelphia, Pa.
Paige, Jr., Fred O., Hammond, Ind.
Paige and Jones Chem., Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Painter, A. E., Reno, Nevada
Painter, Katherine D., Kansas City, Mo.
Pàla, Jaroslav J., Slany, Czechoslovakia
Palazzo, F. C., and F., Florence, Italy
Paliakoff, Klara S., Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Palmer Perchlorate Powder Co., of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Canada
Paper De-Inking Co., Chicago, Ill.
Paper Makers Chem., Co., Wilmington, Del.
Papetaries Navarre Soc. Anon. Lyons, France
Paramount Safety Paper Co., Chicago, Ill.
Paris, Louis Francois, Paris, France
Park Chem., Co., Detroit, Mich.
Parke, Davis and Co., Detroit, Mich.
Parker, Clark W., Detroit, Mich.
Parker Rust Proof Co., of Amer., Detroit, Mich.
Parkin, William Metcalf, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Parodi-Delfino, L., Rome, Italy
Parr, A., London, England
Parrish, P., Blackheath, London
Parsons, Charles L., Washington, D. C.
Parsons, Leon W., Washington, D. C.
Passalacqua, Augusto, Paris, France
Patch, Harry M., Seattle, Wash.
Patent and Licensing Corp., New York, N. Y.
Patent Corp., Ltd., Liverpool, England
Patent Fuels and Color Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio
Pathé Chem., Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Patten, John, Baltimore, Md.
Patterson, Arthur, Chicago, Ill.
Patterson, H. A., New York, N. Y.
Paulin, Georges A., Asnières, France
Paulson, Peter A., Appleton, Wis.
Pauly, H., Würzburg, Germany
Pawla, E. C., and E. W., Santa Cruz, Cal.
Payman, J. B., Manchester, England
Peachey, Stanley John, near Manchester, England
Peacock, Samuel, Wheeling, W. Va., and/or New York, N. Y.
Pearson Products Corp., New York, N. Y.
Peck, Harry Dexter, Providence, R. I.
Peck, Samuel Stodole, Honolulu, Hawaii
Pedersen, Arthur Z., West Orange, N. J.
Peerless Roll Leaf Co., Inc., Union City, N. J.
Pegram, George B., New York, N. Y.
Pelc, Joseph, Cicero, Ill.
Pelzer, E. M., St. Louis, Mo.
Pembroke, Charles J., Rochester, N. Y.
Peniakoff, D. A., Brussels, Belgium
Penn. Powder Co., Emporium, Pa.
Pepsodent Co., Chicago, Ill.
Pereira, Hans, Vienna, Austria
Perkin, W. H., Oxford, England
Permutit Co., New York, N. Y.
Perruche, Lucien Jean Joseph, St. Gervaise, France
Perry and Webster Inc., Elizabeth, N. J.
Peter, Arnold H., New York, N. Y.
Peters, Gustav, Worms, Germany
Peters, Henry, Rahway, N. J.
Peters Cartridge Co., Cincinnati, Ohio
Peterson, E. A., Denver, Colo.
Peterson, William Harold, Madison, Wis.
Petroleum Iron W'ks. Co., of Ohio, Sharon, Pa.
Pettie, W. F., Alton, England
Pettitt, Lewis C., Chicago, Ill.
Peufaillet, Louis, Paris, France
Pfister and Vogel Leather Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Pfizer and Co., Charles, New York, N. Y.
Phelan, J. J., Waterford, Ireland
Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Co., New York, N. Y.
Philip Carey Mfg., Co., New York, N. Y.
Philippe, L., New York, N. Y.
Phillips, John Warne, Chicago, Ill.
Phillips, Max, Evansville, Wis.
Phillips, W. H., Wichita, Kansas
Phillips Petroleum Co., New York, N. Y.
Phosphate Recovery Corp., New York, N. Y.
Pickering, H. M., Portland, Ore.
Pickering, Oscar Warren, Springfield, Mass.
Pickett, F. N., London W1, England
Pickford, J. S., Weymouth, Dorset, England
Pickl, Emma, Chicago, Ill.
Pictet, R. P., Wilmersdorf, near Berlin, Germany
Pierce Jr., James B., Charleston, W. Va.
Pierson, Paul M., Scarboro-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
Pierson, Willett C., Cleveland, Ohio.
Pike, H. A., New York, N. Y.
Pilot Lab., Inc., Arlington, N. J.
Pinet, Albert, Paris, France
Pipereaut, Pierre, Nantes, France
Pipkin, M., Fort Meade, Fla.
Pirelli and Co., Milan, Italy
Piron, Emile, New York N. Y.
Piron Coal Distillation Systems, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Pittman, Mary Cooper, Washington, D. C.
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., and/or Milwaukee, Wis.
Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Piver, William C., Hoboken, N. J.
Place, James F., Glen Ridge, N. J.
Planchat, Eugenio, Turin, Italy
Plauson, Gertrud, Hamburg, Germany
Plauson, H., Darmstadt, Germany and/or Hamburg, Germany
Plowman, Walter W., East Sheen, Surrey, England
Poetzsch, W. G., Leipzig, Germany
Pohl, Selma, Great Neck, L. I., New York.
Polak, Eduard, Groningen, Netherlands
Polden, David Charles, Surbiton, England
Pollack, Fritz, Vienna, Austria
Poller, A., Vienna, Austria
Polygon Products Co., Boston, Mass.
Pomilio Broth Corp., New York, N. Y.
Porter, John Jermain, Hagerstown, Md.
Potash Extraction Corp., New York, N. Y.
Potts, H. E., London
Pouchain, Adolfo, Turin, Italy
Poulalion, Paul A., Wheeling, W. Va.
Poulter, Micajah L., Mount Pleasant, Iowa
Powell Wood Process, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Power, Maude M., Redlands, Cal.
Powerite Explosive Co., Ltd., Sydney, New South Wales, Australia
Powling, W. T., London, England
Pranke, Edward J., Bayside, N. Y.
Pratt, D. D., Middlesex, England
Pratt, D. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pratt and Lambert, Buffalo, N. Y.
Premier Electric Welding Co., Ltd., London, England
Prestholdt, H. L., Minneapolis, Minn.
Prest-O-Lite Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.

Price, Raymond B., Mishawaka, Ind.
Prikelmayer, J., Valjevo, Jugoslavia
Pring, John N., Chester, England
Printing Ink Compound Co., Inc., New York N. Y.
Prisk, William E., Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada
Prismatone Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Prittie, Robert W., Toronto, Ontario, Can.
Process Engineers, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Procoudine-Gorsky, Serge Michael de, Sutton, England
Proctor and Gamble Co., New York, N. Y.
"Progil", Lyons, France
Prohofsky, August, St. Paul, Minn.
Protexol Corp., Kenilworth, N. J.
Prutton, C. F., and Smith, A. K., Shaker Heights, East Cleveland, Ohio
Prym Ges-mit Beschrämkter Haftung, William, Stallberg, Rhineland, Germany
Purdue Research Foundation, West Lafayette, Ind.
Pyridinium Corporation, Nepera Pk., N. Y.
Pyrene Mfg., Co., Newark, N. J.
Pyro-Pack Products, Co., Chicago, Ill.

Quade, Fritz, Berlin, Germany
Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, Ill.
Quin, Arthur F., Humber Bay, Ontario, Can.
Quin, Rosina Brown, administratrix of Hood, J. James, deceased, London, England

Radio-Chemisches Forschungsinstitut Ges., Freiburg, Breisgan, Germany
Radio Corp., of America, New York, N. Y.
Rafton, H. R., Lawrence, Mass.
Raisch, Cinderella, Dinuba, Calif.
Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Randall, C. D., Chicago, Ill.
Randall Williams Co., Detroit, Mich.
Randolph Paper Box Co., Richmond, Va.
Ranken, Francis, London, England
Ransford, A. J., London, England
Rapid Roller Co., Chicago, Ill.
Raschig, Fritz, Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine, Germany
Rathsburg, Hans, Furth, Germany
Rautenstrauch, William, Trier, Germany
Ray, G. I., Charlotte, N. C.
Ray, J., Jourdantown, Texas
Raybesto Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
Raymond Pyncheon and Co., New York, N. Y.
Reath, F. F., Riverside, Calif.
Rebbeck, F. E., Belfast, N. Ireland
Redlick, Albert, Vienna, Austria
Reed, Charles J., Glenside, Pa.
Reed, Clinton G., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Reed, Herbert C., Stamford, Conn.
Rees, W. H., Berkeley, Cal.
Reeser, W. E., Amsterdam, Netherlands
Reeve, James H., Salt Lake City, Utah
Refiners, Ltd., Manchester, England
Refining Products Corp., Wilmington, Del.
Reichel, F. H., Fredericksburg, Va.
Reichert, B., Nomme, Estonia
Reid, James Henry, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Reid, J. H., Newark, N. J.
Reilly, Peter C., Indianapolis, Ind.
Reimuller, Dagmar H., Morris Plains, N. J.
Reinhardt, F., Hennigsdorf, near Berlin, Germany
Remington, Stillman L., El Dorado, Ark.
Renshaw, A., Manchester, England
Research Corp., New York, N. Y.
Resinous Products and Chem. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Resinox Corp., New York, N. Y.
Resnik, Ernest D., New Haven, Conn.
Reuter, B. and M., Krailling-Planegg, Germany
Reuter, B. E., Chicago, Ill.
Reuter Process Co., Chicago, Ill.
Reynolds, James L., Scottdale, Pa.
Reynolds Wire Co., New York, N. Y.
Rhein, Lizbeth E. Van Wyck, New York, N. Y.
Rheinberg, Julius, London, England
Rhenania Verein Chem., Fabriken A. G., Aachen, Germany
Rhodin, Brodde E. F., Atlantic City, N. J.
Rhodin, J. G. A., London, England
Rial, W. D., Wilmington, Cal.
Ricard, Eloi, Melle, France
Rich, Harrison, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Richard, Joseph C., New York, N. Y.
Richards, Walter E. W., London, England
Richardson, De Soto E., Riverside, Washington
Riches, George R., Hoboken N. J.
Richter, J., Geneva, Switzerland
Riedel, A.-G., Berlin, Germany
Riera, J. F., Barcelona, Spain
Riesenberg, Felix, Tuckaho, N. Y.
Rigler, Gustav von, Klausenburg, Austria-Hungary
Rigsby, G. D., Wichita Falls, Texas
Rinman, Erik Ludvig, Harnäs, Sweden
Ripper, Kurt, Berlin W30, Germany
Risk, Loren, Minneapolis, Minn.
Ritter, Richard M., Elkins Park, Pa.
River Smelting and Refining Co., St. Louis, Mo.
R. J. Corporation, Ltd., London, England
Roark, R. C., Baltimore, Md.
Robbins, Clarence, University, Mo.
Robert Mitchell Co., Ltd., Montreal, Can.
Roberts, A. A., London, Eng.
Robertson, Fred D. S., Toronto, Ontario, Can.
Robertson Co., H. H., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Robeson, Jacob S., Pennington, N. J.
Robeson, William A., Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Robeson Process Co., New York, N. Y.
Robinson Bros., Ltd., Birmingham, England
Robinson, Thomas, Babylon, N. Y.
Rodman Chemical Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.
Rodrian Electro-Metallurgical Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Roedell, Robert P., Dubuque, Iowa
Roehling, Herman, Berlin, Germany
Roessler and Hasslacher Chem., Co., Niagara Falls, New York.
Rogers, E., Cleveland, Ohio
Rogers, Edmund, South Euclid, Ohio
Rogers, E. J., Miamisburg, Ohio
Rognon, Jules A., Levallois-Perret, France
Röhm, Otto, Darmstadt, Germany
Rohm and Haas Co., Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Rohm u. Haas Co., Darmstadt, Germany
Rojahn, W., Hannover, Germany
Roko Mfg., Co., Denver, Colo.
Roman, James G., Wilmington, Del.
Römer, W., Warsaw, Poland
Rood, Stanley H., Hartford, Conn.
Roscoe, Harry L., Joplin, Mo.
Rose, F. L. L., Victoria, British Columbia, Canada
Rose, H. L., Oak Bay, British Columbia, Canada
Rose, Robert Evstafieff, Wilmington, Del.
Rosenbaum, Rudolph R., Chicago, Ill.
Rosenberg, A., Bournemouth, England
Rosenmund, K. W., Kiel, Germany
Rosenstein, Ludwig, San Francisco, Calif.
Rosenthal, H., New York, N. Y.
Rosenzweig, S., Vienna, Austria
Ross, Louis S., Newtonville, Mass.
Ross, William H., Washington, D. C.
Rossati, Antonio, Venedig, Italy
Rossiter, Edmund, London, England
Rotman, D. R., New York, N. Y.
Rouse, Thomas, Stamford Hill, England
Royal Aircraft Establishment, South Farnborough, England
Royal Baking Powder Co., New York, N. Y.
Royal Equipment Co., Bridgeport, Conn.
Rubber Growers Assn., London, Eng.
Rubber Process Corp., New York, N. Y.
Rubber Prod. Res. Ass'n. and Wool Industries Res. Ass'n., London EC3, England
Ruckel, Phillip K., Saginaw, Mich.
Ruckelshaus, J. G., Newark, N. J.
Ruddell, William Albert, Asbury Park, N. J.
Ruder, C. H., San Francisco, Cal.
Ruderman, A., New York, N. Y.
Rudolph Koepp and Co., Oestrich-on-Rhine, Germany
Rudolph Prozesky, Firm, Düsseldorf 60, Germany
Ruhrchemic A.-G., Holton, Oberhausen, Germany
Rumford Chem., Works, New York, N. Y.
Rundle Mfg., Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
Rupe, H., Basle, Switzerland
Russell, Joseph, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ruth, Jr., J. P., Denver, Colo.
Ruthrauff, W. M., Tucson, Arizona and/or Chicago, Ill. and/or Philadelphia, Pa.
Rutter, Mathilde, Lierre, Belgium
Rutter, Alfred, Mentone, Victoria, Australia
Rydberg, E., Stockholm, Sweden

Sacharin Fabrik A.-G., vorm., Fahlberg, Sist und Co., Magdeburg, Germany

Sachsen' Weimar, Sewerkschaft, Unterbreizbach on Rhine, Germany
Sadtler, Samuel S., Springfield, Montgomery Co., Pa.
Safety Fumigant Co., Boston, Mass.
Safford, M. M. Schenectady, N. Y.
Sager, Heidelberg, Germany
Sagorsky, Benjamin, Portland, Oregon
Sakane, Seüchi, Kyoto, Sweden
Salt Laboratories, Indianapolis, Ind.
Salt Union, Ltd., Liverpool, England
Sanders, Arthur J., Sloten, Netherlands
Sanders, Joseph, Washington, D. C.
Sanders, Ludwig A., Amsterdam, Holland
Sanders, Millie, Oakland, Calif.
Sandusky Portland Cement Co., Cleveland, Ohio
Sandvall, John G., Muskegon, Mich.
Sanford, Charles S., Woonsocket, S. D.
Sanseal Corp., New York, N. Y.
Sansome, R. H., Hampton, Middlesex
Sargent, George W., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sasa, Hidematsu, Tokio, Japan
Satow, Sadakichi, Sandai, Japan
Sauer, Johan N. A., Amsterdam, Holland
Saunders, S. L. M., London N20, England
Savage, Wallace, Philadelphia, Pa., and/or New York, N. Y.
Sayles Finishing Plants, Inc., Saylesville, R. I.
Sayre, Ralph, Washington, D. C.
Scalione, Charles C., Washington, D. C.
Schödlings Bekämpfing, Deutsche Ges. für, Frankfort, Germany
Scheidemandel, H., Munich, Germany
Scheidemandel, J., Munich, Germany
Scheitlin, Emil, Basle, Switzerland
Schering-Kahlbaum A.-G., Berlin, Germany
Schidrowitz, P., London, England
Schiff, Sally, Karlsruhe, Germany
Schindelmeiser, J., Dorpat, Estonia
Schlehahn, Emil, Ardmore, Ill.
Schloemann, Eduard, Duren, Germany
Schlötter, Max, Berlin, Germany
Schmid, Oscar F., Jackson, Mich.
Schmidlin, Julius, Bergen, near Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany
Schmidt, Ernest E., Blanton, Fla.
Schmidt, F., Cologne, Germany
Schmidt, K., Wurtemburg, Germany
Schmidt, K. F., Heidelberg, Germany
Schmidth and Co., F. L., New York, N. Y.
Schmitz, F. C., New York, N. Y.
Schmitz, Richard, Chicago, Ill.
Schneider, Eugène, (Schneider-Creuzot?) Le Creuzot, France
Schneider, N. H., Salinas, Cal.
Schnell, Charles W., Fresno, Cal.
Schoch, Eugene P., Austin, Texas
Schoeller, Walter, Breisgau, Germany
Schonthan, J. P., Berlin, Germany
Schopp, N. Vienna, Austria
Schorigin, Dr. P., Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Schrauth, W., Berlin, Germany
Schroter, George A., Denver, Colo.
Schulz, Carl Wilhelm, Berlin, Germany
Schulze, E., Hanover, Germany
Schumacher, Albert J., San Francisco, Cal.
Schwahn, Gustav, Belleville, Ill.
Schwarcman, Alexander, Buffalo, N. Y.
Schweimler, Robert W., Wheeling, W. Va.
Schweizerische Sodafabrik, Zurzach, Switzerland
Schwenck, Erwin, Aussig, Czechoslovakia
Schwenke, A., Berlin, Germany
Scott, Allen, deceased, San Francisco, Cal.
Scott, Henry P., Wilmington, Del.
Scottish Dyes, Ltd., Carlisle, England and/or Grangemouth, Stirlingshire, Scotland
Scoville Mfg., Co., Waterbury, Conn.
Sealright Co., Inc., Fulton, N. Y.
Sefton Mfg., Corp., Chicago, Ill.
Seidell, Atherton, Washington, D. C.
Seidenschnur, F., Charlottenburg, Germany
Seitz-Werke, Theo. and George Seitz, Kreuznach A. D. Vahe, Germany
Selby, Nelson O., Middleton, Ohio
Selden Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Semet-Solvay Co., Solvay, N. Y.
Seng, M., Gernsbach, Germany
Separator Nobel, Aktiebolaget, Stockholm, Sweden
Seydel Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Shadwick, G. M. D., San Francisco, Cal.
Shafor, Ralph W., Denver, Colo.
Shapiro, D. H., Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Sharp and Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Sharpe, R. H., Chicago, Ill.
Sharpless Co., P. E., Philadelphia, Pa.
Sharples Specialty Co., West Chester, Pa.
Shaw, Ernest C., Chicago, Ill.
Shaw, T. W., Hayesville, Ohio
Shawinigan Chemicals, Ltd., Montreal, Canada
Shell Development Corp., San Francisco, California
Shell-Mex Ltd., London EC3, England
Sherman, Phillip, Toledo, Ohio
Sherrill, Mary L., Baltimore, Md.
Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio
Shimer, Porter W., Easton, Pa.
Shiner, Rose E., Franklin, Mass.
Shivley, Lewis D., Kokomo, Ind.
Shope, David F., Portland, Oregon
Sibille, J., Mons, Belgium
Sieck Jr., William, Chicago, Ill.
Siemens and Co., Gebrueder, Berlin, Germany
Silberrad, Oswald, Buckhurst Hill, England
Silesia Verein Chemischer Fabriken, near Saarau, Ge many
Silica Gel Corp., Baltimore, Md.
Simmons, A. E., Elyria, Ohio
Simonds, Ernest H., Oakland, Calif.
Simpson, Frederick Charles, Transvaal, South Afri
Simpson, L. L., Bryn Mawr, Wash.
Simpson, Ralph W., Joliet, Ill.
Sinclair Refining Co., Chicago, Ill., and/or New York, N. Y.
Singapore Rubber Works, Ltd., Singapore, Straits Settlements, Malaya
Singer Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y.
Sinnicks, Frank S., San Francisco, Cal.
Sittig, Emil, Vienna, Austria
Skelton, John W., Douglass, Ariz.
Skinner, James W. M., Flatts, Bermuda
Slayden, L. T., Tuckerman, Ark.
Smirk, Edward Horace, St. Annes on Sea, England
Smith, A. E., Chicago, Ill.
Smith, Albert Keloin, Cleveland, Ohio
Smith, Albert W., Cleveland, Ohio
Smith, David F., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Smith, Dyer, Montclair, N. J.
Smith, Edward W., Philadelphia, Pa.
Smith, Herbert Wilson, Washington, D. C.
Smith, Lloyd E., Washington, D. C.
Smith, M., Long Eaton, near Nottingham, England
Smith, Reinhold V., Eureka, Utah
Smith, Roy H., St. Paul, Minn.
Smith Corp., A. O., Milwaukee, Wis.
Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pa.
Smyth, Samuel E., Denver, Colo.
Snelling, Walter O., Allentown, Pa., and/or Long Island City, N. Y.
Snib, Herman J.,-New York, N. Y.
Snyder, John S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sobotka, H., New York, N. Y.
Soc. Anon., Durand et Huguenin, Basle, Switzerland
Soc. Anon., de Prod. Chim. (Etablissements Male'tra) Petit-Quevilly, France
Soc. Anon., des Etablissements, Justin Dupont, Argenteine, France
Soc. Anon., des Matières Colorantes and Prod. Chim. de Saint-Denis, Paris, France
Soc. Anon., Durand et Huguenin, Basle, Switzerland
Soc. Anon., Etablissements et Laboratories G. Truffaut, Versailles, France
Soc. Anon. Italiana Gio Ausaldo & Co., Genoa, Italy
Soc. Anon. J., Bocuze and Co., Lyon, France
Soc. Anon. J. Cockerill, Seraing, Belgium
Soc. Anon. le Carbone, Levallois-Perret, France
Soc. Anon. pour Létude et Léxploitation des procedes G. Claude, Paris, France
Soc. Chemistry Industrielle in Basle, (Ciba?), Basle, Switzerland
Soc. Chimique des Usines du Rhone, Paris, France
Soc. d 'Elairage Chauffage et Force Motrice, Siége social, Paris, France
Soc. d 'Electro-Chimie, d 'Electro-Metallurgie et des Acieries, Paris, France
Soc. des Etablissements Gaumont, Paris, France
Soc. des Raffineries Catalytiques des Petroles et Hydrocarbures, Paris, France
Soc. de Stearinerie et Savonnerie de Lyon, Lyon, F

Soc. des Usines Chim. Rhône-Poulenc, Paris, France
Soc. d 'Etudes Chimiques pour l' Industrie, Geneva, Switzerland
Soc. Fabriques de Prod. Chim. de Thann et de Mulhouse, Mulhouse, (Alsace), France
Soc. Festini and Co., Bergamo, Italy
Soc. F. Huberty et Cie, Alfort, Seine, France
Soc. Fran. de Catalyse Generalisee, Paris, France
Soc. Gillet and Fils, Lyon, Rhone, France
Soc. Hidro-Metalurgica, Santiago, Chile
Soc. Industrielle de la Cellulose, Ghent, Belgium
Soc. Italiana Ernesto Breda, Milan, Italy
Soc. L'Air Liquide, Paris, France
Soc. l' Azote Francais, Paris, France
Soc. Nauton Frères et De Marasc, St. Ouen, France
Soc. pour la Fabrication de la Soie Rhodiaseta, Paris, France
Soc. pour L 'Enrichissement et L 'Agglomeration des Minerais, Brussels, Belgium
Soc. Ricard, Allenet et Cie, Melle Deux-Sevres, France
Soc. "Technochemia" A.-G., Glarus, Switzerland
Solvay Process Co., New York, N. Y.
Southard, George L., Franklin, Pa.
Southern Cotton Oil Co., New York, N. Y.
Southern Electro-Chemical Co., New York, N. Y.
Southwick, R. E., Los Angeles, California
Spar Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md.
Sparkletts Bottled Water Corp., Los Angeles, Cal.
Sparlager G.m.b.H., Berlin, Germany
Special Chemicals Co., Highland Park, Ill.
Speirs, C. W., London, England
Spence, David, Norwalk, Conn.
Spence, Henry V., Painseville, Ohio
Spence & Sons, Ltd., H. and P., Manchester, England
Spencer, Arthur, Washington, D. C.
Spencer Kellog and Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.
Sperati, Mariana De', Turin, Italy
Spicers, Ltd., London, England
Spies, Joseph R., College Park, Md.
Spink, Ernest W., Buffalo, N. Y.
Sprengstoff A. G. Carbonit, Hamburg, Germany
Sproull, John C., Lawrence, Kans.
Spurway, Charles H., Lansing, Mich.
Squibb and Sons, E. R., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Stackhouse, T. H., Wilmington, Del
Stackpole Carbon Co., New York, N. Y.
Stacy, James N., New York, N. Y.
Stalmann, Gerhard, Dusseldorf-Oberkassel, Germany
Stanco, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Standard Alcohol Co., New York, N. Y.
Standard Asphalt and Refining Co., Chicago, Ill.
Standard Brands, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Standard I. G. Co., Linden, N. J.
Standard Oil Co., Chicago, Ill.
Standard Oil Co., Whiting, Indiana
Standard Oil Co., of Indiana, Chicago, Ill.
Standard Oil Co., of N. J., New York, N. Y.
Standard Oil Co., Richmond, Cal.
Standard Oil Development Co., Linden, N. J. (Headquarters(?) Research Dept.)
Standard Oil Development Co., Wilmington, Del. (Patent Division or Patenting Branch?)
Standard Rubber Works Proprietary Ltd., Melbourne, Victoria, Australia
Standard Telephones and Cables, Ltd., London WC2, England
Staten Island Chemical Corp., New York, N. Y.
Staudinger, Dr. Hans, Darmstadt, Germany
Staynes, William Henry, Leicester, England
Stead Co., J., Leeds, England
Stedman, Jacob E., Houston, Texas
Steenbergh, Burhans Van, Goshen, N. Y.
Steffey, Vernon J., Mankato, Minn.
Steigmann, Luxemburg, Luxemburg
Steimmig, Franz, Hanover, Germany
Steinhardt, Clarence V., Westfield, N. J.
Stein, W. D., Chicago, Ill.
Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Stepitchev, N. P., Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Stern, Newton W., San Francisco, Calif.
Stern-Coleman Diamond Machine Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Stevenot, George A., New York, N. Y.
Stevens, A. H., London, WC 2, England
Stevenson, Frederick, Palmetto, Fla.
Steverding, J. E., Cleveland, Ohio
Steward, R. F., Washington, D. C.
Stewart, E. P., Minneapolis, Minn.
Stewart, Gertrude F., New York, N. Y.
Stewart, R., Logan, Utah
Stewart, V. T., Montclair, N. J.
St. Helens Cable and Rubber Co., Ltd., Buckinghamshire, England
(Stibium?) Stibuim Products Co., Elyria, Ohio
Stimuplant Labs., Inc., Long Island City, N. Y.
St. John, Archibald D., Maplewood, N. J.
Stock, Alfred, Berlin-Dahlem, Germany
Stockholms Superfosfat Fabriks Aktiebolag, Stockholm, Sweden
Stoddard, William B., Boulder, Colo.
Stohr, Franz, Vienna, Austria
Stokes, John Stogdell, Philadelphia, Pa.
Stone, Herbert G., Wytheville, Va.
Stone, Irwin, New York, N. Y.
Story, B. W., Wenonah, N. J.
Stover, Jordah Homer, Trenton, N. J.
Stowie, C. J., Oakland, Cal.
Strack, W., Cleveland, Ohio
Strafford, Walter W., Hampton-on-Thames, England
Strange, E. H., Holborn, London, England
Strauss, Frank A., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Strong, Benjamin H., West Point, Miss.
Strong, Edward P., Munising, Mich.
Stübner, Willy, Eisenach, Germany
Stuebing, A. F., New York, N. Y.
Sturtevant Co., B. F., Boston, Mass.
Sturtevant Mill Co., Boston, Mass.
Stutzer, W. I., Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Submarine Signal Co., Portland, Me.
Suess, John B., Seattle, Wash.
Sullivan, E. J., Minneapolis, Minn.
Sulzberger, Nathan, New York, N. Y.
Summers, Leland L., Chicago, Ill.
Sunbeam Chem., Co., Chicago, Ill.
Sun Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Superfine Chemicals, Ltd., London, England
Sutter, Balthasar, New York, N. Y.
Sutton, W. M. W., Leicester, England
Suzmeyan, Armenak H., Manchester, England
Suzmeyan, Percy A. A., Manchester, England
Suzuki, Zenshiro, Los Angeles, Calif.
Swan-Finch Oil Co., New York, N. Y.
Swan-Myers Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
Swann, H., Manchester, England
Swan Process Oil Co., Denver, Colo.
Swedish Iron & Steel Corp., New York, N. Y.
Sweeney, Leo S., Granite City, Ill.
Sweets Laboratories, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Swenarton, Waitstill H., Montclair, N. J.
Swift and Co., Chicago, Ill.
Swope, Maurice R., New York, N. Y.
Synthetic Ammonia and Nitrates, Ltd., Stockton-on-tees, England
Synthetic Patents Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.

Taenfer, J., Detroit, Mich.
Tainton, Urlyn Clifton, London, England, and/or Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa
Takamine, Jokichi, New York, N. Y.
Takamine Jr., Jokichi, Clifton, N. J.
Takata, Naoki, Tokio, Japan
Talbat, J., London, England
Tanning Process Co., Boston, Mass.
Tanquery, William, Selma, Ala.
Tarassoff, Konstantin, Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Tartrais, E. H., Maisons Lafitte, Seine et Oise, France
Tashiro, Toyokichiro, Tokio, Japan
Tauber, C., Leipzig, Germany
Taylor, Albert M., Boston, Mass.
Taylor, C. R., Cleveland, Ohio
Taylor, G., Castleford, York, England
Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Co., High Bridge, N. J.
Teagum Corp. of Del., New York, N. Y.
Technicolor Motion Picture Corp., Boston, Mass.
Techno-Chemical Laboratories, Ltd., London, England
Teerstrassenban, Ges. für, Essex, (?) Germany
Temple, Sterling N., St. Paul, Minn.
Tennaut, Melbourne R., Colorado Springs, Colo.
Tennant, W. J., London EC1, England
Tennessee Products Corp., Nashville, Tennessee
Terbeck, Henry, San Francisco, Cal.
Ternstedt Mfg. Co., Detroit, Mich.
Tesse, T. F., Paris, France
Testall Electric Mfg. Co., San Antonio, Texas
Tetrolite Co., Webster Groves, Mo.
Texaco Development Corp., Wilmington, Del.
Texaco Salt Products Co., New York, N. Y.
Texas Co., New York, N. Y.

Texas Gulf Sulfur Co., New York, N. Y., Bay City, and Houston, Texas
Thalheimer, Gebrüder, Westphalen, Germany
Thatcher, Charles J., New York, N. Y.
Thayer, Russell, Philadelphia, Pa.
Theobald, E. and P., Berlin, Germany
Thibault, Jacques Antoine, Paris, France
Thiecke, J., Berlin, Germany
Thiele, Ludwig A., Columbus, Ohio
Thielmann, Adele, Hilden, Germany
Thiessen, George J., Toledo, Ohio
Thiogen Co., Wilmington, Del.
Thomas, J., Grangemouth, Stirlingshire, Scotland
Thompson, F. T., Chicago, Ill.
Thompson, Kenworthy J., Mansfield, Ohio
Thompson, William P., Birkenhead, England
Thomson, David, London, England
Thornberry, H. B., Stockton, Calif.
Thornley, Curtis, London, England
Thorp, L., Detroit, Mich.
Thorsell, Carl Theodor, Gottenborg, Sweden
Thowless, Orlando M., Newark, N. J.
Thrane, Victor, Christiania, Norway
Thurlow, Edward William, Brighton, Victoria, Australia
Thurston, W. R., Los Angeles, Cal.
Tingley, S. L., New York, N. Y.
Tingue, Brown and Co., New York, N. Y.
Timken Roller Bearing Co., Canton, Ohio
Tisell, Casten Ivan, Stockholm, Sweden
Titan Co., Christiania, Norway
Titan Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Titanium Alloy Mfg., Co., New York, N. Y.
Titanium Pigment Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Tobler, Henri, Hackensack, N. J.
Todd Protectograph Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Toledo Rex Spray Co., Toledo, Ohio
Tomarkin Leandro W., Locarno, Switzerland
Tomioka, Shunjiro, Tokio, Japan
Toorn, Jacobus vander, Hague, Netherlands
Tobert, James R., Woodward, Alabama
Tore Chemical Works, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Trafolite Mfg., Co., Cleveland, Ohio
Trans-Lux Daylight Picture Screen Corp., New York, N. Y.
Trefileries et aminoirs du Havre, Havre, France
Trist, A. R., Westminster, London, England
Troeger, J. F. R., New York, N. Y.
Trojan Powder Co., New York, N. Y.
Truffaut, Georges, Versailles, France
Tschirner, Frederick, Newark, N. J.
Tsubata, M., Tachibana-Gori, Kanagawa-Japan
Tucker, Clarence E., Hyde Park, Mass.
Tucker, S. A., New York, N. Y.
Tucker and Co., Ltd., J. H., Birmingham 11, England
Tufte, Emma, Berkeley, Calif.
Tullis, D. R., Sutton, Coldfield, Warwickshire, England
Tumminelli, Arcangelo M. J., Baltimore, Md.
Tunnell, R. W., Philadelphia, Pa.
Turcat, Leon, Neuilly, France
Turk, A. B., Okmulgée, Okla.
Turkin, N. W., Moscow, U.S.S.R.
Turnbull, Andrew, Liverpool, England
Turner, E., Petersham, near Sydney, Australia
Turner, Howard G., Paterson, N. J.
Tyrer, Daniel, Stockton, England

Uffel, Hermann von, Philadelphia, Pa.
U. G. I. Contracting Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Uhde, F., Dartmund, Germany
Uhde, G. F., Westphalia, Germany
Uhl, Robert, Munich, Germany
Ulke, Titus, Washington, D. C.
Ullman, James A., White Plains, N. Y.
Ullrich, Arthur, Frankfort-on-Main, Germany
Ullrich, Pearl E., Chicago, Ill.
Ultro Chem. Corp., New York, N. Y.
Underwood, Norman, Oakton, Va.
Unger Fabrikker Aktieselskap, T. B., Fredrikstad, Norway
Union Carbide Co., New York, N. Y.
Union Oil Co. of Calif., Los Angeles, Cal.
Union Switch & Signal Co., New York, N. Y.
United Alkali Co., Ltd., Liverpool, England
United Food Products Co., Houston, Texas
United Lead Co., New York, N. Y.
United Oil Mfg., Co., Erie, Pa.
United Shoe Machinery Co., Paterson, N. J.
Universal Oil Products Co., Chicago, Ill.
Universal Steel Co., Bridgeville, Pa.
University Chemical Labs., Cambridge, England
Unno, Umikichi, Tokio, Japan
Urfer, Charles, Geneva, Switzerland
Urmston, George H., B'klyn, N. Y.
Usher-Walker, Ltd., London, England
Utendörfer, Wilhelm, Cologne, Germany
U. S. Farm Feed Corp., New York, N. Y.
U. S. Ferro Alloys Corp., New York, N. Y.
U. S. Finishing Co., New York, N. Y.
U. S. Graphite Co., Saginaw, Mich.
U. S. Gypsum Co., Chicago, Ill.
U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., New York, N. Y.
U. S. Motor Fuel Corp., New York, N. Y.
U. S. Pipe and Foundry Co., Burlington, N. J.
U. S. Processes, Inc., New York, N. Y.
U. S. Rubber Co., New York, N. Y.
U. S. Rubber Prod., Inc., New York, N. Y.
U. S. Sand Paper Co.

Vadner, C. S., Humboldt County via Battle Mountain, Nevada, (or Salt Lake City, Utah).
Valentine, W. L., Wichita Falls, Texas
Valik and Valik, Charleston, W. Va.
Valle, A. J., Los Angeles, California
Valley Mold and Iron Corp., Sharpsville, Pa.
Vanderbilt Co., Inc., R. T., New York, N. Y.
Van Horn, Lee, Elizabeth, N. J.
Van Schaack Bros., Chem., Works, Inc., Chicago, Ill.
Vapo Store Co., Lima, Ohio
Vasey, Samuel A., London, England
Vasseux, Auguste, St. Mandé, France
Vautin, C. T. J., London, England
Veazey, William R., Cleveland, Ohio
Verdier, Jules, Enghien. France
Vereinigte Chininfabriken Zimmer and Co., G.m.b H., Frankfort-on-Maine, Germany
Vereinigte Glanzstoff-Fabrik, A. G., Wuppertal-Elberfeld, Germany
Vereinigte Oelfabriken Hubbe and Farenholtz, Magdeburg, Germany
Vereinigte Seidenfärbereien C. A., Langenbeck and P. P. Lohe, Elberfeld, Germany
Verhave, Sr., T. H., Delft, Holland
Vickers, Ltd., Westminster, London, England
Victor Chemical Works, New York, N. Y., and Chicago. Ill.
Victorine, Edward, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Victory Sparkler and Speciality Co., Elkton, Md.
Vidal, R., Asnieres Seine, France
Vincent, Victor, Quimper, France
Virginia Smelting Co., West Norfolk, Va.
Vis, Gerhard Nicolaas, Paris, France
Viscose Company, Marcus Hook, Pa.
V. L. Oil Processes, Ltd., Westminster, London, England
Vogel. J. L. F., Lancaster, England
Vogt, H., Berlin-Dahlem, Germany
Vogt, L. F., Washington, Pa.
Voigt, William L., New York, N. Y.
Volck, William H., Watson-ville, Cal.
Volos Manufacture Ltd., London, England
Voorhout, Adriaan William Coster van, Hague, Netherlands

Wacker Ges., Dr. A., Munich, Germany
Waddell, John T., Wellsville. Kansas
Wade, H., London, England
Wagner, Fred W., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Wagner, G., Hannover, Germany
Wagner, Theodore B., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wahl, Robert and Arnold S., Chicago, Ill.
Wakefield and Co., Ltd., C. C., London EC2, England
Walden Knife Co., Walden, N. Y.
Waldo, Willis G., Washington, D. C.
Walker, P. H., Washington, D. C.
Walker, W. L., New York, N. Y.
Walkos, Michael, Detroit, Mich.
Wallace, G. H., Port Jefferson, N. Y.
Wallace, G. W., San Francisco, Cal.
Wallace and Tiernan Prod., Inc., Belleville, N. J.
Wallach, Roger N., Wappinger Falls, N. Y.
Wallerstein, Leo, New York, N. Y.
Wallerstein Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Walsh, Michael J., Philadelphia, Pa.
Walter, G., Vienna, Austria
Walters, E. A., Paris, France
Ward, Clarence A., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ward, George S., New York, N. Y.
Ward Baking Co., New York, N. Y.
Waring, E. H., Essex Fells, N. J.

Warman, Harry, Cleveland, Ohio
Warneke, H., Berlin, Germany
Warren Soap Mfg., Co., Boston, Mass.
Warrin, Edmondson, Upper Montclair, N. J.
Warwick Chemical Co., West Warwick, Rhode Island
Washburn, Frank S., Nashville, Tenn.
Wasmuth, August, Hamburg, Germany
Wassell, H. E., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Watremez, E. T. J., Brussels, Belgium
Waverly Oil Works Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Weber, E., Kehl-on-Rhine, Germany
Weber, Henry C. P., Edgewood, Pa.
Webster, Hyleman A., Columbia, Tenn.
Weckerle, F., Munich, Germany
Weeks, Jackson S., Delaware Co., Pa.
Weeks Raymond M., Philadelphia, Pa.
Weerts, V., Ensival, Belgium
Weil, Leopold, Hamburg, Germany
Weinrich, Moriz, Yonkers, N. Y.
Weir, James W., Fillmore, Cal.
Weiss, J. M., New York, N. Y.
Weiss, Paul, Paris, France
Weissman, Ludwig N., New York, N. Y.
Weitzenkorn, Joseph W., Washington, Pa.
Weizmann, Charles, London W14, England
Welch, Francis C., Beverly, Mass.
Wells, A. A., Montclair, N. J.
Wells, S. C., London
Wells, Willet C., and Frank, Columbus, Ohio
Welsbach, Dr. Carl A. von, Vienna, Austria
Welter, A., Krefeld, Germany
Werner, Ernest E., Indianapolis, Ind.
Wershow, Jacob, New Haven, Conn.
Wesson, Laurence G., Chevy Chase, Md.
West, A., Cleveland, Ohio
Westerfield, Don C., Dayton, Ohio
Western Cartridge Co., New York, N. Y.
Western Electric Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Western Electric Co., Ltd., Aldwych, London, England
Western Gold and Platinum Works, San Francisco, Cal.
Western Precipitation Co., Los Angeles, Calif.
Westinghouse Electric and Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.
Westlake, Albert, New York, N. Y.
Westling, Eric Hjalmar, Antioch, Cal.
Westmoreland Chem. and Color Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Westrum, L. S., van Brantford, Ontario, Canada
Wheeling Steel and Iron Co., Wheeling, W. Va.
Wherry, Jame B., Ardmore, S. Dak.
Whetzel, J. C., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Whigelt, G., New York, N. Y.
Whipp Bros. and Tod, Ltd., Co., Manchester, England
Whitaker, M. C., New York, N. Y.
White, Daly O., Portland, Me.
White, George N., Oakland, Cal.
White, J. D., Toronto, Ontario, Canada
White Shoe Co., L. G., Bridgewater, Mass.
Whitney, Miles L., Chicago, Ill.
Whitney Yeast Corp., New York, N. Y.
Whyte, Samuel, Redhill, England
Widmer, Kate M., Tuckaho, N. Y.
Wieben, Anella, Ames, Iowa
Wieland, Heinrich, Munich, Germany
Wilcken, W. H., Berlin-Lichtenberg, Germany
Wildman, Harry G., Montreal, Canada
Wile, Raymond Samuel, New York, N. Y.
Wiley, Samuel, Dongan Hills, Staten Island, (6) N. Y.
Wilkes, Martin, Wilkes Co., New York, N. Y.
Williams, Evart Velie, Chicago, Ill.
Williams, Glen Lenardo, Detroit, Mich.
Williams, James C., Denver, Colorado
Williams, J. D., Flintshire, England
Williams, John W., Fresno, Calif.
Williams, William W., Flint, England
Williamsburg Chemical Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Williamson, Glenn, New York, N. Y.
Willite Road Construction Co., of America, New York, N. Y.
Wilson, John A., Elizabeth, N. J.
Wilson, Lawson B., Washington, D. C.
Wilson, Mary McQuire, Alameda, Cal.
Wilson, Robert E., Cambridge, Mass., and/or Washington, D. C.
Wilson Remover Co., New York, N. Y.
Winchester Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, Conn.
Windecker, R. E., Painesville, Ohio
Windsor-Richards, W. E., London, England
Wingfoot Corp., Akron, Ohio
Winkler, Kaspar, Altstetten, near Zurich, Switzerland
Winship, Emory, San Francisco, Cal., and/or Macon, Fla.
Winthrop Chemical Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Wise, Basil E., Canton, Ohio
Witherbee, Sherman and Co., Port Henry, N. Y.
Wittonck, S., Paris
Witty, George, New York, N. Y.
Wolf, Kereszty, (Chinoin G.e.v.T., Gyara), Ujpest, Hungary
Wolf, Lewis, McNabb, Ill.
Wolf, R. B., Berlin, N. H., U.S.A.
Wolf, Robert B., New York, N. Y.
Wolfenstein, R., Daldem, Berlin, Germany
Wolffenstein, Richard, Berlin-Grunewald, Germany
Wollenweber, Wilhelm, Bochum, Germany
Wolvekamp, Mori E., Oakland, Calif.
Wood, F. S., Quincy, Mass.
Wood, Lyndon D., Bala, Pa.
Wood, W. R., Cincinnati, Ohio
Woodlands Ltd., Dover, England
Woodroffe and Son, W. H., London, England
Woodward, Frederick E., Lachine, Quebec, Canada
Woolley, G. C., New York, N. Y.
Wooster, Lillian D., administratrix for Phillip L. Wooster, deceased, Manhasset, L. I., N. Y.
Wooster Products, Inc., New York, N. Y.
Wortelmann, Gustav A., New York, N. Y.
Wright, F. M., San Francisco, Calif.
Wright, Mary Jane, Winnipeg, Can.
Wright, Richard B., East Islip, N. Y.
Wright, Thomas H., Los Angeles, Cal.
Wruble, M., Detroit, Mich.
Wulff, Dr. Carl, Breslau, Germany
Wulfing, Johann A. von, Berlin, Germany
Wulfing, Johann A., firm of Berlin, Germany
Wuyts, Henri, Brussels, Belgium
Wylam, B., London, and/or Grangemouth, Stirlingshire, Scotland
Wyman, J., Berne, Switzerland

Yacco, S. A. F., Paris, France
Yamamoto, Rokusaburo, Osaka, Japan
Yanovsky, Elias, Washington, D. C.
Yasukiho Asahina, Tokio, Japan
Yester-Laid Egg Co., Woodwardville, Md.
Yorkshire Dyeware and Chem. Co., East Parades, Leeds, England
Yosemite Portland Cement Corp., Merced, Cal.
Young, H. C., St. Louis, Mo.

Zdanowich, Joe Olgierd, London, England
Zeitschel, F., Hamburg, Germany
Zenobia Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
Zipf, K. E., Westphalia, Germany
Zollinger, Ernst H., Berlin, Germany
Zons, Fred, New York, N. Y.
Zoul, Charles V., Santa Monica, Cal.
Zucco, P., San Francisco, Cal.
Zulka, Louis R., Milwaukee, Wis.